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No. 1

Sculptured Cornices in Churches near Banbury, and their connexion with William of Wykeham

By Charles E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 11th May 1922]

THERE are few districts which can compete with north Oxfordshire in respect to the number of beautiful churches rich in architectural details, and still retaining much of the ornate work so lavishly bestowed upon them during the middle ages; and Banbury, once itself possessing a magnificent church, may well be selected as a convenient centre for the student of our ecclesiastical architecture.

In many parts of England the commanding influence of some great monastic establishment can be proved to have been responsible for the building and restoration of many parish churches, but in the Banbury district this does not seem to have been the case, though only very meagre details as to the manorial history of these country villages can be obtained. In most of these churches very fine work of the late Decorated period is to be found, and one object of this paper is to endeavour to prove who was the skilful architect who designed and no doubt superintended the carrying out of these elaborate examples in the middle of the fourteenth century.

William of Wykeham, about whose birthplace and parentage there seems always to have been some uncertainty, is claimed in north Oxfordshire to have derived his name from Wickham, a hamlet of Banbury. There can be no doubt as to his close association with that district, but the more generally accepted

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tradition is that he was the son of John and Alice Longe, and was baptized in Wickham church, near Fareham, Hampshire, and this was 'well proved according to the register of New College, Oxford, in 1456'. He was born in 1324, and was evidently an infant prodigy, as he was adopted by Sir Robert Scures, and sent to the school attached to St. Swithin's Priory at Winchester, or, according to another account, by Sir William Uvedale, Constable of Winchester, and sent first to school there, and then to the University at Oxford. Wherever he was educated, he must have had the opportunity of making a special study of geometry, as

the foundation of his distinguished career.

There is no doubt that he developed his talent as an architect at a very early age, as when only twenty-two he appears already to have established a reputation, to have obtained an introduction to Edingdon, then bishop of Winchester, and to have been appointed the official adviser of King Edward III in the building and restoring of the royal castles of Windsor and Queenborough. He soon received many important ecclesiastical honours, such as archdeacon of Lincoln, Buckingham, &c., which would keep him in constant touch with the churches in the great diocese of Lincoln, and no doubt his advice was being constantly sought and given during this period of activity in the work of restoration which was then going on, particularly in the vicinity of Adderbury near Banbury, where an old house is traditionally stated to have been for a time his residence.

Another factor, and an important one, was the birth of Edward the Black Prince at Woodstock, as he is said to have taken a special interest in the spiritual affairs of his native county, and to have been a generous benefactor to the Oxfordshire churches. Is it not therefore a fair inference that he may have got to know William of Wykeham, and that through his influence the rising young architect obtained the appointment under his royal father, and became associated with him in designing and carrying out much of the excellent work of the middle of the fourteenth

There are some special characteristics in these local churches, which seem to indicate the influence of an ingenious and versatile master mind. Beautiful windows of unique design are to be found at Bloxham, Adderbury, and Chipping Norton, also of an

A very interesting account of his life was communicated by Edward Conder, junr., F.S.A., to the Lodge Quatuor Coronati, and is published in their Transactions for 1903, vol. xvi, pp. 94-104. G. H. Moberley in his work on the life of William of Wykeham gives in full the passage from the New College Register and two early manuscripts which both claim his birth for Wickham, Hampshire.

unusual type at Great Rollright and Swalcliffe, but the most notable features are the series of quaint sculptures on the cornices of some of the churches, and the capitals moulded into the busts of four human figures, which are almost peculiar to this district. The best instance is at Hanwell, where the capitals of the two columns on each side of the nave have been thus treated. The capitals are octagonal on plan, those on the east on each side have the heads and busts of four men, with their arms interlaced, those on the south on the cardinal, those on the north on the alternate, faces of the capital. On the western capitals are similar busts of ladies, those on the south crowned, and similarly arranged." The abacus of each column on the south is undercut and of the Early English period, but on the north it is embattled and certainly of late Decorated date. Both here and at Adderbury the capitals appear to have been carved into this particular form at a date subsequent to their original execution. Above each capital, and forming the termination of the continuous hoodmould, is a quaint figure playing a musical instrument, the double shawm, viol, etc. At Adderbury are two arches on a central column opening from the aisles to the transepts, the capital on the south with busts of four knights, that on the north with four ladies similarly portrayed. At Bloxham and Drayton is one capital with this special work, and the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam in his Principles of Gothic Architecture mentions one more at Cottingham, Northamptonshire. He also gives an illustration of one of the capitals at Hanwell. It is reasonable to suggest that these were all being executed at one time, and under the superintendence of the same master mind.

There is even more individuality displayed in the series of sculptures on the cornices, and here it is hoped to prove the connexion with William of Wykeham, between 1346 and 1367, when he was appointed bishop of Winchester. These are to be found on the cornice below the parapets of the tower and north aisle at Bloxham, the tower, north and south aisles at Adderbury, the north and south sides of the chancel at Hanwell, the west and south sides of the nave at Alkerton, all in the county of Oxford, and the west, south, and east sides of the south aisle of Brailes church in the adjoining county of Warwick. They are all associated with late Decorated windows, and on the towers of Bloxham and Adderbury, and at Alkerton and Brailes, with beautiful open-work parapets. A very crude sketch of those on the aisles at Adderbury, made about one hundred years ago, is preserved in the vestry there, and there is an illustration of them in Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales, vol. i, p. 112.

Skelton in the *Antiquities of Oxfordshire* refers to the sculptures at Adderbury (as well known) and Alkerton, and makes special 'mention of the remarkable grotesque ornaments', 'some of the most extraordinary designs imaginable' on the cornice of the nave at Bloxham; and a paper on Alkerton by Mr. Howard S. Pearson states that locally it is asserted that the sculptures there represent a consecutive story, and possibly the life of Edward the Black Prince, a contention which, though ingenious, can hardly be supported. Beyond this they appear to have attracted little attention, and it may therefore not be deemed a work of supererogation to accord them the notoriety they deserve."

At Adderbury we get the clue, which was wanted to connect these with the great architect, who was possibly residing in the village at that time. At the east end on the south side of the south aisle is a head, and adjoining it a shield, on which is a w (fig. 16) within a bordure. There is no other shield, commemorating an individual, elsewhere in any of the other series, and this may therefore be a record of the designer of these singular sculptures. Farther west between two humanheaded monsters is the pentalpha within a circle, a mystical figure in modern Freemasonry, and possibly of significance in relation to the work of the great fourteenth-century architect. This mystical figure (fig. 16) denominated the pentalpha, pentagon, pentacle, pentagram, or five-pointed star was adopted as an emblem in very early times. As the pentagram it is said to have been the main symbol surrounded by other occult characters on the seal of King David, and later it was connected with the doctrines of Pythagoras. In the east it was worn as a talisman against the power and influence of evil, and in medieval times it was adopted as the personification of wisdom, and alleged to allude to the five wounds of Christ. It was undoubtedly an operative Masonic emblem, as well as mark, and would be specially appropriate in connexion with the great architect, William of Wykeham, who was revered amongst the masons of England 'for his love of the science of Geometry'. The present order of Freemasons has adopted it as the symbol of the five points of Fellowship.2

² See Mackey, Encyclopaedia of Masonry, p. 569; Kenning's, Cyclopaedia of Masonry, p. 555; A. E. Waite, The book of Black Magic, p. 192. In a paper by

¹ In Prior and Gardner's *Mediaeval Figure Sculpture in England*, we find the following reference to our subject, 'monsters, hunters, and fighters are stretched out in long lines along the eaves as at Hanwell and Adderbury' (fig. 438 opposite). This is an illustration of the two dragons at the west end on the south side. There is also an illustration of one of the capitals with musician above (fig. 442) at Hanwell. In both instances a date *circ.* 1340 is assigned.

The series at Brailes (figs. 1 and 2) is not quite of the same character as those in the Oxfordshire churches, as it consists mostly of the heads of men, women, and animals, ball-flowers, leaves, etc. There is a hunter with horn and head of a hound, a well-sculptured owl, and dragon of the same type as those in the other series, and they may be fairly classed with these, being also a connecting link with the series of heads, etc., at Great Rollright, Oxon, and Stanion, Northants, both associated with fine flamboyant windows, and other examples of the same date. There are seventeen different objects on the east, eighty-six on the south, and twelve on the west side of the south aisle.

One of the most noticeable and interesting features of these series is the number and variety of musical instruments represented, in most instances the bust only of the performer being portrayed. A large proportion of these are on the north side of Adderbury church. Here we find a man holding a harp, and there are similar examples on the tower at Bloxham and at Alkerton; a man playing the viol, and this occurs again on the tower at Bloxham, and above one of the capitals at Hanwell, where we also have a figure playing the double shawm; a man blowing a horn, and at Alkerton are two men blowing horns and one a serpent or clarion; a man blowing a trumpet; a man beating a cymbal, and another man with outstretched arms beating two cymbals; a man playing the bagpipes; a man holding a portable organ, and this also occurs at Alkerton; a man playing the symphony (fig. 15), a quaint-looking instrument, more familiarly known as a hurdy-gurdy; a figure playing an irregular oblong-shaped instrument, no doubt the psaltery (fig. 15); and on the south side a man playing the handbells.

There are numerous heads, some grotesque, and busts of a woman holding up her hands at Alkerton; a human head with hands holding the mouth open at Brailes and Bloxham; a human head with wings, another with two necks and wings, a monster head with two large wings and two heads back to back on the

the Rev. F. de P. Castells contributed to the Author's Masonic Lodge, and published in vol. i, p. 305, of their *Transactions*, on the Geometry of Freemasonry, special mention is made of the pentalpha, and it is there asserted that where, as in the instance at Adderbury, the main triangle is pointing downwards, it was then symbolical of the 'Head of the Evil Goat', 'the Witch's Foot, which are regarded as emblematic of the wicked one and as having a malignant influence'. The very forbidding human-headed monsters guarding on either side the Adderbury example, may possibly support this contention.

At the church of St. Denis, York, is a representation in the fourteenth-century glass of an angel holding and playing the symphony, very richly coloured and

ornamented.

north side at Adderbury; there is also a crowned head claimed to be a portrait of the Black Prince, and a king holding a cross,

alleged to represent King Edward III, at Alkerton.

Of animals we find on the north side at Adderbury a dog's head, and another dog's head with beak, and on the south two dogs' heads; at Bloxham are two pigs, and a sow with her litter of pigs; at Adderbury, north side, is a goat, also a large animal with back humped up, and another large animal on the tower; at Bloxham are two rats or mice on the back of a bull, a winged animal with long ears, an animal (a fox?) on the back of a cat, and two animals, one a squirrel, on either side of a trough, the squirrel also appears by the head of a lady at Alkerton; on the tower at Bloxham a monkey, lion, animal with long horn and a winged animal; and at Alkerton are a bear with chain and ring, a lion, a lion devouring foliage, and a winged animal.

Of birds we find representations, viz. a peacock on the north side and tower at Adderbury; a spread eagle at Adderbury, north side; an eagle, an owl, and a dove at Alkerton; there is also a bat on the north side at Adderbury. Of fish, the only repre-

sentation is on the tower at Adderbury.

There are several examples of the grotesque monsters so popular in art and literature at this period. At Adderbury on the south side are a large dragon and griffin (fig. 17), both very fine specimens of the sculptor's art (figured by Prior and Gardner, no. 438). There is also a griffin on the north side and tower at Bloxham, and a winged serpent at Bloxham; on the north side at Adderbury is an animal with hooded human head, and on the south, on either side of the mystic pentalpha, a female animal with human head facing a monster with body of horse and human head wearing a cowl. At Hanwell on the north side is a winged monster with human head, and on the south two dragons with human heads facing each other, and an animal with human head and winged lion's body; and at Alkerton on the west side are several humanheaded monsters. At Alkerton on the south side are two figures with pleated gowns and pigs' heads facing each other, and a mutilated monster with bird's head and animal on its back; and at Hanwell, on the south side, is a monster with the head of a hare and a twisted tail. At Adderbury, on the south, are two serpents with a head at each end, and on the north side is a merman with two tails which he is holding with each hand; at Hanwell, on the north, is a mermaid holding a fish in either

Of sporting scenes we find at Adderbury, north side, a hunter with two dogs on leash; at Hanwell, north side, is the head of

a hunter with horn, and a stag with two hounds holding on to its hind legs; at Adderbury, north side, is an archer shooting over his dog at a fawn which has its head in the lap of a seated monk, perhaps referring to the legend of St. Giles (fig. 15); at Bloxham is a wild boar being chased by a hound, a hare squatting down amongst foliage, and the head of a fox seizing a fowl also amongst foliage; at Hanwell on the north is a dog with a hare or rabbit on its back, a dog and a stag facing each other, and a man with a staff behind, a head with cowl facing a rabbit; and at Alkerton is a man holding a bird (a hawk?), a bear and a stag facing each other, and an archer shooting at the stag behind.

Of militant scenes we find two dragons fighting at Adderbury, north side, and two fighting cocks and a griffin and cock at Bloxham; at Bloxham is a man in a gown facing a soldier, each having a short sword and circular shield; at Hanwell, on the north, are two human-headed monsters, one with a helmet, facing each other, and a human-headed monster facing a leopard, and on the south side are two human-headed dragons and two warriors facing each other. On the tower at Adderbury is a soldier with sword and shield, and a head with St. George's shield by it.

Of domestic scenes we find the fable of the Fox and the Goose (fig. 8), the fox stealing off with the goose and the good wife holding a pitchfork in hot pursuit at Hanwell on the north side, and with the wife holding a distaff followed by her husband with a spade on the tower at Bloxham (fig. 9); at Hanwell on the north is a man with a dagger in his side, and adjoining it is

a figure with a chalice in a coffin.

Of sacred subjects we find figures of angels, an archangel, St. Michael and Satan, the Pelican vulning its breast to feed its young, and the Agnus Dei with Cross at Alkerton, and, over a window on the north side at Adderbury, the Coronation of the Virgin (fig. 14). This is a very beautiful and artistic piece of sculpture, and may perhaps not belong to the series, as it is carved on a different kind of stone. It represents our Lord seated on the west placing the crown on the head of the blessed Virgin, while an angel is introduced on either side and foliage below.

Such is a brief account of these series of grotesque figures, etc., evidently the quaint conceit of an ingenious mind. They are admirably carved, and must have been executed by a skilled hand. It is difficult to discover any connected story with regard to them, though a plausible case has been made out for those at Alkerton, and one is at a loss to understand the motive for introducing such subjects on the walls of these sacred edifices. It may be conceded that they were intended to convey some salutary lessons to

the uninstructed and popular world, which we are unable to fathom at the present time. They are carved out of the dark Hornton stone, which was extensively used in this district at the

period.

Mr. Conder in his valuable paper refutes the statement made by previous writers that William of Wykeham was merely the supervisor or clerk of the works of the buildings of King Edward III and others with which he was connected, and had nothing to do with their design and construction. It is hoped this paper will strengthen his arguments and help to prove that William of Wykeham was not only in his later life one of the most eminent of our bishops and the munificent founder of Winchester College and New College, Oxford, but was in his earlier days himself one of the greatest architects responsible for the erection and beautifying of so many of our sacred and domestic edifices in medieval times.

APPENDIX

List of the sculptured figures on the cornices of:

(1) Brailes church, south aisle (figs. 1, 2).

(2) Alkerton church, west and south sides of nave (figs. 3-5).
(3) Hanwell church, north and south sides of chancel (figs. 6-8).

(4) Bloxham church, north aisle and tower (figs. 9-11.)

(5) Adderbury church, north and south aisles and tower (figs. 12-16).

Brailes. On the east end are seventeen sculptured heads, etc., two crowned; hunter with horn; a dog and ball-flower. On the south are eighty-six heads: lions, dragon, pig, owl, roses, ball-flowers, leaves, etc.; and on the west are twelve

more, grotesque and monster heads, etc.

Alkerton. South side of nave from east: (1) an owl, (2) an archangel, (3) the Agnus Dei, (4) two figures with human bodies and pleated gowns and pigs' heads facing each other, (5 and 6) head of a man, (7) lady holding her hands up, (8) a mutilated monster with bird's head and animal on its back, (9) a bear facing (10) a stag, an archer shooting at it from behind, (11) a man holding up a bird, (12) a woman with squirrel holding up her hands, (13) a man with harp, (14) a bear with chain and ring, (15) a man holding an organ, (16) a lion, (17) a crowned figure holding a cross, (18) a lily, (19) a king holding?, (20, 21, 22) three figures blowing musical instruments, two with horns, one with a serpent, (23) the pelican with young, vulning its breast, (24) a dove, (25) several angels, much weatherworn, (26) an angel and serpent, St. Michael and the Dragon, (27) a lion devouring foliage, (28 at angle) an eagle.

West end of nave, from south: Four mutilated monsters, a bird, several human-

headed monsters, and a winged figure, all much weatherworn.

A beautifully carved parapet enriched with quatrefoils is carried along above the

wall-plate on the west side.

Hanwell. North side of chancel, from east: (1) Figure of a man with dagger in his side, (2) a figure in a coffin with chalice, (3) a bunch of foliage, (4) two human-headed monsters, one with helmet, facing each other, (5) two roses, (6) an old lady with pitchfork in pursuit of a fox, which is stealing off with her goose,

(7) a head, (8) a winged monster with human head, (9) a human-headed monster facing a leopard, (10) a dog, with hare or rabbit on its back, (11) a mermaid holding a fish in each hand, (12) a man's head with horn, and (13) a stag with two hounds seizing it by its hind legs, (14) a head, (15) a ball-flower, (16) a head.

South side of chancel, from east: (1) a human-headed monster, (2) a man holding a branch, (3) a dog and stag facing each other, (4) a man with a staff, (5) foliage and a head with cowl facing a rabbit, (6) two warriors with small round shields facing each other, (7) a human-headed monster with winged lion's body, (8) a mutilated figure, (9) two human-headed dragons facing each other, (10) a head, (11) a ball-flower, (12) a head, (13) a monster with head of hare, winged

body, and twisted tail, (14) a ball-flower, (15) a head.

Bloxham. North side of north aisle, from east: (1) a head blowing a trumpet, (2) cluster of four roses, (3) two rats or mice riding on the back of a bull, (4) a winged animal with head and long ears, (5) a fox and recumbent animal (a cat?), (6) a wild boar and hound racing along side by side, (7) a hare squatting among foliage, (8) a leaf, (9) a man in a gown facing a soldier, each with a long sword and small circular shield, (10) a rose, (11) two cocks fighting, (12) a sow and litter of pigs, (13) a rose, (14) two pigs, (15) the head of a fox seizing a fowl in the midst of foliage, (16) a griffin facing a cock, (17) a rose, (18) a monster head with arms and hands holding the mouth open, (19) a leaf, (20) two animals, one a squirrel, on either side of a square trough, (21) a griffin, (22) a rose, (23) a winged serpent, (24) a head at the angle, with leaf in the mouth.

On the octagonal cornice of the tower: On north, the fox carrying off the goose, and woman with distaff and man with spade in hot pursuit; on west, a vase, a head, bust of man playing the viol, and bust of man playing the harp; on south, two heads, a monkey and a lion; on east, a griffin, a winged animal, and an animal with

long horn; heads, ball-flowers, and roses on the alternate faces.

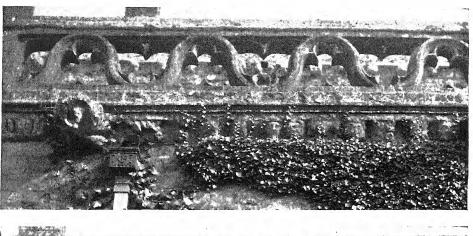
Adderbury. North side of north aisle from east: (1) a spread eagle, (2) a grotesque head, (3) a head, (4) two heads, one with a cowl, back to back, (5) a merman holding a tail in his hand on either side, (6) a peacock, (7) a dog's head with large ears and paws, (8) bust of man holding an organ, (9) a bat with outspread wings, (10) bust of a man beating a cymbal, (11) a dog's head with beak, (12) bust of man playing the bagpipes, (13) an animal with arched back, (14) an archer shooting over (15) his dog at (16) an animal with its head on the lap of a seated figure with head of an ecclesiastic (is this the legend of St. Giles?), (17) a monster head with two large wings, (18) part of human figure playing the symphony (hurdy-gurdy), (19) two dragons with necks intertwined, fighting, (20) a figure playing the psaltery, (21) a woman's head, (22) bust of figure holding a harp, (23) above and attached to the head of the window, the Coronation of the Virgin, our Lord on the west crowning the Blessed Virgin on the east, an angel on either side, and foliage below, (24) a figure playing the viol, (25) an animal with hooded human head, (26) a figure blowing a horn, (27) a figure beating a tabor on either side of his head, (28) a figure holding a trumpet, (29) a monster head with two necks and bat-winged body on each side, (30) a figure holding a small circular object, much mutilated (the head of a child?), in front of (31) the head and part of the body of a goat.

South side of south aisle from east: (1) a head, (2) a shield with small roundels on the bordure, and in the centre a "W" for William of Wykeham?, (3) a female head with wimple and body of an animal facing (4) the pentalpha within a circle, and (5) a man's head with cowl thrown back and the body of a horse guarding the pentalpha on this side, (6) five flowers, (7) the head and hand of a hunter with two hounds on a leash, (8) a rose, (9) two dogs with their heads downwards, (10) a bunch of foliage, (11) bust of a man holding two handbells, (12) a rose, (13) female head, (14) mutilated foliage, (15) a female head, (16) mutilated foliage, (17) a

monster head, (18) a large dragon with twisted tail, (19) a bunch of foliage, (20) a large griffin with foliated tail, (21) a man's head, (22) a rose, (23) a female head, (24) a rose, (25) a man's head with wings, (26) a rose, (27) a monster with human head at one end and monster head at the other, (28) a bunch of foliage, (29) a monster with head of hare on east side and human head at its western extremity.

Cornice below the parapet of the tower: On east side, several heads; on the south, heads, a peacock, and two monsters; on the west, heads, a man with sword and shield, a fish, and a large animal; on the north, heads, one with a St. George's

shield.



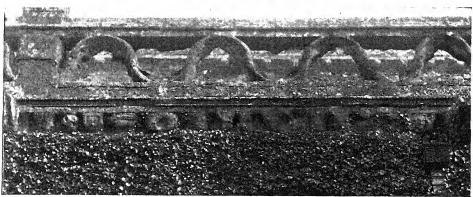


Fig. 1. Brailes church: cornice on south side of south aisle

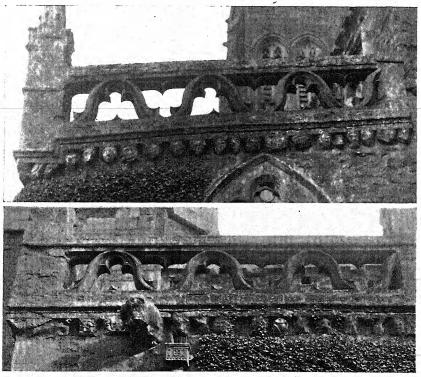


Fig. 2 A. Brailes church: cornice on east end of south aisle Fig. 2 B. Brailes church: cornice on west end of south aisle

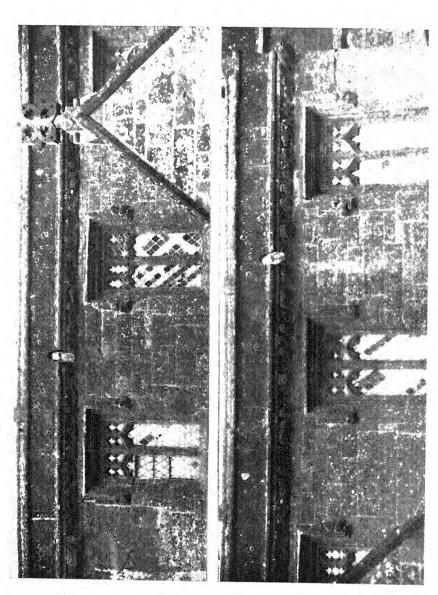
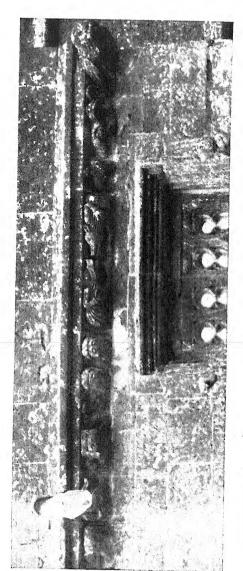


Fig. 3. Alkerton church: cornice on south side of nave



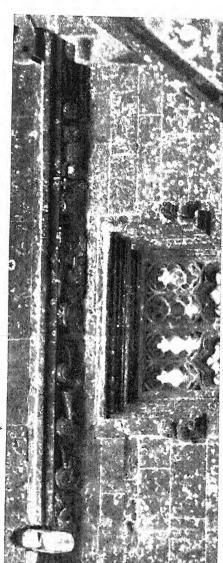


Fig. 4. Alkerton church: cornice on south side of nave

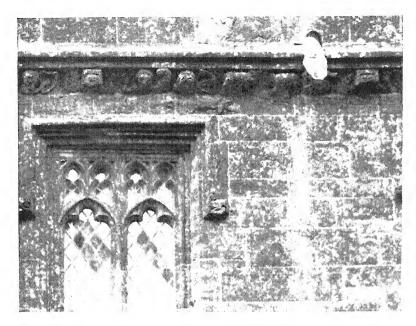


Fig. 5 A. Alkerton church: cornice on south side of nave

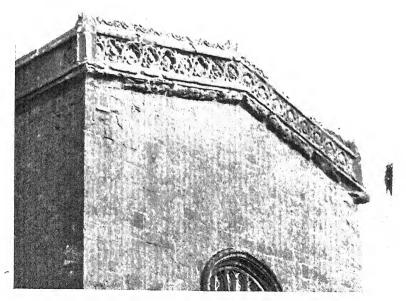


Fig. 5 B. Alkerton church: cornice on west end of nave

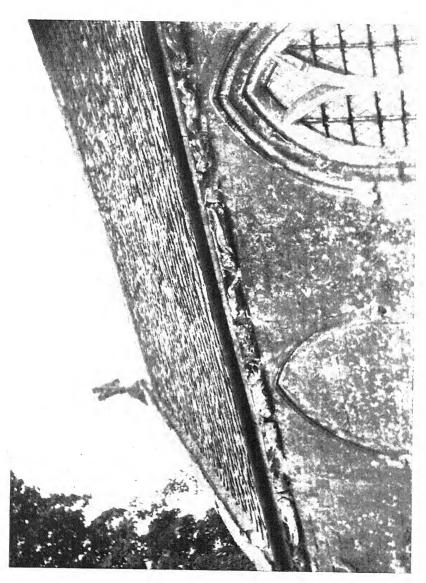
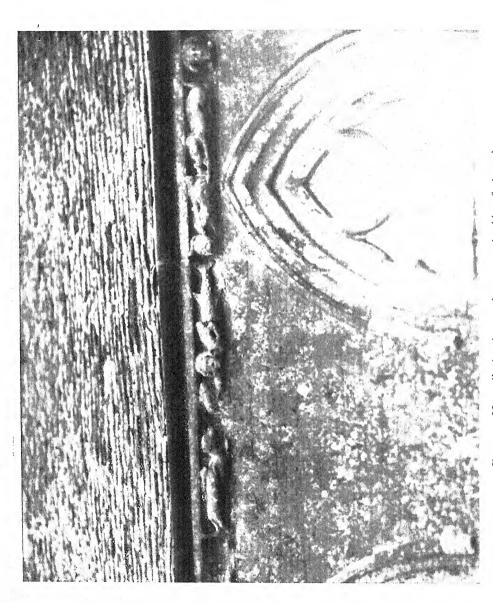


Fig. 6. Hanwell church: cornice on north side of chancel



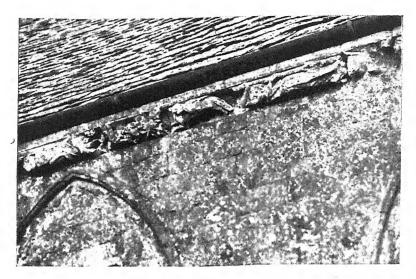


Fig. 8. Hanwell church: cornice on north side of chancel

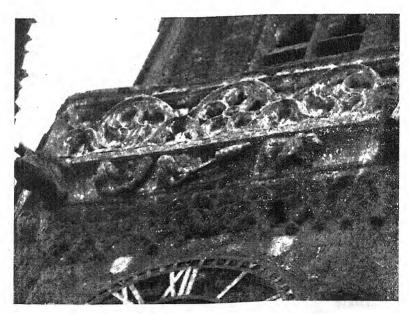


Fig. 9. Bloxham church: cornice on tower

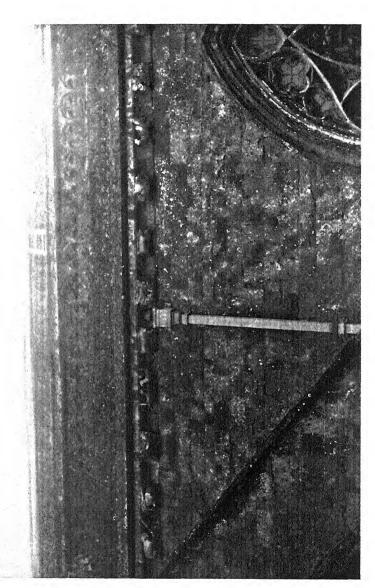


Fig. 10. Bloxham church: cornice on north side of north aisle

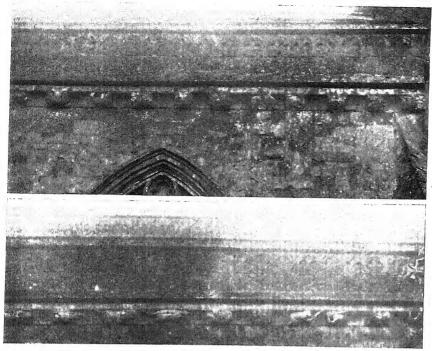
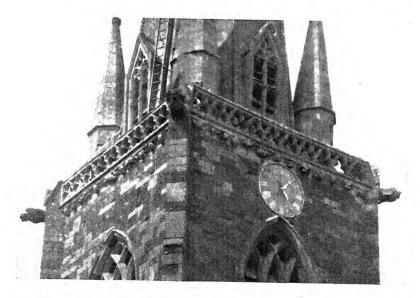


Fig. 11. Bloxham church: cornice on north side of north aisle



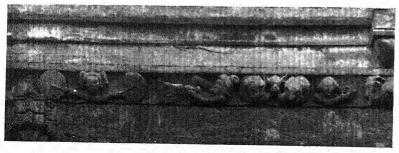


Fig. 12 A. Adderbury church: cornice on tower

Fig. 12 B. Adderbury church: cornice on north side of nave



Fig. 13. Adderbury church: cornice on north side of north aisle

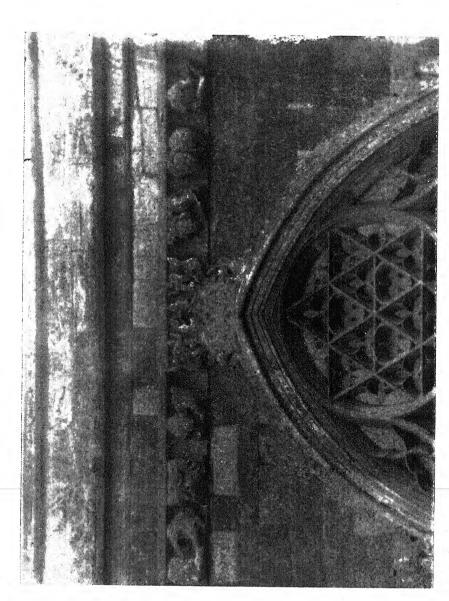


Fig. 14. Adderbury church: cornice on north side of north aisle





Fig. 15. Adderbury church: cornice on north side of north aisle

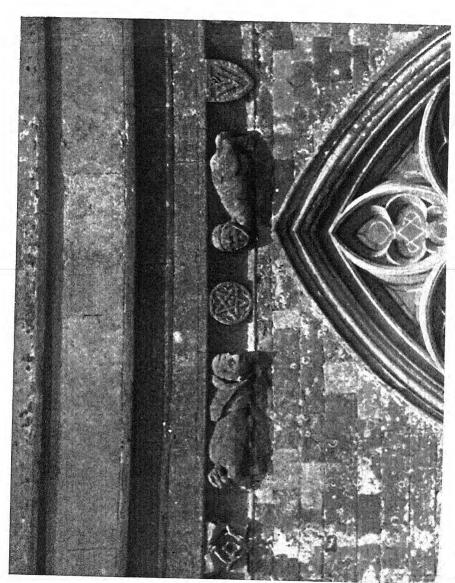


Fig. 16. Adderbury church: cornice on south side of south aisle

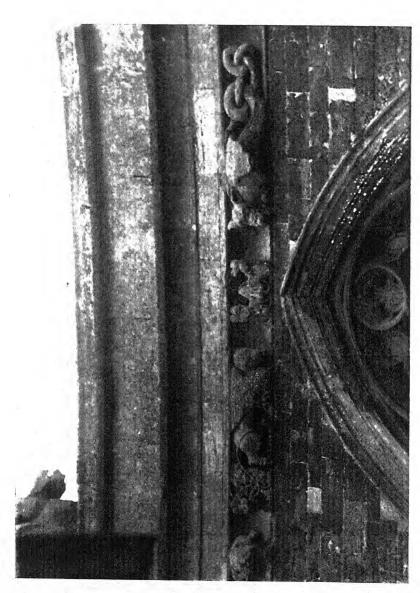


Fig. 17. Adderbury church; cornice on south side of south aisle

The Sacro Catino at Genoa

By Sir Martin Conway, M.P., F.S.A.

[Read 22nd March 1923]

On the 15th July, 1099, Jerusalem was captured from the infidels by the knights and soldiers of the First Crusade. decisive attack was delivered from a remarkable wooden tower, designed and constructed by Guglielmo Embriaco, commander of the Genoese. There were days and I dare say weeks of rejoicing by the victorious host, and then it began to melt away. object of the crusade seemed to have been attained; in batches large or small the crusaders returned to their homes by sea or by land. Thus when Baldwin became king of Jerusalem he had only three hundred horse and as many foot soldiers left to defend the city, and it must have fallen if the Saracens had delivered an attack. Just at this time, in the spring of 1101, a Genoese fleet of thirty-six galleys, six ships, and eight thousand fighting men, under the aforesaid Admiral Guglielmo Embriaco arrived at Jaffa. It will easily be understood that the crusade itself and the consequent settlement of parts of Palestine and Syria by European immigrants had created a considerable opportunity for trade between the Levant and Italy. Venice had already a strong position at Constantinople, and practically controlled the trade from that capital. The Pisans had made good their position at Antioch and thereabouts. The Genoese realized that, if a share of this lucrative trade was to be theirs, it behoved them to bestir themselves and obtain privileges for the South.

Baldwin was quick to avail himself of the opportunity which the arrival of the Genoa fleet gave him. He hastened down, with banners and trumpets and whatever of pageantry he could arrange, to receive Embriaco and his men. They hauled their ships ashore and accompanied Baldwin back to Jerusalem, arriving just in time for the great ceremony of Easter Eve, when the miraculous fire used to descend from heaven and light the lamps of the Holy Sepulchre. All crowded within the church and the offices were sung, but, alas! the fire did not descend. The chronicler, Fulcher of Chartres, who possessed many of the characteristics of the modern yellow journalist, describes at great

length how the passion of the congregation rose, how the Latins sang their offices in alternation with the Greeks, how they prayed and wept hour after hour, shouting 'Kyrie Eleison' in hysterical chorus, but with no result. Thinking that their sins might be the cause of this failure, each man confessed his faults aloud, promising amendment; enemies were reconciled to one another; but the hours passed and nothing happened. At night the church was entirely cleared of people, in case some special sinner might have been the cause of the failure. Early in the morning there was a naked foot procession to the Temple, with prayers and a sermon. Then they returned to the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the patriarch and the Roman legate entered the cave once and again. At last on the third visit they found a lamp alight; presently other lamps in the church itself miraculously glowed and finally burst into flame. The thousands of people crowded about, lit their candles from the flames and from one another, and a wild paroxysm of joy replaced the weeping of the night. Easter mass was celebrated with enormous enthusiasm,

and the day closed with banquets and festivities.

After visiting the Jordan the Genoese returned to Jaffa accompanied by Baldwin, and there a treaty was made by which the Genoese bound themselves to remain and assist the king, in return for which help they were to receive a third of all the booty which might be captured and a quarter for their own property of every town that was taken. They were also to be free of tolls. The crusaders forthwith took the initiative, and after capturing a place of minor importance laid siege to Caesarea. The governor of that city sent to ask why, if they professed the Christian faith, they came to steal what belonged to others and to slay. It was a difficult question to answer, but the patriarch made shift to reply that the whole land belonged to St. Peter and that he and his host were St. Peter's representatives demanding only what ought to be theirs. The siege was pressed with vigour, and presently the town was stormed and a horrible slaughter followed. Most of the notables took refuge in the principal mosque, which stood upon a height and had originally been a temple built by Herod. The crusaders burst in the doors and killed all the refugees.

'In this temple', says William of Tyre, 'there was found a very beautiful green vase made in the form of a patena. The Genoese believed that this vase was of emerald. They took it in the division of the spoil at the value of a large sum of money, and they have consecrated it in their church (that is to say the cathedral of Genoa) as its most beautiful ornament. They are still wont to show it as a marvel to personages of distinction who visit their city, and they always try to make them believe that this vase is truly an emerald because the colour seems to indicate it.' It is a curious thing that Cafari, a Genoese chronicler, who went himself on the First Crusade, though he describes at length the capture of Caesarea, omits all mention of the vase. The same is true of the gossiping Fulcher of Chartres. At all events Embriaco presented the vase to Genoa as a thing of great price, and the Genoese were immensely proud of it and never ceased to maintain that it was the largest emerald in the world. They called it the Sacro A few years previously they had obtained the relics of John the Baptist and built a chapel for them in their cathedral. The vase was preserved in this chapel. That is probably why they came to think that it was the charger in which the head of John the Baptist had been carried. Certain they were that it must have been a very wonderful sacred object. Some said it was the Holy Grail, some that it was one of the gifts from Solomon to the queen of Sheba, or that it was the dish in which the Paschal Lamb had been served at the Last Supper, or the vessel in which Joseph of Arimathaea had received the Holy Blood; some thought that it was all of these. Strenuous rules were made that no foreigner, under any circumstances, should be allowed to touch it, and that any one who tried to find out of what material it was made, should be punished with fine, imprisonment, or even death.

Obviously so considerable a relic in so important a cathedral would not fail to arouse much attention throughout medieval days. Thus when Louis XII of France was at Genoa in 1502 the canons of the cathedral are recorded to have shown him the Holy Grail after mass had been sung. It was also shown to the Emperor Charles V, and in order to convince him that it was of emerald a lapidary was sent for who chipped off a fragment from one of the handles by the evidence of which he professed himself satisfied. I am told that the fracture is still identifiable. The great relic, save on certain anniversaries when it was displayed in state, was only privately shown to very distinguished visitors, and then with much ceremony and after a decree of the Senate or by special intervention of the Doge. The greatest difficulty is still placed in the way of ordinary sightseers.

After the Renaissance, when the spirit of inquiry awoke, antiquaries began to look about them, and none was more persistent in his researches in connexion with ancient vessels than the Provençal antiquary Peiresc. He had friends all over western Europe with whom he corresponded and to whom he was con-

tinually applying for information. Among them was the painter Rubens. He secured with Rubens's help, though surely not from his hand, a coloured drawing of the bowl which can still be seen among Peiresc's papers in the print department of the Paris National Library (pl. XV, 1). The prestige of the bowl was great enough in the days of Napoleon for it to have been one of the many precious objects which were brought to Paris and exhibited in the Cabinet des Antiques. After the peace, when these objects were returned to their original owners, the bowl was sent to Genoa, but it was so badly packed that it got broken on the way. The fracture proved beyond dispute that the bowl was merely of glass. The broken pieces were put together again in 1827 and mounted in a gold and silver-gilt rim and a base upon feet disguising the form of the bowl (pl. XV, 2). This mount has since been removed and

the fragments are held together by a wire netting.

It is a remarkable fact that so eminent a relic and so rare a work of antiquity as this glass at Genoa should never yet have been truthfully depicted. Various representations of it beside Peiresc's exist, differing fundamentally one from another, so that it is impossible from them to discover what is the actual form of the thing, nor has any one recorded its dimensions. The earliest representation of it is Peiresc's aforesaid drawing of approximately true dimensions, but incorrect in the disposition of the handles. C. G. Ratti's guide-book to Genoa (Genoa, 1780) contains an elaborately engraved plate showing the bowl from three points of view, but turning it inside out, putting the decoration on the exterior which is in fact on the interior, and showing it as a rather deep, six-sided cup. Moreover, it depicts the handles of an altogether false form, and attaches them to the decorated face of the cup, which is in fact the inside. A book entitled Nouvelle Description des Trésors de Gênes (Genoa 1823), an example of which is in the library of the Victoria and Albert Museum, shows us a vase approximately in the form of Peiresc's but with handles like Ratti's. Kisa in his comprehensive work, Das Glas im Altertume (vol. i, p. 67, fig. 33), gives an outline of it wholly different from all the others and equally incorrect. I might cite yet other divergent representations.

When it was announced that a Congress was to be held at Genoa I thought that the opportunity had come to obtain some accurate information about the relic. I accordingly asked Lord Curzon to interest himself in the matter and obtained his cordial assent. Unfortunately ill-health kept him at home. I therefore approached Mr. Lloyd George, and he readily undertook to act on my behalf. He obtained for his secretary, Mr. Sylvester, all

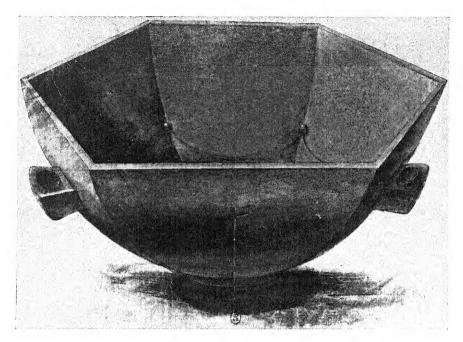


Fig. 1. The Sacro Catino: from a drawing in Collection Peiresc

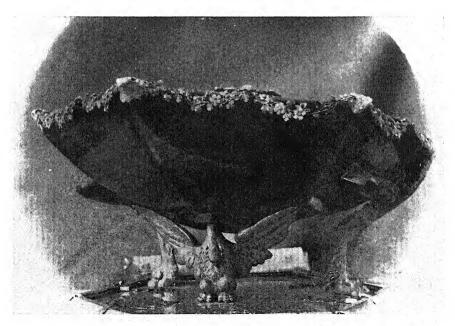


Fig. 2. The Sacro Catino: as mounted in 1827



kinds of permissions to inspect the treasury of the cathedral and to take photographs. Armed with orders of the most formal character from both the ecclesiastical and civil authorities he went to the cathedral and there met with many difficulties. His perseverance, however, was finally rewarded, and after four hours of insistence the doors of the treasury-safe were opened and he was able to see the Sacro Catino on a high shelf, but not to touch it or have its position altered. He could not take its dimensions nor examine the form of the profile of the vase nor obtain any view of the handles. He took two photographs of it from different angles (pl. XVI) and he also brought away two other photographs which were given to him by the authorities.

The large official photographs show the vase in its nineteenth-century mount, approximately full size. The form of the base is plainly visible in one, and the form of one of the handles in both. The second handle is obscurely rendered in one of the photographs. Old published accounts state that one of the handles is in the rough, unfinished. It is a pity that none of the photographs enables us to verify this statement, nor do they show the

fracture made for Charles V.

Mr. Sylvester's photographs show the bowl in its present state with the nineteenth-century mount removed. The wire net that now holds the pieces together is visible through the glass and makes very evident a ragged hole resulting from the French In two photographs a handle seen through the body of the glass appears rather like a small handle on the upper surface. The cause of this peculiar form remains obscure but would no doubt easily be solved on the spot. It accounts for the queer little handles that appear in Ratti's engraving as attached on the same side as the decoration. The decoration is plainly visible in Mr. Sylvester's photographs, which show it to be correctly depicted in the engraving. It is cut in relief on the inside of the bowl. As the Peiresc drawing and the two large photographs are, as nearly as I can judge, of the same size I conclude that they are of the size of the original, and this is Mr. Sylvester's impression. The following questions still remain to be answered:

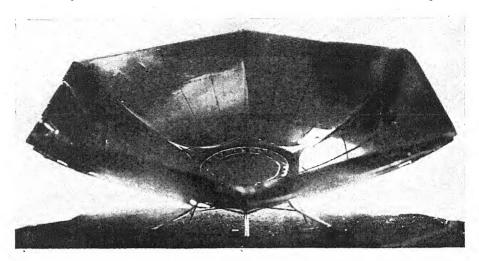
- 1. What are the dimensions of the bowl?
- 2. What is its thickness?
- 3. What are the detailed forms of the two handles, and their sizes?
- 4. How do the queer little shapes like small handles arise which are seen inside the bowl?
- 5. What is the quality of the glass and with what kind of tool was it shaped?

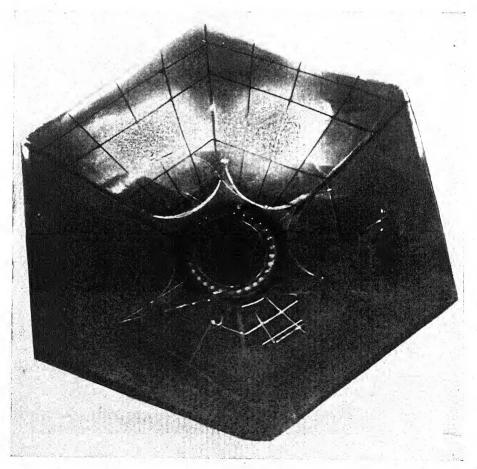
It is to be hoped that the Italian authorities will no longer hide this interesting antique object from the research of students, and that they will at an early date cause a proper publication of it to be issued. Pending such action my incomplete notes may be of

a passing interest.

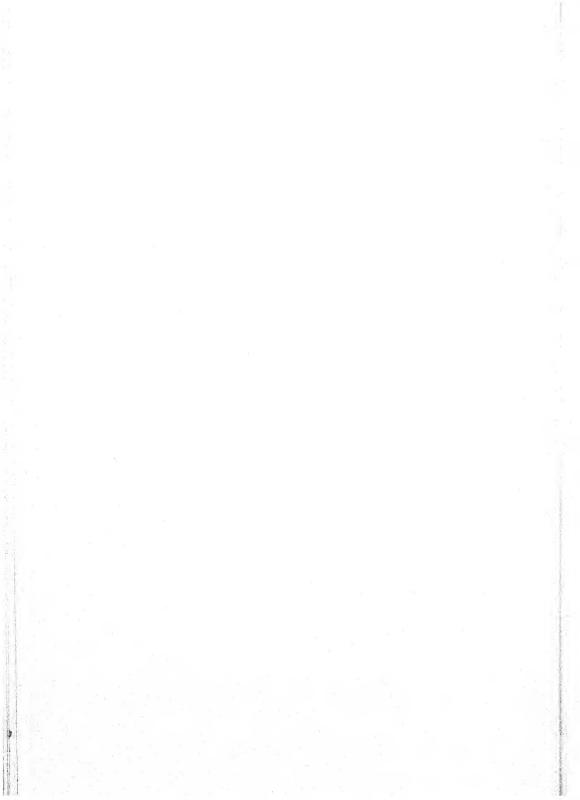
The origin and date of this bowl have been the subject of much discussion, there being in fact no other known example of like facture. In the cathedral treasury at Monza is a cup of blue transparent substance, which in old days was said to be of sapphire, as the Genoa vase of emerald. The Monza cup belonged to the Lombard Queen Theodelinda and was presented by her to the cathedral. Other glasses of similar character are in the treasury of Castel Trosino, and examples more or less of the same class are at Naples (from Pompeii), in the treasury of St. Mark at Venice, and in the Palazzo at Genoa. There is no external evidence or record to throw light upon the origin of any of these beautiful glasses. They have commonly been called Byzantine, but known glasses of Byzantine date do not resemble them. Nor do glasses of Imperial Roman manufacture fall into the same class with these. The Genoa glass is thick, transparent, and rich in colour. It is wrought and polished with a gemcutter's wheel. Far back in the days of the Middle Empire of ancient Egypt glass was made. We possess many thick-sided little flasks which date from the Eighteenth Dynasty down to Ptolemaic times; but they are not transparent: they are not blown, but moulded on a core. It is most likely that the Genoa glass is a late and highly developed example of glass made according to this ancient tradition. The place of origin would thus perhaps be Alexandria and the date Hellenistic. All the decorative arts reached in Alexandria a higher perfection than anywhere else in Hellenistic days. There the old traditions of Egyptian craftsmanship were not merely maintained but some of them carried on with increase of technical skill. Till a better suggestion is made we may be content to regard the Genoa bowl as an example of the best work of its kind produced in the Levant in the centuries immediately preceding Augustus.

The vase was not Embriaco's only gift to the city of Genoa. Already in 1298 he had removed twelve polished marble columns of divers colours from what was believed to be the palace of Judas Maccabaeus. In an obscure corner of Genoa the traveller may to-day discover the church of Santa Maria di Castello occupying the site of the ancient castle. A tower near by is all that remains of Embriaco's palace. The church was built in his day and still contains ten polished marble antique columns which no





The Sacro Catino, from photographs taken by Mr. Sylvester



doubt are some of the dozen brought by Embriaco from Jerusalem. We may conclude that he caused them to be set up in the church in which he must often have worshipped.

It is hard for us to re-create the emotions which such relics, newly fetched from the Holy Land, called forth in folk of the days of the First Crusade, when all Christendom thrilled with a passion of desire to win back from infidel hands the sacred city of the Crucifixion, and rejoiced over that accomplishment with a wild joy in which a truly religious element found no small part. Of that passion and that joy the Sacro Catino remains a small but precious monument. Whosoever can realize all that it meant to our ancestors, just emerging from the dark ages into the light of medieval idealism, will not be able himself to regard it without emotion.

Note.—Since writing the above I was informed in Palestine that fragments, described as lumps, of green glass have been found on the coast of Syria, but I had no time to pursue the inquiry thus suggested.

DISCUSSION

Mr. Dalton regarded the paper as one more instance of Sir Martin's pertinacity and success in his search for medieval treasures. The attribution to Alexandria seemed probable, because that city was known to have developed the art of glass-making to a high degree of perfection in Hellenistic times. Various examples of fine green glass, presumed to be of Alexandrian origin, were in existence. In the British Museum was a boat-shaped glass vessel from Pompeii that might match the green colour of the *Catino*; and in the monastery of Reichenau on Lake Constance there was an ancient piece of emerald glass which a modern writer had sought to connect with the Pharos of Alexandria. Other instances of fine green glass probably made at Alexandria were mentioned by historians; thus Cedrenus recorded that a statue of Minerva in emerald glass was sent from Egypt to Constantinople in the time of Theodosius.

Mr. FRESHFIELD had seen the Genoa cup on many occasions during the last twenty-five years and had handled it on two occasions, thanks to his long friendship with the treasurer of that city. As a slight return he had had photographs made, which were at present shown side by side with the *Catino*. He recollected the bowl as of a brilliant green, with rough handles, and badly broken; and had classed it as Sassanian or Egyptian. There was a parallel case at Valencia in Spain, and he had taken nine years to obtain photographs of two onyx bowls joined together, that were closely guarded in the cathedral there, and seemed to bear an Aramaic inscription. They were said to have been

given to the cathedral by Alfonso V, king of Spain, but he had failed to identify the donor.

Rev. R. U. Potts had seen the Genoa cup on Maundy Thursday 1889, and had experienced the same difficulties. It resembled a flat saucer, but he could not remember the details of the handles. He was told it was the cup in which our Lord dipped the sop and further that it was given by the queen of Sheba to Solomon and had remained in the possession of the royal family till the time of Christ. It stood on a gilt base with legs, and was too heavy for a paten: the colour was green and the surface rather rough.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. C. L. Kingsford) said Sir Martin was highly successful in tracking down medieval antiquities and knew how to give an interesting account of them when found. The Society was glad to have details of the Genoese *Catino* and felt that the author had done his utmost to collect all the facts about it.

Sir Martin Conway replied that it would be most desirable to publish Mr. Freshfield's photographs of the Valencia bowls along with the other evidence.

Ancient Carving from Sussex

By J. E. Couchman, F.S.A.

The Dolmen goddess, who is represented in somewhat varying forms on the statue-menhirs of France, is of doubtful origin. M. Salomon Reinach suggests the western world: M. Déchelette, in his Manuel d'Archéologie, favours the eastern, and says that as the cult becomes more sporadic the farther it spreads from the regions of the Mediterranean, so should its origin be sought in a region neighbouring the Aegean littoral, or at least further south than France; he refers to finds of Sir Arthur Evans in Crete, and Dr. Schliemann at Hissarlik. M. Louis Siret would persuade us that the earliest and less distinct figures on the stones represent but primitive symbols of the deified elements.

Whatever may have been the origin of this cult, it seems fairly clear that when the neolithic people introduced it into southern Gaul, the sculptures had become anthropomorphic; in many of the illustrations the mammae are represented, and some bear the triangle, with the point generally downwards, which was a genital symbol at a much earlier date in Egypt, as evidenced by some little Egyptian statuettes of ivory found at Saoniyeh, and said to

be of the second dynasty.

The spread of the cult was through the departments of Hérault, Gard, Aveyron, and Tarn, thence on to the valleys of the Marne, Seine, and Oise. With one exception in the Plateau de Ger (Gascony), where a dolmen was discovered of the Hallstatt period, the cult appears to have been of comparatively short duration in southern Gaul, as not a trace of it is to be found there of late Bronze Age, Hallstatt, or La Tène periods. It is found in Liguria in Italy and in south Brittany.

This goddess was guardian of the dead. The carving is always at the entrance to the covered grave, and in a great number of dolmens a hearth below the figure denotes some ceremonial. Déchelette says the idol was the personification of maternity and the prototype of the mother-goddesses so popular in all the ancient world; and although the primitive pantheon comprised more than one such divinity, it was without doubt to the feminine idol that preference was given for the protection of the sepulchre.

The carvings or incisions on the early stones are almost restricted to two curved eyebrows joining, and two eyes; this motif formed the decoration on many pieces of continental pottery, and on one relic only in England (a chalk drum, fig. 86 in the Bronze Age Guide, British Museum). Later carvings in quite low relief showed eyebrows, eyes, nose, mouth, hands, and sometimes



Ancient carving from Sussex.

feet with five digits each, occasionally a cord round the waist, always following the same prototype. The cult lasted into the Christian Era, a date which is not inconsistent with the style of the Sussex carving. The most remarkable of all the statue-menhirs is that of St. Martin's, Guernsey. M. Déchelette expressed surprise that although these objects are to be traced from Asia Minor to the British Isles, yet this divinity is wanting in England, a region abounding in other megaliths. Had this great scholar, whose memory we all revere, been spared till to-day he would have learned that England had a goddess, here illustrated.

This carved stone was found in a peat bog, about 11 ft. below the surface, near Piltdown, Sussex. It belongs to Mrs. Anderson, late of Horsted Keynes, who kindly drew my attention to it. It is 18 in. in height and about 22 in. in width: the carved face occupies nearly the whole height of the stone. The mouth is rather more than 4 in. long, and the eye about 12 in. in diameter, these measurements being almost identical with those of the figure on the second capstone of the dolmen of Déhus, Guernsey; the face perhaps resembles that of the statue-menhir at St. Martin's, Guernsey, more than any other, and of this it is almost a counterpart.

M. Reinach considers the carving Celtic or Romano-British; but Col. T. W. M. de Guérin prefers the period of La Tène and says that the cult of the divinity represented by these sculptured figures lasted for long ages; he refers to the one at St. Mary du Castel, Guernsey, which was found buried below the pavement of the chancel of the church. In his opinion it must have been still an object of worship on the introduction of Christianity into Guernsey in the sixth century, when it was evidently thrown down and buried beneath the sanctuary of the new faith, erected undoubtedly on the site of the old heathen place of worship. These ideas are corroborated by M. Ulysse Dumas, who describes crosses at Uzès, Gard, carved on these statue-menhirs, and suggests they were added by Christians; crosses are also found on stones at Collorgues, Castelnau Valence, and Foissac. There is room for conjecture that these people believed in immortality, as the inner stones of these dolmens sometimes have holes bored through them, presumably for the escape of the soul.

The Sussex carving seemed worth putting on record even if its period and history are obscure. I am indebted to Mr. Reginald Smith and Mr. T. D. Kendrick of the British Museum for

assistance and references.

Further Roman Finds in Kent

By W. WHITING

(I) DISCOVERIES AT MINSTER, THANET

Some few hundred yards west of Minster church there is a small farm known as Watchester', a name which is significant and suggests the place has a Roman origin. Standing there and looking south over the flat expanse of the Minster Marshes, one can well imagine it the landing-place of vessels when the area was covered by the sea. Northwards from this village the road leading to Birchington is doubtless also Roman; almost at the top of the first hill, in digging graves in the modern cemetery, many fragments and complete vessels of pottery have for some

years past been unearthed.

Thanks are due to Mr. T. R. Hodges, of Ramsgate, for calling attention to this fact; to the Rev. W. G. Boyd, of Minster, for permission to take and reproduce the photographs of two groups recently brought to light; and to Mr. Thomas May, F.S.A., who has lately examined them and furnishes the following particulars. It is regretted that the exigencies of space will not permit publication of all the voluminous details and references which this kindly expert has supplied; important points only can be briefly summarized, but grateful and full acknowledgement must be accorded to him for his generous assistance, not only regarding this Minster pottery, but also in dating many other groups which it has been the writer's good fortune to discover and record.

Group A.

Carinated cinerary urn, containing fragments of calcined human bones, 8 in. diameter, 92 in. high; rim 55 in., base 33 in. diameter.

Carinated beaker, grey ware with black spots; 35 in. diameter,

4 in high; rim 2½ in., base 2¼ in. diameter.

These two vessels are of Belgic origin, the shape dating from the middle of the first century B.C., but lasting down to the middle of the second century A.D.

Bowl or platter, grey ware, 71 in. diameter, also a Belgic type of

vessel.

One-handled flagon of ordinary tile-red clay, of Roman character,

7 in. high, dated about the end of the first or beginning of the second century.

Group B.

Cinerary urn, containing calcined human bones, 7 in. diameter, 10 in. high. Like the carinated cups and beakers, this is one



Fig. 1. Pottery from Minster, Thanet.

of the 'clue types' for tracing the distribution of the Belgic tribes in Britain.

Olla-shaped beaker of ordinary Belgic pattern, 23 in. diameter, 3 in. high.

Bowl of Terra Sigillata ware, 63 in. diameter. Form 18 Drag.; potter's stamp, SECUNDI. This name occurs at La Graufesenque and Lezoux, and belongs to a potter who was at work before A.D. 70. It gives an approximate date for the grave deposit.

Tall, pear-shaped, one-handled flagon of tile-red clay; 61 in. diameter, II in. high; the second half of first century.

(2) DISCOVERIES AT FORD, NEAR RECULVER

Dr. T. Armstrong Bowes, M.A., of Herne Bay, kindly supplies the photographs and following particulars of five burials disturbed in a gravel pit abutting on the road to Canterbury, about three miles from Reculver. They were found in an area of about 40 yards square, on the right-hand side at top of the hill, westward after passing Ford.

Group C.

Cinerary urn, dark grey clay stained brown, 14 in. diameter, 14 in. high. Contained calcined bones, fragments of pottery not portions of the urn itself, portions of two iron nails, a neolithic flint scraper, and a piece of greenish tinted glass, slightly concave, about 0.03 in. thick, 1.25 in. diameter, trimmed into rough circular shape by nine tangential cuts.

Bottle, smooth grey ware, 4 in. diameter, 7 in. high.

Bowl of Terra Sigillata ware, form 79, 75 in. diameter, no potter's

Beaker of very fine thin grey clay, about 0.09 in. thick, 33 in. high,

decorated outside with oblique parallel scratches.

The photograph shows the above pottery arranged as found; the vessels were not touching each other, and the top of the urn, which was upright in the earth, was 2½ ft. below the surface.

Group D.

Cinerary urn, containing bones and portions of two iron nails,

grey clay, 8 in. diameter, 12 in. high.

One-handled flagon, red ware, 5½ in. diameter, 7¾ in. high. The handle is plain, not ribbed, and the neck will admit the tip of one's finger.

Dish or platter, dark grey ware, 7 in. diameter, 2½ in. deep.

Olla-shaped beaker, 43 in. high.

In this instance also the four pieces of pottery were a few inches apart, but the urn was lying on its side.

The pottery of the other burials comprised:

Three urns, similar in type to the one in Group C, of about the same size and shape, one recovered measuring 11 in. diameter and 103 in. high.

Bowl of Terra Sigillata ware, form 31 Drag., $7\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, stamped with the name of CVNISSA, a potter who is thought to have worked at Lezoux during the second century.

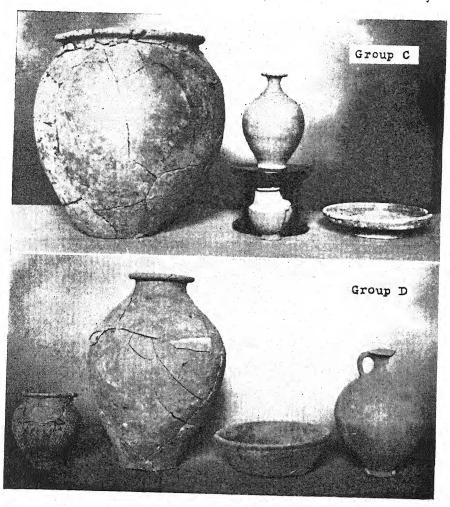


Fig. 2. Pottery from Ford, near Reculver.

Among other fragments was a portion of another bowl similar to the last but with the stamp AISTIVI.M. Aestivus worked at Lezoux about A.D. 150; from these names the date of these burials can be fixed, and the type of the pottery generally would not be at variance with this period.

The Age and Origin of the Wansdyke

By A. D. PASSMORE

A study of this great earthwork proves that at some period of our history a resident people or a retiring nation wished to cut off the whole of south-west England from a northern enemy, To accomplish this purpose a huge bank with its ditch to the north was carried from near Portishead in Somerset right across Wiltshire, ending somewhere near Andover (Hants), between which place and the sea the low-lying watery valleys of the Anton and Test would in themselves be sufficient protection without an earthwork: thus the whole of the counties of Cornwall, Devon, and Dorset, together with parts of Wilts, Somerset, and Hampshire, were shut in and completely protected. After drawing the above line on a map it will at once be noticed that the usual rule of human effort—to do things with the least possible labour has not been followed, as the left flank of the dyke, instead of resting on the Avon at or near Bath, has been at great labour carried across the stony Somerset hills to the open sea: this extra length was dictated by some powerful reason, the explanation being (as I read the evidence) that the enemy was in command of a fleet of small boats by which they could at any time land on the southern bank of the Avon (the Somerset shore). To guard against this the dyke was built south of and above the Avon valley: we may suppose also that the invaders were without boats large enough to face the open sea or that the inhabitants of the Somerset and Devon shores were numerous or brave enough to defend themselves. A parallel case is the continuation of the Roman wall: instead of ending at the head of the Solway Firth it is carried some miles along the southern shore. Another peculiarity of the Wansdyke has puzzled many writers. It runs straight along the Roman road from Bath to a point south-west of Avebury (Wilts), then leaves it to follow an exceedingly tortuous course over the high downs. This change of character has been attributed to construction by different nations. Had these various writers left their studies and walked along the earthwork it would have at once been obvious to them that it merely departs from a straight line to adapt itself to the ground.

The builders required a slope in front of their rampart to the north so as always to have an attacking enemy at a disadvantage: instead of crossing a valley the dyke goes round the head of it, hence the winding course. Still another peculiarity is that in passing through Marlborough Forest (Wilts) it becomes very weak, so much so that there is considerable controversy as to its exact line. From geological considerations it is highly probable that this forest was in existence in Roman and earlier times, and the smallness of the dyke at this section is explained by a passage in Caesar (De Bello Gallico, ii, 17).

The Nervii to prevent inroads 'cut into young saplings and bent them over, and thus by the thick horizontal growth of boughs, and by intertwining with them brambles and thorns' made a wall-like hedge 'which not only could not be penetrated but not even be seen through.' [Loeb Classics Translation.]

A further explanation of this part of the line is as follows: the monk of St. Gall (ninth century) describes a wall made by the Avars in Hungary as of 'stems of oak, beech, or fir, 20 feet high and the same broad, filled in with stones and chalk and covered with turf; between the turves bushes were planted and lopped into shape'. The dyke at this point, being therefore made of timber (mainly), would rapidly decay, and the disappearance of the wood from that cause would liberate the earth filling which, sinking down, would of itself form the small bank seen to-day.

Wansdyke as excavated by Pitt-Rivers was pronounced to be late or post-Roman. Had it been Roman some mention would have been made of it by the later Roman historians, thus we get as its earliest date the beginning of the fifth century. It cannot be much later or the Saxon records would have described its

construction.

This leaves a date between A.D. 400 and 500.

The existing records of that time rightly interpreted (as it appears to me) contain a distinct reference to Wansdyke hitherto overlooked. The Romans having departed, in the words of the early historians, 'the country was swept by the Picts from the north and the Scots from the west'. On this presumption, it may be taken for granted that the line of Hadrian's Wall had been forced and that nearly the whole country was invaded. The result of this barbaric inroad is seen to-day in excavated Roman houses, which mostly show traces of fire, and also in the partial blocking of gateways by rough masonry of a non-Roman character. These signs are usually attributed to the Saxon advance, but are undoubtedly earlier. Another result of the invasion was a piteous

appeal to the Romans; the legions return, drive back the invaders, and before their final departure advise and see completed, as we are informed by Gildas 'quia vulgo irrationabili absque rectore factus non tam lapidibus quam cespitibus non profuit', a wall from sea to sea: this turf wall must be Wansdyke. If the Romans had driven the Picts and Scots clean out of the country they would have instructed the Britons to repair the wall of Hadrian and not to construct a fresh one; also their fleet of transports would have followed their advance to the northern ports, but we are told that the fleet waited on the southern coast. I take Gildas to be a true historian, and following him would reconstruct the history of the

early fifth century as follows.

The Romans having left for Gaul, Britain was invaded from the north and west; the Roman wall was forced and all Roman posts burnt. Farther south the invasion was anticipated by the partial walling-up of the gateways of stations and towns: the Britons were gradually driven back almost to the south coast when a Roman force returned (probably heavily paid) to help repel the invader. Landing on the south coast and joining the local forces they drove the enemy back almost to the Thames. Content with this and under Roman advice, they constructed the Wansdyke from the head of a natural barrier (extending from the sea to Andover) to the Severn sea, with its western end drawn back along the Somerset hills to guard that part against the fleet of small boats which we are told were used by the Scots: after this the Romans departed, leaving the Britons safe behind their In renewed fighting the line seems to have been new defences. forced and a temporary retirement made to the South Wilts dykes. Parts of the 'old ditch' north-east of Warminster and twelve miles south of Wansdyke afford us a clue to the method of construction and show the haste in which the work was undertaken: here we see a line of pits and hollows running across the downs, evidently the remains of individual or small party labour. For some reason the work was abandoned half-finished, leaving us a valuable lesson in early construction. Later the enemy, weary of constant warfare against an opponent now inured to war, retired to the north and west, leaving a self-reliant and strong nation under kings who held the land till the coming of the Saxons. If I am correct in the above view the Wansdyke must be now taken as an historical monument constructed in the first quarter of the fifth century. Finally, Gildas should be read in this connexion, and it should be remembered that the whole of the modern literature on this subject has been written by authors who probably never heard of Wansdyke, which till lately had merely a local reputation; hence

the turf wall of Gildas has been confused with Hadrian's vallum of the northern counties.

A search in the smaller chronicles might possibly strengthen the above evidence: the writer willingly hands over the quest to others with greater leisure and knowledge than himself.^x

¹ Since the above paper was written, Mr. Albany Major has excavated the ground immediately east of where the Wansdyke suddenly ends, near New Buildings, west of Savernake Forest. I had on purely theoretical grounds concluded that the dyke was not carried through the forest on the same scale as outside: his digging proves this view to be correct as he found only traces of a small ditch. He kindly allows me to add this note.

Fourth Report on the Excavations at Stonehenge

(June to November, 1922)

By Lt.-Col. W. Hawley, F.S.A.

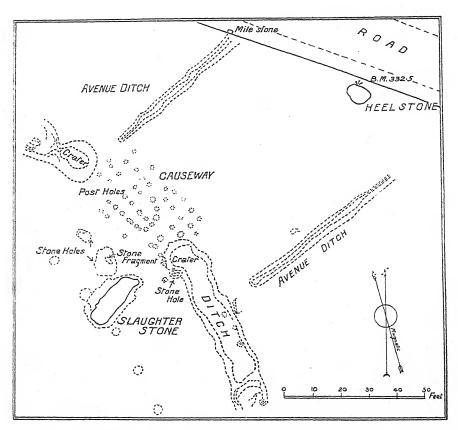
[Read 19th April 1922]

AT the time when I presented my last report the excavation of the ditch had nearly reached a point where the avenue approaches it. In anticipation of our arrival at this position the top of the counterscarp had been laid bare for a width of 2 ft. in order that a good view of the avenue end, both in plan and section, might be obtained. The details shown were, however, disappointing, for when the south-east trench of the avenue appeared it presented an insignificant-looking, angular section in the bank about 18 in. deep and 3 ft. wide in top measurement, the apex of the angle cutting a groove in the solid chalk below. Where the extremity of the groove approached the ditch it ended at 8 in. from the side, leaving a ridge of undisturbed chalk, and indicating that the ditch was of earlier construction. The contents of the ditch showed that there had been no attempt to carry the avenue across it, nor was there any sign of it on the opposite side. The avenue bank was barely discernible and it is rather doubtful if it came quite to the edge of the ditch. It gave the impression that when making it the builders allowed their work to fade out as they approached the edge. The ditch continued an unaltered course independently of the proximity of the avenue.

In the previous ditch excavations there had been a fairly uniform deposit of silt below the top rubble layer, but in the present instance it was different. The sides were steeper, and the bottom wider and flat. The rubble layer on the top, containing Stonehenge chips, etc., was still present and very definite, but under it, instead of silt, there was clean white chalk which had been brought from elsewhere and cast into the ditch. of this chalk had been bruised and crushed to a fine consistency, and had become set into masses so extremely hard that they could only be removed by undercutting the softer material below them and breaking the substance into blocks. They gave the idea of

the chalk having been wet when cast into the ditch.

The top rubble layer was continued across the ditch, both upon escarp and counterscarp. Besides the stone chips in it, there were a good many pieces of foot-worn pottery of the Bronze Age and Roman period, a fragment of a small bronze chisel $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in square thickness, a plain bronze open ring, possibly of the Roman period, and a small worn coin of Constans.



Stonehenge: Plan showing excavation of ditch and causeway.

Objects in the silt, hitherto so scarce, began to increase and were chiefly bone fragments, usually occurring singly, but sometimes in small groups. There were also a small horn core of a young bison and two roughly round objects of cut chalk, perhaps intended for balls. Soon a slight depression of the ditch floor was reached showing traces of fire. Here there were more animal bones, amongst them several vertebrae, which, although very large, belonged to a young animal, with the epiphyses detached from the main portion of the bone; also part of a pig's

jaw with two very large teeth and an antler of a roebuck, the first yet found. There were a good many flint flakes in a foot of dirty soil at the bottom, and with them one or two very rough imple-

ments, including a scraper.

Where the depression in the ditch occurred, the sides of the escarp and counterscarp had been cut to form a crater-shaped place entered from the part of the ditch just excavated. At the extremity of the west wing of the crater there was a large hole in the escarp bank, a portion of it being exposed in the side. Examination proved it to be a stone hole with a depth of 4 ft. 3 in. from the surface to the bottom, of which 3 ft. were in solid chalk, where the maximum width was 42 in. and the minimum width 36 in. It was filled with white chalky rubble, in which, at 30 in. to 35 in. from the surface, were bones of a young person about the age of eight or nine, consisting of fragments of ribs and femurs and bones of the lower extremities. The only other contents were four pieces of clean white sarsen near the bones, the biggest piece weighing two pounds.

The extraction of the stone had injured the top of the hole, but the lower part had escaped damage. It is possible that there was a similar stone at the opposite wing of the crater, as a cavity was noticeable there in the bank and a quantity of loose chalk had previously been noticed at that spot, perhaps the result of removing the stone. The crater was situated nearly opposite the centre of the avenue, and when about to proceed farther with the ditch excavation, we were stopped by a nearly perpendicular wall of solid chalk, 4 ft. 9 in. high, evidently a causeway across

the ditch, the crater forming the south-east side of it.

Turf and rubble were removed along the line of the top of the causeway for a width of 5 ft., and when doing this six holes were discovered sunk in solid chalk, and a search revealed several others. Five of the holes were very carefully and symmetrically cut round, and of uniform calibre down to the bottom. They were about 15 in. wide and 24 in. deep and apparently made for holding posts. The sixth hole was larger and not quite so uniform in

shape, and might have held a small stone.

I now made an excavation of the ditch on the opposite, or north-west, side, beginning in a line with the avenue trench, and I came at once upon the other side of the causeway. The extremities showed that the causeway occupied the north-west half of the avenue, proving it to be $37\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide. The humus layer above the north-west ditch was much the same as in other places, holding a few stone chips and fragments of pottery, but nothing else. Immediately below it was clean white chalk, evi-

dently cast in, which was very hard in the upper part but looser as it descended. There had been two distinct discharges of chalk. The upper layer was about 3 ft. thick and ended upon a dark stratum. Cremated remains in the white chalk were found about 38 in. from the surface and 15 in. from the side of the escarp. They were those of an adult and of a child, distinguished by the large bone fragments of the former and small bones and jaw of the latter, who might have been aged five or six years. They seem to have been placed there without ceremony or preparation, and, as they were in a compact mass, were perhaps contained in a bag of fabric or skin (of which nothing remained); otherwise they would have been dispersed. The stratum of dirty matter between the chalk deposits seemed to derive colour from wood ash, and contained many charred pieces of wood. This chalk had been thrown in from above, and took the same slightly curving slope as the loose chalk below it. Partly in the dark layer and partly in chalk above it were several fragments of human bones, including four pieces of skull and part of a jaw with two teeth. Associated with them were animal bones, including a large fragment of the skull with one horn core, and several vertebrae and other bones of an ox, bearing distinctive signs of being a young animal. These remains occupied an area of about 3 ft. by 1½ ft., and occurred at 42 in. to 48 in. below ground-level and amongst greyish dusty matter caused by decay of other bones. Near the spot were pieces of antlers and two decayed horn picks.

The lower layer of chalk contained nothing until it joined dirty soil, covering the bottom of the ditch to about a foot (more or less), and here seven horn picks were met with, parts of antlers and flint flakes, but no implements. There were indications of a fire on the

bottom which had injured some of the antlers.

When the place had been emptied it could be seen that the ditch here took the shape of a large crater, or pit, $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide at the top and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, and there can be little doubt it was a dwelling-pit. On the north-west side an opening 7 ft. wide communicated with another pit, or with the actual ditch. I passed the opening and excavated a portion of the place beyond, but I did not go far, for the more important work on the causeway demanded my attention. Sufficient was done, however, to ascertain that this pit was as wide and nearly as deep as the first one. Whether it was a dwelling-pit or only the ditch could not be definitely ascertained, but the appearance suggested another pit. The contents were in every way similar to those of the first pit, the two chalk layers and intervening dark stratum being repeated. Some pieces of chalk showed deep indentations made

by horn picks, and similar to marks which had been noticed in other places. The clean chalk probably came from some ancient excavation not yet discovered, or might indeed have been spoil from the building of Stonehenge. In any event it had been cast into the ditch when that was no longer required for protection.

Cremated bones were found dispersed in the upper chalk layer at about 28 in. below ground-level and 3 ft. from the escarp. They consisted of about a handful of ashes in a dusty mass and probably marked the spot where all the bones had been deposited. Several pieces of animal bone, a piece of human skull, and tines of horn were found at 32 in. below ground-level. The state of the dirty matter on the bottom coincided with that of the other pit, and there was a similar indication of fire. There were remains of many antlers and picks: how many I cannot say, as they had been burnt and the remains had decayed, but possibly there were eight or nine, and only one was recoverable. On the west side at the bottom could be seen a rough bench cut in solid chalk, still bearing traces of tool marks. The upper part was worn smooth and slightly indented by people sitting on it, and the bench seemed to extend into the part not yet excavated. Fires in pits of this sort were probably lighted for the sake of warmth rather than for cooking, as personal attention to cooking near a big fire would be unbearable in so confined a position. It may be that a fire was lighted during the day in cold weather and the ashes removed in the evening when the pit had become heated. Heather and skins could then be laid upon the floor and the heated pit (no doubt roofed over) would continue to give off warmth for the rest of the night. It is very unlikely that the people remained in the pit with the fire lighted, as it would have interfered with the inmates lying down with their feet to the centre, as they are likely to have done. Moreover, dense smoke would have been objectionable, and later the burning wood, becoming charcoal ashes, would give off carbonic oxide, which would have been distressing, or indeed even fatal. There was not a sign of pottery in either pit, and it seems hopeless to expect to find any. The occupants must have used wooden vessels or carried the water up here in skins.

The entire surface of the causeway was laid bare over an area $37\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long by 23 ft. wide. It was found denuded of much of the original covering, leaving but little soil over the solid chalk. This was especially so in the middle and north-west side where it had been worn down by a modern road; the wheel ruts were seen to be deeply cut in the solid chalk, appearing on the white surface

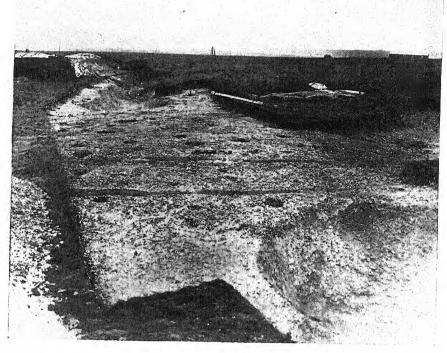


Fig. 1. Stonehenge: ditch and causeway showing post-holes and wheel tracks from S.

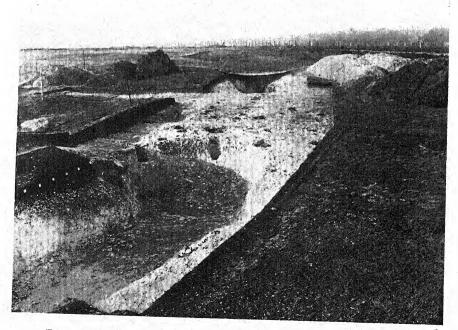


Fig. 2. *Stonehenge: ditch and causeway showing post-holes from N.



as lines of humus (pl. XVII). There was no sign of the north-west avenue trench, nor of the bank which should have been alongside it, and it is very doubtful if they were carried as far as this. Owing to this destruction, objects were almost absent, and a few stone chips and broken hammerstones only were found. The most remarkable feature of the causeway was the number of post-holes appearing in the surface (pl. XVII). They were a continuation of those mentioned before. Altogether, forty-six were discovered, those on the south-west side being in good condition, but on the opposite side some had been reduced to mere cups, owing to the road passing over them. They showed at the same time how much the surface had been worn away. The holes were arranged in a fairly definite order, and formed groups of parallel lines traversing the causeway towards the gap in the rampart forming the entrance, in front of which they stopped. How much farther the holes extend towards the Heel Stone will be ascertained by the work now in progress. The holes were mostly 12 in. to 15 in. in diameter, but there were certain others of 18 in. to 24 in. which appeared to pass diagonally through the rows of smaller holes in a line from one on the south-east escarp and might have held small stones. The holes contained dirty chalky matter and nothing else, with the exception of the one on the escarp, just mentioned, which contained a small collection of bones of a young animal and possibly those of a child, but they were too fragmentary to say for certain if this was so. Two of the holes were obliterated by some person digging between the second row and the Slaughter Stone, leaving a scar about 4 ft. wide and 8 in. deep. This was apparently done in Tudor times, as the cavity contained glazed pottery and bottle-glass characteristic of that period.

Afterwards an area 26 ft. by 18 ft. was excavated where the causeway becomes the passage-way through the entrance in the rampart. Thinking that there might have been a row of stones across the entrance when the Slaughter Stone stood upright, I searched and found the remains of one hole, but with difficulty, as the ground had been greatly disturbed. This disturbance may have been caused by traffic from an early date, and some of it was probably quite early, as the hollow, 2 ft. deep, had been repaired by throwing soil into it, and three horn picks in decayed condition were found resting on the solid chalk below it. Later destruction might have been caused by the passage of some of the stones of Stonehenge over it, but it is unlikely that all the stones passed in here. They would probably have been dropped at intervals outside the rampart at convenient spots near their

ultimate destination and carried in when required through the gaps cut at irregular intervals in the rampart. If stones were standing in the passage when Stonehenge was built they would have been felled to afford a fairway, and digging them out would have helped the disturbance. Perhaps the Slaughter Stone was taken down at that time and trimmed on one side with a view to using it, but upon turning it over the other side showed that it would be unsuitable, so it was buried in a pit and covered

over to the level of the passage.

The remains of the stone hole just mentioned proved to be 3½ ft. below the ground-level of the passage, and cross measurements gave 5 ft. by 4 ft. 9 in.; there was a very good flat impression of the stone on the soft chalky matter which had been packed between the stone and side of hole on the west side. The edge of the hole was but little more than a foot and a half from that of the Slaughter Stone, but as the latter had been much enlarged when extracting the stone, the two would probably have had an interval of 3 ft. between them when standing. The lines of the post-holes run towards the sites of these stones, and as there are three groups of post-lines it seems very probable that there may have been a third stone south-east of the Slaughter Stone; but the hole which held it would have been obliterated when the pit was dug for the Slaughter Stone. Presuming that this was so, the three stones would have stood in a line at the entrance and in the circumferential line of the crest of the rampart.

These investigations seem to point to the fact that the original use of the site was as a defensive dwelling. If this was so, the posts would be placed in the entrance, in conjunction with the stones, to impede collective attack through the gateway, and the dwelling-pits at the sides would be for guards on the flanks. I trust that further research may show a gradual advance from this early existence, which seems to be followed by two other distinct periods, namely, the first stone circle and afterwards by Stonehenge; the two latter periods being of sentimental or

sacred significance.

I could find no trace of the four stones mentioned by Inigo Jones as standing at the entrance, and had they existed as ancient stones the holes would certainly have been found. Nevertheless I do not doubt his report and believe the matter can be explained in this way. The soil in the depression at the entrance, already mentioned, would be very soft, especially when water collected in the cavity. Wheels of heavy vehicles would sink into it and become bogged, and possibly the vehicle would be upset. The

deep ruts on the north-west of the causeway show that the road was much used and that it was deflected from the soft cavity and even mounted the edge of the rampart to avoid it. To ensure a safe road four fallen stones might have been taken from the monument and placed here to mark the firm ground, but not being placed in holes they gradually disappeared. Aubrey mentions only three, and in Smith's plan, dating about 1770, none is shown; so it may be inferred that all had gone by that time.

Aubrey hole no. X 2 was come upon in the passage area. Owing to the reduced level here the bottom of the hole was 22 in. below the present surface and in only 16 in. of solid chalk. The maximum diameter, east to west, was 38 in. and the minimum, north to south, 34 in. There was earthy chalk rubble on the east side of the hole and fine, clayey chalk matter on the west, containing a good deal of wood ash. Subsequent examination with a lens showed the matter to contain calcined bones crushed to a state of powder. Two crushed horn picks on the bottom were the only other contents of the hole. The position of this stone showed no relation to any of those at the entrance and was at the same interval as the others of the series.

During the season another Aubrey hole was excavated. was no. 19, one of the three occurring in the south barrow. came into the work of the previous winter, but it was considered better to wait for brighter and drier weather before opening it. It is a nearly round hole with a diameter of from 42 in. to 43 in. and with an entire depth of $35\frac{1}{2}$ in. The solid chalk on the top edge of the hole was 9 in. from the surface. The crushed depression on the side, observable in most of the other holes, was larger than usual, being 25 in. wide and extending down to 22 in. In the top soil, down to 18 in., there were ninety-two stone chips, six small pieces of Roman period pottery, and a very small piece of bronze tube $\frac{5}{16}$ in. long and $\frac{3}{16}$ in. in diameter, which might be of any period. Calcined bones were found early in digging at about 6 in. from the surface, dispersed amongst reddish-brown earth to within 3 in. of the bottom of the hole. The soil had become mixed with clayey deposit covering the barrow, which gave it a reddish-brown tint. In the lower part were a few teeth and the phalanx of an animal, perhaps of a stag. There was a little caked chalky soil on the bottom and sides, but much less than usual. From the way the fragments were dispersed in the soil I should think the place must have been disturbed at some time.

DISCUSSION

Mr. E. H. STONE noted that one of the stones recorded by Inigo Jones was not accounted for by the Aubrey holes, and asked whether any trace of a hole for it had been noticed during the excavations.

Rev. G. H. ENGLEHEART said the Society had come to regard Col. Hawley as exclusively an excavator and recorder of facts, and in considering his annual reports all had followed his example, and had abstained from forming theories about the age and origin of the monu-But the time seemed to have come for a selection and different treatment of some of the facts obtained by the spade. It was nevertheless necessary to be on guard against fashionable theories, such as the division of Stonehenge into two periods. The ditch was evidently of extreme antiquity and belonged to the rudest period of the monument, and many had adopted the view that the stones were erected considerably later. At present there was no evidence for that assumption, even after the stones had been lifted and the bases examined. Mr. Stone had surmised that Stonehenge must have been erected by a large number of men in a short time or by fewer men over a longer period; but if the work had been done in the Bronze Age at all, some metal implement or other must have been dropped on the site. Nothing but stone had been found in the ditch and central area. argument for a later date was that the stones were hewn. Among the megalithic structures of Portugal was one with 'three large, roughlysquared pillars set at intervals below the enormous blocks of the roof' (Archaeologia, lxx, 210), which showed that stone was hewn in the Chalcolithic or Copper Age; and he imagined that men who could make the exquisite arrow-heads found in long barrows were also capable of hewing stone when necessary.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH held that the flint implements and flakes discovered were anything but indeterminate, and had already been divided into at least two classes by their patina and stratification. previously detected definite types among the white specimens stored on the spot, and among those on exhibition recognized a hand-axe, a diminutive tortoise-core, and two end-scrapers that might have been in the soil centuries before Stonehenge was built and have fallen from the sides into the ditch soon after it was cut. It was clear from the paper that the ditch was interrupted by solid, undisturbed chalk, and the causeway was therefore an integral part of the original monument. Near it a small hole had been described, once containing a standing stone and later filled with human bones: it seemed to resemble the Aubrey holes, though beyond their circle. Cremated bones had also been mentioned, which might have a bearing on the date, since cremation as a funeral rite did not come into fashion till the later Bronze Age. A distinction might have to be drawn between burnt burials and burnt sacrifices, and human victims were not necessarily excluded.

Col. HAWLEY replied that no trace of any hole had been found for the missing stone recorded by Inigo Jones; and nothing of the kind had been noticed in advance of the rampart. Though the cremated bones in the Aubrey holes had not been associated with pottery of any kind, there was a small vessel found elsewhere that had not yet been reported on.

The President had once more to convey the thanks of the Society to Col. Hawley for his indefatigable labours, and all must admire the enthusiasm that was proof against the climate and adverse conditions of Salisbury Plain. The report was somewhat puzzling, as all were not so well acquainted with the site and its problems as the excavator, and a few preliminary remarks might have given the meeting its bearings. The paper had rigidly adhered to facts, but it would be interesting to hear the excavator's own impressions with regard to the discoveries made from year to year; it would be easy to distinguish between fact and theory, and after discovering the pit-dwellings flanking the doorway, Col. Hawley had probably pictured to himself the manner of life of those who inhabited them. Such glimpses into the past were permissible, and were not likely to mislead. The pit-dwellers were apparently of the full Neolithic period, and the same conditions were to be found at Avebury; which was another argument against the transition theory. In time, patient excavation and careful record were bound to throw light on the many problems of Stonehenge, and in warmly thanking Col. Hawley for his past efforts, the Society hoped that he would be able to continue the work and find his reward in further and greater discoveries.

Pottery finds at Wisley

By REGINALD A. SMITH, F.S.A.

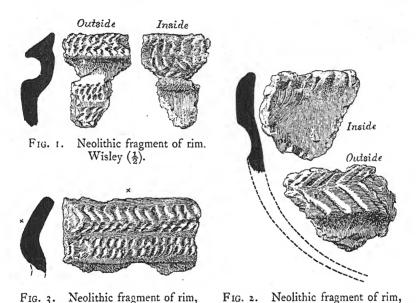
THE site adjoining the septic tanks and filters of the Byfleet and Pyrford sewage works was, on the occasion of some discoveries in 1922-3, described in the press as a Pottery-village, but has now been shown to have been occupied in the late Neolithic and Early Iron Ages by pit-dwellers who left behind plentiful traces of their culture in the shape of potsherds, and manufactured pottery on the spot, as four large kilns were uncovered and one small one, made expressly for firing the largest urn (fig. 7 A). The recovery of these relics is due to Mr. A. Choate, Engineer-in-charge of the pumping station about half a mile distant, aided by his family and others, their careful excavation and assembling of the pottery (mostly in small fragments) deserving special commendation. representative selection of the two periods concerned has been ceded to the British Museum, and this is the first description of a discovery that adds its quota to our knowledge of local conditions in prehistoric times.

In the left bank of the river Wey about a furlong E. of Wisley church, consisting of pure river-sand, had been dug two series of pits which, on the strength of the pottery finds, may be assigned to two distinct periods: an irregular group reached a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the present surface, and date from the latest Stone Age, in contrast to the regular lines of later dwellings dug at fixed intervals by ancient Britons of La Tène date. The precise century of this second occupation cannot at present be given, and it is the purpose of these notes to elicit comparisons either in this country or abroad, as pottery is now recognized as one of the best clues to date and ethnic relations. A few loom-weights were found and wattle-and-daub was abundant, but of the pits themselves little need be said as the type is common, and examples have recently come to light at Worthy Down, Winchester (Journal, i, 322); Park Brow near Cissbury (ibid., ii, 139); and Battlesbury Camp, Wilts. (ibid., ii, 378).

Only a few neolithic sherds were recovered, and in no case is it possible to reconstruct the complete profile; but the normal bowl of the period, with impressed cord-patterns and a hollow moulding below the lip, is certainly represented. Complete examples were

illustrated in 1910 (Archaeologia, lxii, plates xxxvii, xxxviii), and further material has been illustrated in our Journal, i, 31; ii, 220; so that a general discussion of the bowl and its descendants may here be omitted. The best of the Wisley fragments are illustrated, figs. 1-4, and it may be said at once that they do not bear the characteristic 'maggot' pattern, but are stamped in close order by cords of another kind that give a crinkled impression.

Fig. 1. The illustration is of two pieces, about 1 in. wide, that seemed to join, but may only have belonged to the same vessel, which



shows the ordinary hollow moulding of neolithic bowls, and has above it a sloping lip, impressed outside and inside with twisted cord. The diameter cannot be estimated.

Wisley (불).

Wisley $(\frac{1}{2})$.

Fig. 2. Fragment of light-brown ware with large grit, probably from the lip of a round-bottomed bowl: the outside has deeply indented herring-bone pattern with hollow moulding below, and inside the lip notches and finger-nail marks.

Fig. 3. Portion of the sloping lip of a vessel, apparently with the normal hollow moulding below. The upper edge is nowhere complete, and may have continued another inch as there is no sign of internal decoration. The bevel is impressed all over with twisted cord, and the maximum thickness is 0.4 in. The diameter is uncertain, but may be estimated at 11.8 in. (maximum); and the corresponding measurement of the large Mongewell House bowl is 11.4 in.

Fig. 4. A fragment difficult to explain has impressed cord-pattern on the upper face and outer edge, and seems to be part of the flat rim of a dish, with an extreme diameter of about 13.5 in.

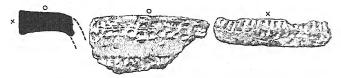


Fig. 4. Neolithic fragment of rim, Wisley $(\frac{1}{2})$.

The rudiments of town-planning in Britain may be seen in the rows of pit-dwellings which are proved by the pottery to belong to the Early Iron Age; and though dated parallels have still to be found, it seems clear that the village dates from the period of La Tène, somewhere between 400 B.C. and the Roman occupation. All the vessels were hand-made (without the potter's wheel), and the paste is fairly uniform, with a small amount of grit and of brown colour throughout, sometimes with burnished lines or

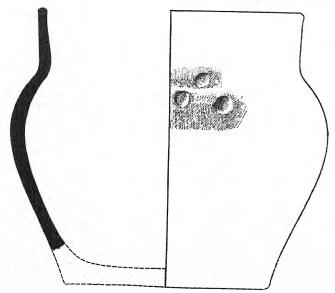


Fig. 5. Red urn with triple depressions, Wisley $(\frac{1}{3})$.

lustrous (hand-polished) surface. A possible connexion with the Hallstatt period, however, is the ornamentation and red colour of the first in the following list:

Fig. 5. About one-third of a lustrous red urn with rather uneven surface: at junction of neck and shoulder are three saucer-shaped depressions $\frac{1}{2}$ in across. The base is entirely restored, and original

height unknown, but diameter of mouth is 8.5 in. The three depressions recall the Göritz type in Germany (spreading north of Frankfurt on Oder and including Pomerania and NE. Brandenburg), and another example has been found at Pulborough, Sussex (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxiii, 376, 385, where references are given). Even if these do not date before La Tène, they certainly perpetuate a tradition of the Hallstatt period, as in France (*Revue Préhistorique*, v, p. 104, no. 25).

Fig. 6. Lip and upper part of light reddish-brown urn, plain except for irregular notches on the inner bevel of lip: outside diameter of mouth about 6.6 in.

Fig. 7 A. About two-thirds of a large urn, restored at the base and now strengthened within the neck: the dull-brown surface plain, with

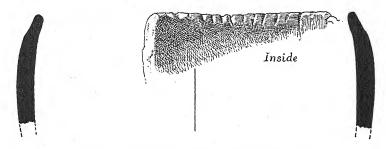


Fig. 6. Lip of urn, plain outside, Wisley $(\frac{1}{2})$.

some tool-marks, and pitted by large grit falling out. Height, about 12 in., and diam. outside lip about 13.7 in. For the period this is a remarkable piece, as the walls are thin for such a large vessel.

Fig. 7 B. Part of reddish-brown vase including the whole base and part of lip, which is squared and thickened: quite plain lustrous surface outside except for slight tool-markings and shallow depressions round the foot. Height 5.2 in.

Fig. 7 C. Unsymmetrical brown-ware urn, restored, but profile and foot certain, the lip squared and sloping inwards: the surface has irregular cracks and pitting, without ornament. Height 6.7 in.

Fig. 7 D. Part of plain brown lustrous urn with squared lip sloping inwards, and rounded shoulder. The exterior shows tool-marks, but inside is left rough. Diameter outside mouth 7.2 in.

Fig. 7 E. Part of a well-made bowl with pronounced shoulder and vertical neck, the height of which is uncertain. Enough remains to give a maximum diameter (at shoulder) of about 6.6 in.

Fig. 7 F. Hollow foot of vessel, reddish-yellow ware with brown sub-lustrous coating: not a pedestal of Aylesford type, which is made in two pieces and joined. Diameter 3.4 in.

Fig. 7 G. Part of a rim and side of a thin dark-brown vessel with rows and fret-pattern of punctured dots, the design being here completed by rings. Extreme diameter 6.8 in. There was apparently

only one vessel so ornamented, but the same kind of pattern has been found incised on an urn from Deal now in the British Museum, and attention was drawn to it in *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxvi, 129: to the references there given may be added *Prähistorische Zeitschrift*, 1915, 49. The dotted pattern is as much in favour of a North-German origin as the triple saucer-shaped depressions of fig. 5.

Fig. 8. Small urn of brown-black ware, roughly made, with irregular markings on the body, angular shoulder and pie-crust

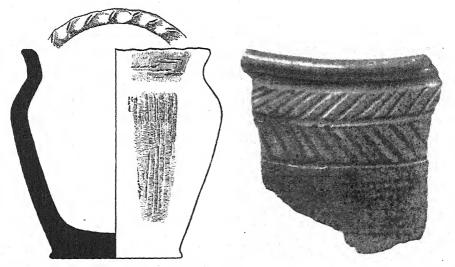


Fig. 8. Vase with ornamented lip, Wisley (1/2).

Fig. 9. Black-coated fragment of pottery, Wisley (2).

ornament on upper edge of lip. Height 4.4 in. Very little restoration required.

Fig. 9. An exceptional specimen of fine brown ware with black facing and herring-bone pattern of burnished lines. The lip is moulded, and the urn was of globular form with a diameter outside the lip of about 7.5 in.

To illustrate the decoration of this ware a few small fragments have been selected, but none was large enough to give the entire profile, and the diameter could be calculated only in a few cases.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. 10.

a. Lustrous brown, 0.4 in. thick, lip above damaged.

b. Light-brown, almost square lip with diameter 8.2 in. c. Same colour, angular shoulder with pitted pattern.

d. Greyish-brown, incised pattern, 0-3 in. thick.

e. Convex face, with incised herring bone pattern.

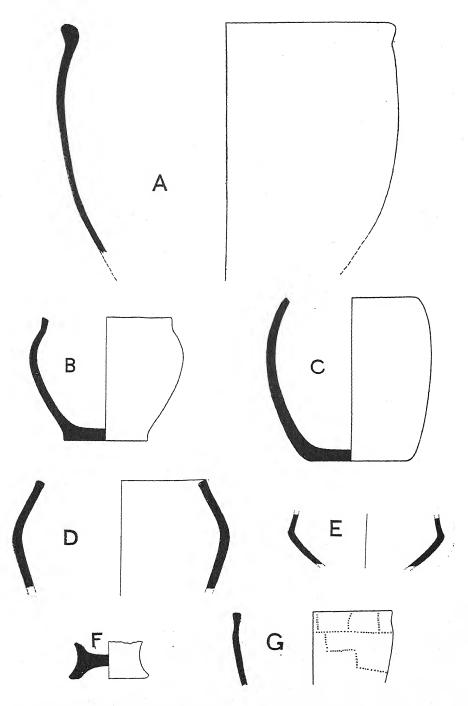


Fig. 7. Diagrams of pottery from British pit-dwellings, Wisley, Surrey (1/4)

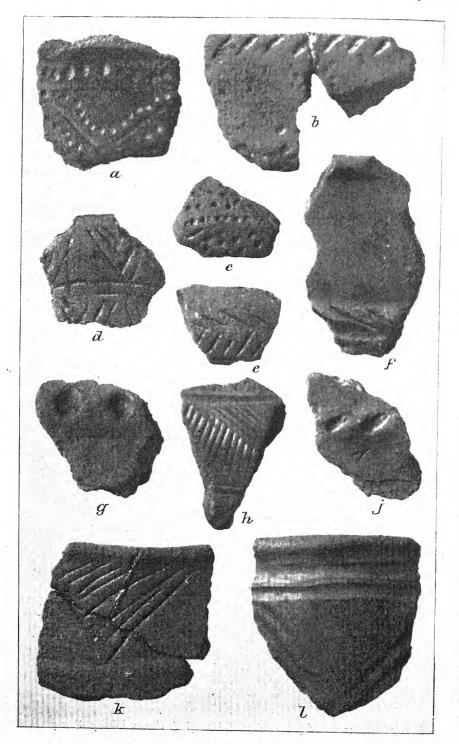


Fig. 10. Ornamented fragments of pottery from British pit-dwellings, Wisley. Surrey /1\

- f. Lip everted, incisions just above spring of shoulder, both surfaces black.
- g. Light-brown, with saucer-shaped depressions, 0.35 in. thick.

h. Lustrous black surface, shallow lines, fine ware.

j. Reddish-brown, with notches on cordon.

k. Hatched triangle incised on neck, diameter 5 in.

l. Greyish-brown cup, with broad burnished grooves, diameter 3.5 in.

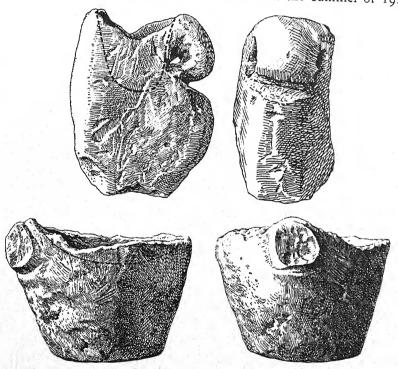
It is felt that any description of the paste, colour, and decoration of pottery must be inadequate, but the accompanying full-sized photographs (fig. 10, pl. XIX) will make reference easy, and perhaps lead to illuminating comparisons with other sites. All students of the period will recognize the value of Mr. Choate's discovery, which presents a new group of pottery quite distinct from the well-known series of Aylesford, Hengistbury Head, and All Cannings Cross, Devizes. It remains to be seen whether these differences are as much local as chronological.

Notes

Recent Appointments. - Our Fellow Mr. R. C. Thompson has been elected a Fellow of Merton College; and Mr. J. M. de Navarro, son of Mr. A. F. de Navarro, F.S.A., has become a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, after winning the Allen Prize by a thesis on 'Prehistoric trade relations between Northern and Central Europe and the Mediterranean'. The Ford Lectures at Oxford this year are to be delivered by our Fellow Mr. C. L. Kingsford.

Two Chalk Carvings from Grime's Graves.—The Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, F.S.A., sends the following report:

The two chalk carvings, of which illustrations are given herewith, were dug out by myself at Grime's Graves in the summer of 1923.



Chalk carvings, Grime's Graves: front and side views (3/4).

They belong to the class of objects designated chalk lamps, and supposed to have been used by the miners at Grime's Graves and Cissbury, to light the galleries whilst flint was being picked out.

The smaller object, which, at present, is in some of its features

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unique, has a hole bored right through its upper part, alongside the hollow cut out in the top. This hollow is $r\frac{1}{8}$ in deep, and occupies about two-fifths of the longer dimension of the object. The boring of the hole has made a small fracture in the wall of the hollow, probably by accident.

Parallel with the hole, but at a slightly lower level, an incision has been made, across the width of the chalk, to a maximum depth of $\frac{7}{18}$ in. A fragment was, unfortunately, broken off one corner of

the base in the process of excavating it from the floor.

The larger object is complete, as left by the prehistoric people, except that a knob, which projected from the highest part of the rim, has been broken off in early times, and a small piece has fallen out of one side. The former probably formed some sort of handle. The top of this specimen has been cut out to a depth of from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to I in., according to the part of the rim which is used for measurement.

In both cases the tool-marks in the interior of the hollows are very distinct. In both, also, the exterior has been smoothed down, more

than in some known specimens, with a fine-toothed tool.

The larger specimen was dug out at about 15 in. below the surface of the ground, from a very small floor in the north field; the smaller from a small floor in the west field, at about 12 in. below the surface. All other chalk vessels from this country, six or seven in number, have been found either in the shafts or the galleries of the flintmines.

Use of pygmy flints.—The following note is communicated by Mr. Francis Buckley, who is responsible for several finds in Yorkshire: Pygmy flints have recently been excavated near White Hill, Marsden, Yorks., which throw an interesting light on their use. A single pygmy of 'penknife' or 'trapezoid' shape was found lying on the side of a water-course. This led to a small excavation, which disclosed a further series of thirty 'penknives' (see illustration) on a straight line extending about 6 ft. from the original find. At first they



Pygmy flints, Marsden, Yorks. $(\frac{1}{1})$.

occurred at intervals of about 3 in., but as the line was followed, appeared at shorter intervals. These flints lay in grey sand about 1 in. below the peat (6 in. thick) and were not accompanied by other flint. The alignment of the series was truly remarkable, and they surely represent the teeth of a rather large (two-handed) saw. The wooden frame, of which no trace remains, was probably an irregular pole requiring flint teeth of varying lengths to give a straight cutting-edge. All the penknives are of hard grey Lincolnshire flint, not patinated white; probably of early Tardenois period.

A prehistoric altar-slab.—In a letter to the Newcastle Weekly Chronicle of 20th October 1922, Mr. John Hall, F.R.I.B.A., described a limestone slab measuring 6 ft. by 3 ft. 1 in. by $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in St. Mary's Church, Seaham, where it forms part of the pavement within the altar rails. Its dimensions and edge-mouldings suggest that it belonged to a pre-Reformation altar, and a recent examination has revealed on one face a number of cup-markings of two sizes, which have been taken to imply a prehistoric origin. Stones so marked have always been a puzzle, but a new interpretation is promised; and while the Seaham stone adds another to the large number already known, it must also belong to a very small series of pagan objects turned to Christian use and still preserved in a consecrated building.

Continental discoveries.—Full details will no doubt be published of three palaeolithic finds that have been noticed in the newspapers. Dr. Josef Bayer, of the Anthropological section of the Historical Museum at Vienna, has found in the Todtes Gebirge of Upper Austria and Styria traces of Neanderthal man, in the form of stone implements. These were not in caves but in open ground about 3,300 ft. above sea-level in a zone formerly glaciated, the conclusion being that the district was occupied before the end of the Ice Age, at a moderate estimate 35,000-40,000 years ago. Le Moustier man is known to have lived in a cold period, and it was in his time that the inhabitants of western Europe took shelter in caves from the damp cold of what is generally called the Würm glaciation. Undisturbed floors of that date are common on the Dordogne plateau, but need more explanation in the Austrian mountains. At the famous site of Solutré, Saône-et-Loire, traces of prehistoric dwellings and three skeletons have been found under expert supervision, and assigned to the Aurignac period, as the relics lay below the horse-bone deposit of Solutré date. The bodies had been buried with the head towards the east, and two skeletons were well preserved: a man about 35 years of age, at least 5 ft. 10 in. in stature, and another 25-28 years old, and measuring 5 ft. 5 in. The anatomical examination will presumably be conducted at Lyons University and may increase our knowledge of the so-called Crô-Magnon race; and Professor Depéret has already brought the discovery before the Académie des Sciences. Further, some surprising examples of palaeolithic art have come to light at Cabrerets, Dépt. Lot, and thanks to the Abbé Lemozi illustrations of the more striking engravings of contemporary animals by man of the Aurignac period have been published in the Illustrated London News, 20th October 1923, and in the French L'Illustration of the preceding week. Our Fellow Mr. Burkitt contributed a note on this discovery to Nature, 10th November 1923, p. 695.

Under the direction of Count Bégouen, discoveries in the Grotte de Montespan, Haute-Garonne, have also been made by M. Casteret of clay figures of animals, including the lion, elephant, horse, and bear, many of them headless and in various stages of disintegration, but evidently in the same category as the Count's famous bisons, and dating from the period of La Madeleine. Excellent illustrations of the finds appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of 3rd and 10th November 1923.

Cave-exploration in Derbyshire.—A committee is working on certain limestone caves which have already yielded relics of primitive man, and our Fellow Mr. Garfitt supplies a few details of last season's progress. Harborough Cave, near Brassington, which was partly excavated by Mr. Storrs Fox in 1907 (Proc. Soc. Ant., xxii, 129), has again been attacked, and shown to have been inhabited in four distinct periods. A small undisturbed patch in the famous Cresswell Crags has yielded palaeolithic implements of quartzite and flint, referable to two periods, with typical Pleistocene animals. Other sites in the county have been reconnoitred, and exploration will be continued next season. Full reports of the work are being published in the Fournal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, vol. lii, part i and following parts.

Primitive bronze spear-head.—Britain is peculiar in having the entire evolution of the spear-head represented in its museums, and an independent invention of that weapon is more than likely in these islands. Examples of the early stages are, however, of rare occurrence, and a specimen recently acquired for the London Museum is here reproduced by permission of the Keeper, Mr. Harman Oates, F.S.A. The photograph and details have been kindly supplied by Mr. G. F. Lawrence, who states that the bronze is in one piece and complete



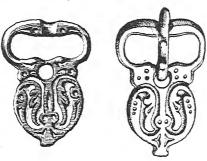
Bronze spear-head, Thames near Battersea $(\frac{1}{2})$.

except at the point; it measures $8\frac{1}{4}$ in., and was found in the Thames near Battersea. It falls into its place within the series published by the late Canon Greenwell and Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A.; and reference to Archaeologia, lxi, pl. lx, will reveal its close relation to the surviving Arreton Down specimen from the Isle of Wight, which is roughly dated by the flanged celts found in association. The mock rivet-heads near the base of the blade have disappeared, and the Thames blade is less ornate, but has hatched triangles round the base of the socket. Both specimens were originally attached to the shaft by a metal pin through a pair of holes, and may date as early as 1500 B.C., though recent research has made a later date possible.

A rare bronze in Sussex.—The buckles here illustrated are two of the three specimens of this type known in England, but belong to a group widely distributed about the fifth century of our era, from some centre in the eastern Mediterranean. That from the Broyle, near Chichester, has lost its tongue, and is now in Lewes Museum. Typologically, it is the earlier of the two as the split palmette can

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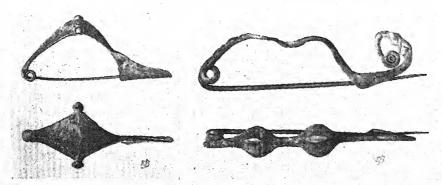
be easily recognized on the plate, and indicates a late classical origin, in striking contrast to Anglo-Saxon art of the time. The other is in the British Museum, and is reproduced by permission from the Anglo-Saxon Guide, fig. 66. Dots here replace much of the acanthus detail, and the interpretation of the pattern is much helped by the companion



Chichester. Kent. Bronze buckles with palmette $(\frac{1}{1})$.

piece. The precise locality in Kent is unknown, but this was accompanied by another of the same type, and a buckle with portrait medallions, as well as some iron spear-heads of Saxon type. In the national collection are several others from places so far apart as Carthage, Sofia, Olbia, and Kerch in the Crimea; and the type has been noticed by Ture J. Arne of Stockholm (La Suède et l'Orient, p. 142) and Nils Åberg of Upsala (Die Goten und Langobarden, p. 114), since Alois Riegl suggested a Byzantine origin for them in 1903 (Oströmische Beiträge, 5).

Hallstatt brooches in Britain.—Evidence is accumulating with regard to the occurrence in our soil of Italian brooches with the spiral



Italian brooches from Sussex, side and top views $(\frac{2}{3})$.

spring on one side only of the head; and since the publication in *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi, 105, *Archaeologia*, lxix, 19, and *V. C. H. Berks.*, i, 223, of specimens with reputed English localities, a fine example of

the boat-type found at Box, near Bath, has been given to the British Museum by Mr. Alfred Jones, and another found near Taunton given to his former Department by the President. Two more are now communicated by our Fellow Mr. Couchman from the collection of Mr. Charles Lucas which were found by Mr. Thomas Honyman of Horsham somewhere between Cocking and Bignor, Sussex. The illustrations are from water-colour drawings by Mr. E. J. Bedford. On the left are two views of a boat-shaped example with lateral knobs: the bow is flattening, but the catch-plate has not attained its maximum length; and the date indicated is about 450 B.C. The other, which is a degenerate example of the serpentine type, may well be contemporary, and the upward limb of the catch-plate resembles that on another kind of brooch from Cheapside and Andover (Proc. Soc. Ant., xxi, 110, figs. 16, 18). The swellings on the bow are derived from lateral knobs, like those on a Cumberland specimen (ibid., 112, fig. 20); and both these Sussex examples may be assigned to the period before La Tène, and strengthen the argument for a Hallstatt period in Britain.

Some recent finds on Ham Hill, South Somerset.—Dr. R. Hensleigh Walter, F.S.A., sends the following note:—A first-century burial of

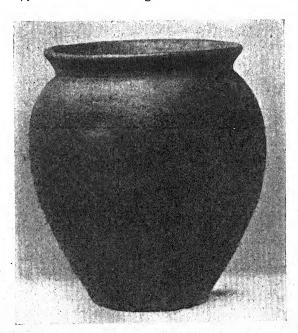


Fig. 1. Urn from Ham Hill, Somerset.

an unusual type was recently unearthed here. In a roughly-constructed stone cist, with a massive slab as a cover-stone, an olla-shaped urn, 7.6 in. high (fig. 1), was found inverted over the unburnt skeleton of an

infant; a loop-ended iron pin, 4.4 in. long, was found with the remains. It is rare to find an unburnt burial of a child of this date, though

Tuvenal records such as occasionally taking place.

Near by were found two incomplete iron signet rings, one having an engraved sardonyx set in the bezel, the other showing traces of an enamel mount; also a cruciform ornament measuring 3 in. by 3.25 in., in the form of a Latin cross, the arms having an average breadth of 0.6 in., of the following structure: sheet bronze riveted to plates of bone—average thickness 0.14 in.—which are fastened by means of bone pegs to a cross of iron, from the back of which project iron rivets,

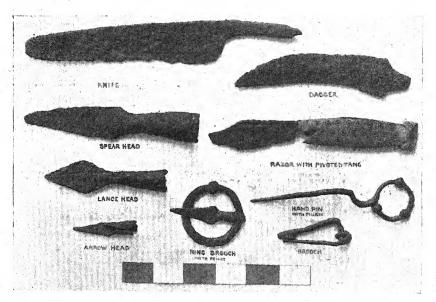


Fig. 2. Iron Age objects, Ham Hill, Somerset.

0.5 in. long, these showing traces of having been attached to what

appears to be a network of rushes, possibly a buckler.

On adjacent sites were found various objects of iron (fig. 2), which include: (1) knife, length of blade 6.5 in.; (2) dagger, length of blade 4.75 in., similar in shape to the goatherd's dagger found at Wookey Hole; (3) razor with pivoted tang, length of blade 2.75 in., length of tang 2 in., with bone handle decorated with dot-and-circle pattern; (4) hand-pin with ring handle decorated with three pellets, length 5 in.; (5) ring-brooch, diam. 2 in., decorated with one pellet, the pin being in the form of an arrow-head.

Other finds are: (1) portions of moulds for bronze celts, according to Dr. Thomas of 'igneous rock, best termed Greisen'; (2) iron bow of La Tène III brooch ornamented with two coils of bronze around the centre of the bow; (3) head of lead brooch ornamented with a disc of sheet bronze embossed with a design in Late Celtic style; (4) fragments of bronze bucket and handle; (5) bronze strap-ter-

minals, connected with armour or harness; (6) tinned bronze key-hole escutcheon of ornamental design; (7) odd scales of armour.

Among the coins that have come to light are: (1) base silver British uninscribed—degenerate horse type; (2) silver denarius of Tiberius; (3) second brass of Claudius; (4) third brass of Gallienus.

Excavation of the Wansdyke.—In September 1923 Mr. Albany Major, F.S.A., carried out a small excavation with the help of Mr. H. C. Brentnall of Marlborough College. Trial trenches were cut between the point where the dyke appeared to die out near New Buildings west of Savernake forest and the forest. It was not easy to distinguish between the original soil and disturbed ground, but in all the trenches, six in number, similar traces of a shallow ditch were found, which appeared to show that the dyke was actually continued, though on a very slight scale, at least as far as the present western edge of the forest.

The Icknield Way.—Contributions to the Eastern Daily Press of 11th, 13th, and 17th October 1923 (now reprinted in pamphlet form) embody Mr. W. G. Clarke's views of the course taken in Norfolk by the prehistoric road known since Saxon times as the Icknield Way, and connected by some with the Iceni of Roman times. His intimate knowledge of East Anglia makes his conclusions of more than ordinary interest; and the route is traced from Thetford, where it entered the county but has left no certain indication. It passed north across Croxton Heath, crossed the Wissey at Stanford and again near Hilborough, turned north-west to Cockley Cley, across Beechamwell Warren to Narford, Gayton Thorpe, Flitcham, West Newton, Sandringham, Dersingham, Shernborne, Sedgeford, and Ringstead, reaching the coast somewhere between Hunstanton and Holme, whence started the Peddars Way. The latter runs straight to Castle Acre, and is thought to have superseded the Icknield Way in Roman times, when engineering difficulties were more easily surmounted. The Britons had to be content with a track, on the average six yards wide, which from Wiltshire to Thetford clung to the open and dry chalk-ridge, and in Norfolk avoided the Boulder-clay of the central plateau.

Recent discoveries at Ramsgate.—Mr. J. E. Couchman, F.S.A., sends the following note:—During the last two years considerable property has been acquired by the Borough Council at Ramsgate on the West Cliff, through which several new roads have been cut.

The excavations led to the discovery of a number of pieces of pottery, most if not all of which belong to the first century. Amongst the vessels found in 1922 are the following: a small cup, Upchurch ware, with carinated bulge; a red plate, a British copy of form 31; a large urn of coarse paste; a cup, probably Castor ware; two buff bottles.

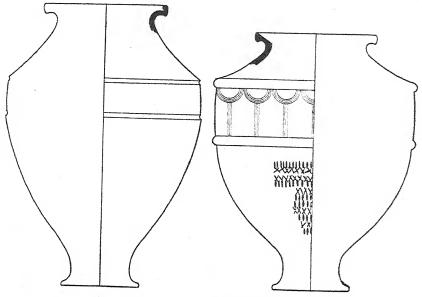
A considerable quantity of bones was collected, including those of ox, horse, sheep, pig, and many other domestic animals and birds, one vertebra of a whale, and the shells of several mollusca.

In 1923 two complete groups were found, the first consisting of a tall urn of Celtic type, 113 in. in height, with two undeveloped

cordons; a south Gaulish plate (Drag. form 31), well preserved, . DAGOMARUS . with small lettering which Mr. Hayter thinks may be

from Montans; a small soft-paste cup and a bottle.

The second group comprised a tall urn of similar shape, 103 in. in height, with two well-developed cordons round the bulge, distinctly Celtic in character. The band between the cordons was 2 in. in width,



Pottery urns from Ramsgate $(\frac{1}{4})$.

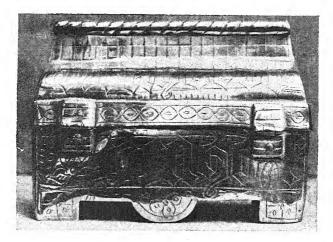
decorated with a lightly incised pattern; below the bulge is a decoration of imperfect chevrons made by impressions from a stick, or by some such crude method.

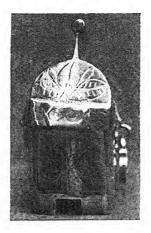
The accompanying plate (Drag. form 18) was badly broken; the potter's name, small lettering, is PATRICUS, probably of La Graufesenque; the remainder a grey soft-paste cup and a small bottle.

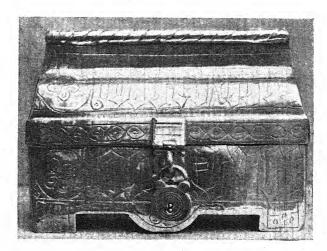
Amongst the promiscuous finds were a red form 27 and a red coarse bottle, not spherical, but very compressed, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. of bulge, with a small neck and handle.

A Fifteenth-Century Reliquary.-Mr. F. W. Bull, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Buckinghamshire, sends the following note:-The reliquary or casket which is here illustrated (pl. XX) was many years since presented by Messrs. Joseph and James Bennell, of Sherington Bridge, Newport Pagnell, to Mr. William Chantler, of Newport Pagnell, chemist; and on his death in 1892 it passed to his son, Mr. William Rogers Chantler, of the same place. From him it came to his widow, Mrs. Anna Maria Chantler, the present owner. Its earlier history cannot be further traced.

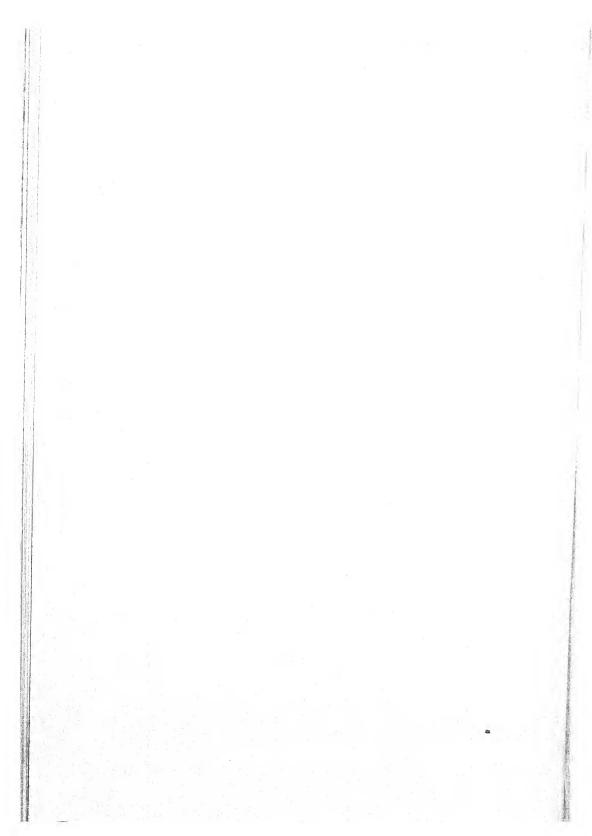
The reliquary is made of brass and is in excellent condition. It resembles in nearly every particular two reliquaries which are to be







Photos. F W R.11



seen at the British Museum, and which, like it, date from the fifteenth century. The size of all three, the designs, and the lettering are nearly all identical, and they must have come from the same source. The only distinctive feature in the Chantler reliquary is that the ornamentation of the ridge of the lid is more elaborate and complete. The reliquary is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ in long at the base, 2 in wide, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ in high. Like the other two reliquaries the lid is rounded, with a straight cresting rising from its centre.

One of the reliquaries at the Museum was exhibited by the Rev. Fred Bagot, of Rodney Stoke, Wells, at a meeting of the British Archaeological Association held on the 26th November 1856, and it is stated in the *Journal* of the Association (1857, vol. 13, p. 230)

to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide.

The inscription thereon is also stated to read 'CONFINI MAGNI MADOCUS', but the accuracy of this is doubtful, and in any event its meaning is unknown. The lettering on the Chantler reliquary on comparison seems identical, but this wording does not appear

to tally.

In the report of the proceedings at the meeting of 1856, another box, found buried 15 ft. deep at Holbeach, and containing when discovered some old silver coins and manuscripts, is referred to, and is illustrated in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1779, p. 71. This box, as it is called, appears to be identical with the other reliquaries above mentioned, both in design and otherwise. Another reliquary was stated in the proceedings of 1856 to be at the Doucean Museum, Goodrich Court, Herefordshire. It was bought by Mr. Douce in 1815 from a Jew who kept a shop of miscellaneous articles near the Pantheon in Oxford Street. An account of the Museum and its contents, written by Sir S. R. Meyrick, appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1836. The reliquary in this account is stated to be $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 5 in. high, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and it appears to be similar to the others above described.

Excavation of a barrow in north-west Suffolk.—Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cambridgeshire, sends the two following notes:—The Earl of Cawdor and the writer, with a party from Cambridge, examined, in the spring of 1923, the hitherto undisturbed barrow known as Beacon Hill, on Chalk Hill, in Barton Mills parish. It was 8 ft. high and 54 ft. in diameter. The greater part of the mound was composed of sand brought, it would appear, from a settlement area, since it contained, evenly distributed throughout its mass, charcoal, pot-boilers, burnt flints, flint flakes worked and unworked, fragmentary bones of domestic animals, and pottery sherds. Among the latter, portions of a beaker and of a food-vessel of Yorkshire type were recognizable. Overlying the sandy mass was a deposit of the boulderclay which covers the hill on which the barrow stands, and in this boulder-clay three inhumation and eleven cremation interments were found, as well as three vessels or portions of vessels unassociated with any existing deposit.

The skeletons were contracted and variously oriented, but no associated objects were found. The cremated burials were of three

distinct types, the associated objects including bone pins, a bronze pin, flint flakes and rude implements, natural discs of flint, a bone necklace, bowls, pots, and an urn of overhanging-rim type. All the datable deposits were of the Bronze Age, and there is nothing to

indicate that the barrow was used for burial afterwards.

The mound was turned over from end to end and the floor examined, but no primary burial was found. The pottery in the sandy stratum suggests a date for this deposit not later than the Early Bronze Age. It is thought that this mass of sand formed the original barrow, and that after a short interval the mound was increased in size by the addition of boulder-clay. The enlarged barrow was then used as a cemetery by Bronze Age folk.

The report on the excavation, which was carried out by kind permission of the Marquess of Bristol, will be published in the *Proceedings* of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society; Dr. W. H. L. Duckworth will

describe the human remains.

Excavations in the Cambridgeshire Dykes.—Preliminary investigations at the Devil's Dyke and at Heydon Dyke were carried out in the summer of 1923 under the auspices of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Encouraging results were obtained, and the work will be proceeded with next season.

Excavation of Cockersand Abber, Lancs.—During last summer work was begun on the excavation of this house of White Canons under the general supervision of a representative committee, the actual excavation being superintended by Mr. J. Swarbrick. The exploration has so far resulted in proving that the church was internally some 170 ft. long and nearly 80 ft. wide across the transepts, which had eastern chapels, the bases of two altars having been found in the north transept, and the lower part of the wall dividing two of the chapels in the south. The Lady chapel adjoined the north transept in a somewhat similar manner to that at Ely. In the south-west corner of the cloister, which measures about 72 ft. by 66 ft., were found the remains of a staircase leading to the frater, which to judge from the dimensions of the west vault must have been about 65 ft. long by 22 ft. wide, to the east of it being another room 21 ft. by 22 ft. Near the mass of masonry by the sea-wall, known locally as 'John's Hall', the drain from the infirmary rere-dorter was uncovered. This proved to be a substantial structure of red sandstone. During the progress of the work it was found that certain parts of the site were full of fragments of stained glass, lead cames, floor-tiles, and other objects. Owing to the late date at which excavation was begun much work had to be deferred, but it is hoped that the committee will be able to continue and complete the exploration of the site in the coming summer.

New Lights on Crete.—In Nature, 3rd Nov. 1923, p. 660, is a summary of Sir Arthur Evans's lecture on 'Crete as a stepping-stone of early culture', before the Anthropological section of the British Association at Liverpool on 18th September. These two pages give the latest results of excavation and research in Crete and neighbouring lands, traces having been found of a cultural connexion in neolithic times

between the island and Anatolia. Relations with the Egyptian delta have been recognized in pre-dynastic times (before 4000 B.C.), and Cretan ports on the south coast were connected with Knossos by a paved road which led direct to the Minoan palace. 'The early operation of Cretan influences in Malta has recently received fresh illustration from the incised designs on the pottery of Hal Tarxien, and the painted scrolls of the hypogaea of Hal Saflieni. At a somewhat later date it seems possible to ascribe to Minoan or Mycenaean agency—at least in its initial stages—the diffusion of faïence beads of the segmented and other Egyptian types to the Iberic and Britannic West.'

The Age of Peat in Britain.—An important find of datable bronze implements in the peat at Adabrock, about 2½ miles south of the Butt of Lewis, Hebrides, is described in the Daily Record and Mail of 29th Sept. 1923; and Mr. Ludovic Mann's conclusions coincide with those of Mr. C. E. P. Brooks, who in his recent work on the Evolution of Climate, p. 140, states that about 1800 B.C., when the Bronze Age began, 'the climate of western Europe deteriorated, becoming much more humid and rainy, and there set in a period of intense peat-formation in Ireland, Scotland, and northern England, Scandinavia and North Germany, known as the Peat-bog period or Upper Turbarian'. The Adabrock group included socketed celts, spear-head, gouge, and hammer; chisel, razors, and bronze bowl, dating about 900 B.C., and all lay at a depth of 9 ft. from the surface, and 2 ft. above the bottom of the peat. Mr. Mann calculates that 9 ft. of peat has accumulated in 2,820 years at the rate of 1 in. in 26.11 years, and that the peatdeposit began about 1526 B.C., when the island of Lewis must have been much more pleasant and productive than at the present day. It is interesting to find so close an agreement between the results obtained from evidence of different categories.

The Stonehenge Avenue.—Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., forwards

the following note:-

Air-photographs taken by members of the Royal Air Force in 1921 showed certain marks which I felt convinced were those of the missing part of the Stonehenge Avenue, eastern branch (pl. XXI). This branch had been observed by Stukeley in 1723 as far as the top of the ridge on which the Old and New King Barrows are situated. Beyond this point the avenue had been obliterated, even when Stukeley visited it, by ploughing. Stukeley (wrongly as it now appears) thought that the avenue continued eastwards to Rutfyn, to which it points on the crest of the ridge where he last saw it. In Colt Hoare's time this western portion was still undestroyed, and he marked it on his plan in Ancient Wilts (i, 1812, p. 170). It is also marked on the original edition of the Ordnance one-inch map (surveyed in 1808). There was therefore little uncertainty about the course of the western portion. The air-photographs revealed the western and eastern portions continuously and clearly; and in order to prove their evidence beyond question I decided to test it by excavation. Last September, therefore, Mr. A. D. Passmore and I dug trenches across it. We selected three spots, one between the two 'King Barrow' copses, and the other two

further south-east. In each instance we found the ditches of the avenue without any difficulty, exactly where they were indicated on the air-photographs. The excavations were visited by several archaeologists, including Colonel Hawley, all of whom were quite satisfied that the object of the excavations was attained and the course of the avenue proved. Nothing was visible on the surface. There are no certain traces of the avenue south of the Amesbury-Stonehenge road; but in a grass field between it and West Amesbury manor there are two banks. One of them is clearly an old field-boundary; the other (a few feet east of it) is quite different and much wider and flatter.

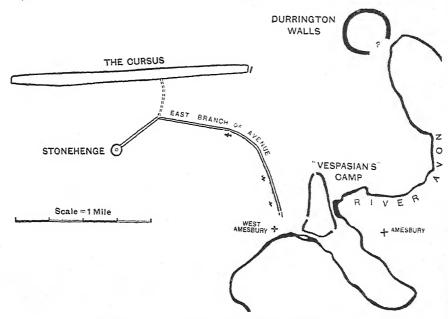
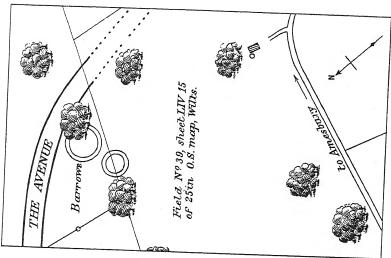
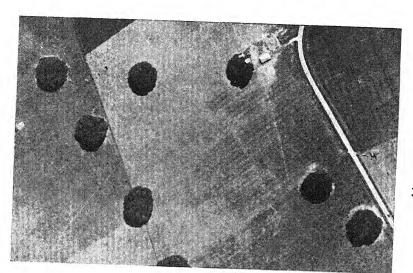


Diagram showing course of the Stonehenge Avenue.

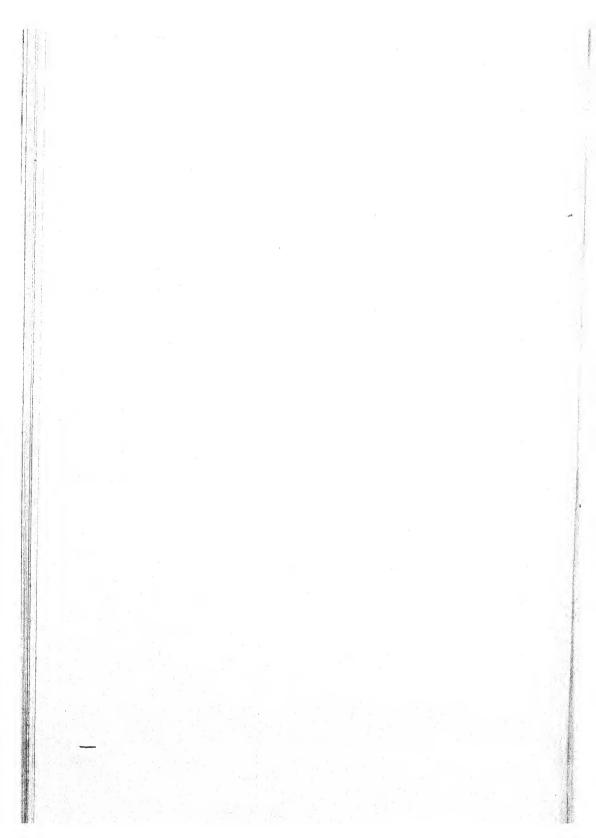
It is in exact alignment with the eastern side of the avenue, and may be the bank of it. There can in any case be no doubt that the avenue was continued across the road down to the river at West Amesbury. That is the point where the Avon approaches nearest to Stonehenge; and although the avenue does not follow the most direct course, it follows a course which avoids the steep gradients of the direct route; and it does so without adding much to its total length. (Direct course, I mile 600 yards; actual course, I mile 1,320 yards.) This suggests that it was intended for processional use; it seems to me not unlikely that its primary purpose may have been the ceremonial transport of the foreign stones from the river to Stonehenge. If this were so it follows that they would have been transported by sea from Pembrokeshire to the mouth of the Avon.

Our best thanks are due to the two owners of the land, Sir Cosmo Antrobus and Messrs. Wort and Way respectively, for permission to dig.





Air photograph and explanatory diagram of part of the Avenue, Stonehenge



An account of the discoveries appeared in the *Observer* for 22nd July and 23rd September; and thanks are due to the editor for permission to reproduce the diagram (on the opposite page).

The Excavations at Richborough.—The excavations were continued from 13th August to 9th October. The uncovering of the building found in the previous season to the west of the large concrete foundation was proceeded with, several additional rooms being brought to light. The limits of this building have not yet been ascertained, but it appears to have been a dwelling-house with one or more courtyards opening on to the main east-to-west road, and a series of

living-rooms at the back.

To the north-west of this building and close to the main north wall of the fort, a small hexagonal structure was found. It was built entirely of tiles and bricks resting on a foundation of stones and cobbles. Each of the six faces originally formed a curved niche and was coated with a fine plaster, but two had at a later date been filled in with masonry, apparently to give additional strength for carrying some superstructure that has now disappeared. The hollow interior, also hexagonal, had been lined with a thick coating of pink mortar, and the floor was composed of the same material. An opening through the wall, as if for a water outlet, was situated at the floor-level. This ornate little structure of unusual design was in all probability a water-tank or fountain.

The lines of the north-and-south and east-and-west roads near the large dwelling-house were also determined, several sections being cut across them. These roads were mostly composed of hard rammed gravel and had been re-metalled on more than one occasion. The north-and-south road had a substantial stone drain or water-channel on the east side. One discovery which was made late in the season, and therefore could not be fully explored, was that of a ditch, cut in the natural sand, running under the walls of the dwelling-house. This ditch, which was traced for some distance running in a straight line roughly north and south, was found to curve sharply to the east, and it appears more than probable that it formed part of the defences of an early fort. If this be so, the fort must have been formed in the first few years of the Roman occupation of this country, as at one place the side of the ditch had been cut through by a later rubbish-pit containing pottery of about the middle of the first century A.D.

A large number of rubbish-pits and circular and rectangular shafts, some upwards of 30 ft. deep, was found and cleared, much interesting pottery and other finds being obtained from them. The excavations as a whole have produced a most surprising amount of pottery, covering apparently the whole period of the Roman occupation and thus clearly indicating the importance of the site. The coins, dating from the first century B.C. to Saxon times, were also very numerous,

some 1,700 being found this season alone.

One of the most noteworthy of the finds was a stone slab some 4 ft. high and 2 ft. broad, carved in high relief with the figure of a draped woman standing in a niche. It had unfortunately been re-used, possibly for paving, and was therefore much defaced. The greater part of the

figure is, however, well preserved, and shows that the workmanship and style are much above the average of Roman sculpture in this country, and that the date cannot be later than the second century A.D., and may well be earlier. That it represents some deity is undoubted, but the absence of any attributes and the fact that whatever was in the hands has been broken away, make its identification with any particular goddess impossible. The general attitude of the figure, however, strongly suggests that it may have been Ceres.

The excavations, as in the previous season, were under the direction of Mr. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A., who was assisted by two other Fellows,

Mr. W. G. Klein and Mr. Thomas May.

Roman Wall in Houndsditch.—In September last a stretch of the Roman wall about 100 ft. long was uncovered and destroyed south of Goring Street and parallel with Houndsditch. The plinth was less than 7 ft. below ground, and little above the lowest bonding-course remained. The wall showed the normal features, except that the trench of puddled clay and flints at the base was rather narrow. All trace of the Roman ditch had been destroyed in digging that of the medieval period.

The Excavation of Wroxeter.—Through the generosity and public spirit of Sir Charles Hyde, Bart., of Birmingham, the excavation of the ruins of the Roman city of Viroconium, or Uriconium, is again made possible, and the work of uncovering this extensive site, which has been in abeyance since the beginning of the war, will be resumed

early next summer.

Wroxeter is distant about five miles to the east of Shrewsbury, lying on the east bank of the river Severn, the area of the city embracing a site of 180 acres, principally of agricultural land. Excavations were carried out in the heart of the city by the late Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., from 1859 to 1862, and later by the joint exertions of the Society of Antiquaries, the Shropshire Archaeological Society, and the Birmingham Archaeological Society from 1912 to 1914, after which time the labourers were drawn into the army, and all digging has since been at a standstill.

After visiting Wroxeter in May last in company with Mr. John Humphreys, F.S.A., President of the Birmingham Archaeological Society and Local Secretary for the Society of Antiquaries for Warwickshire, Sir Charles Hyde wrote saying how much interested he was with the great possibilities of the place, and confirmed an offer made on the previous day to pay the cost of the excavation at the rate of £1,000 per annum for three years; stipulating that 'the Birmingham Archaeological Society shall have full control of the work of excavation, and shall arrange with a competent person to carry out the work, who shall employ, subject to the approval of the Birmingham Archaeological Society, the necessary staff and workmen'.

Sir Charles Hyde wishes that 'all finds of importance shall be left on the site or distributed among Public Museums, or the collections of learned Societies, Churches, &c.', with the consent of Lord Barnard, the owner of the land; and that 'any difference of opinion with regard to the agreement shall be arbitrated upon by the President of the Society

of Antiquaries, whose decision shall be final'. Sir Charles concluded his letter by saying, 'My only object is to put the matter on a business-like basis, and to help to unravel the history of Romanized Britain, to which end you and your association have done such excellent work'.

Lord Barnard and Lord Berwick have most kindly given permission to dig on their land, and the various tenants have all consented to the excavation. Colonel Sowerby, Lord Barnard's agent, has helped matters very considerably. A joint consultative committee of the Birmingham and Shropshire Archaeological Societies has been formed. Mr. Donald Atkinson, Reader in Archaeology in Manchester University, has been appointed director, with Mr. J. P. Bushe Fox, F.S.A., as adviser, both of whom were associated with the last excavation at Wroxeter; and Mr. Thos. G. Barnett and Mr. Francis Jackson have been appointed assistants. Mr. John Humphreys, F.S.A., with Mr. Francis B. Andrews, F.S.A., will be in control of the work.

The agreement with Lord Barnard was only signed in the beginning of September, and as only a few weeks remained before the close of the season, work in the city was deferred until next year. Exploratory trenches were, however, cut outside the walls, and sections were made of the wall and ditch in many places, while the course of the wall was

followed.

Roman remains at Selsey.—Mr. C. Praetorius, F.S.A., sends the following note:—Last summer, during the construction of a new lifeboat slip-way, many fragments of Roman pottery, charcoal, and pieces of bronze, were discovered. Among the pottery were pieces of Samian ware, thumb pots, and remains of a reddish fabric, with fine black surface, of the first or early second century. Some 500 yards away more pottery of the same period was found. A coin of Hadrian was washed out by the sea a few yards from the excavation.

Excavations at the Basilica of S. Sebastiano, Rome.—Volume 20 of the Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità, 5th series, 1923, contains a full account of the recent excavations beneath the Basilica of S. Sebastiano on the Appian Way. Not the least interesting result of these excavations has been the confirmation of the old tradition that at this famous spot, dignified by the name Ad Catacumbas, the bodies of the Apostles Peter and Paul had rested for a time, before they were transferred anew to the Vatican and to the Via Ostiensis. Apart from the comparatively late legends, embodied in various redactions of the Apocryphal Acts of the Apostles, which associate the removal of the bodies to this spot with an attempt made by certain mysterious 'men from the East' to steal the precious relics, the documentary evidence for the event consists of an entry in the Feriale Romanum (date A.D. 354), an inscription of Pope Damasus, and a notice in the Liber Pontificalis. The entry in the Feriale is, however, obviously incomplete, and, for various reasons, it must be amended, with the help of the Berne MS. of the Martyrologium Hieronymianum, until it reads as follows:—

III Kal. Iul. Romae, natale sanctorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli; Petri in Vaticano via Aurelia, Pauli vero in via Ostiensi, utriusque in Catacumbas; passi sub Nerone Tusco et Basso consulibus.

The consulate of Tuscus and Bassus gives us A.D. 258, the year of Valerian's persecution, in which Christian cemeteries were threatened, as the date of the translation. The Damasian inscription records the sojourn of the bodies in verses composed about A.D. 375, long after the event.

'Hic habitasse prius sanctos cognoscere debes, Nomina quisque Petri pariter Paulique requiris.'

Lastly, the Liber Pontificalis, after giving a hopelessly confused account of how the bodies were taken from the place Ad Catacumbas under Pope Cornelius (A.D. 251-3) to their final resting-places, tells how Damasus 'adorned with verses' the Platonia, the great semicircular crypt, 'where the holy bodies once lay'. Hence in the Middle Ages the Platonia, with its double cenotaph in the centre, was the recognized place of pilgrimage for those who wished to honour the Apostles. The recent excavations have proved that the Platonia, although it may have been used for convenience as a memoria of the Apostles, with an empty double tomb as a visible centre of veneration. was certainly not the place of the Apostles' burial; for no bodies could ever have been interred in the tomb, and in the early fifth century the crypt became the mausoleum of St. Quirinus whose body was brought there from Pannonia for fear of the Barbarians. Further excavation has served to confirm this view, for the remains of an atrium and triclia, beneath the Basilica in quite a separate locality, and definitely associated with the cult of the Apostles, point to the existence of an original memoria in another place. On the wall of the triclia is a series of graffiti invoking the Apostles and recording the fact that the writers had made a refrigerium (e.g. Petro et Paulo . . . refrigerium feci) in honour of Peter and Paul. The formula is well known and refers to libations made over or near the bodies of martyrs. In this case, the wine was consumed in the *triclia*, while a libation was actually poured upon the spot where the bodies were believed once to have lain. This is the view taken by Professor Marucchi, who gives a full account in the *Notizie* of his excavations on behalf of the Papal Commission and the conclusions at which he has arrived. He even believes that in a deep and mysterious hypogeum, the full exploration of which has been hindered by an inrush of water, he has found the actual memoria of the Apostles. But Dr. Mancini, who conducted that part of the excavations which was carried out at the expense of the State, advises us to await the result of a complete exploration under and around the Basilica before we commit ourselves to this view. But the fact that the atrium and the triclia cannot be regarded as earlier than the middle of the third century fits in well with the traditional date of A.D. 258 as that of the translation of the relics of the Apostles, and, if we accept that date, we can understand why the spot, formerly marked only by pagan columbaria, along with pagan (and perhaps a few Christian) burial places, was then radically transformed by the construction of an atrium and triclia adjoining a memoria, which indicated the place where the sacred relics had rested.

The most striking visible results of the excavations which are shown to the casual visitor are provided by three second-century burial

chambers, with their rich decorations of painting and stucco-relief. These were excavated by Dr. Mancini, who has provided excellent photographs which give a good idea of the remarkable beauty of the decoration.

Tudor Church Music.—The following communication has been received from Dr. Buck, Dr. Fellowes, Rev. A. Ramsbotham, and Miss S. T. Warner:—

We shall be very grateful if you will kindly find space in your columns for a request in connexion with the edition of Tudor Church Music which is in process of publication by the Oxford University Press for the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. This edition has been described as the re-writing of a century of English musical history, and may fitly be considered a work of national importance. We, as the editors, would appeal to owners of private libraries to help us if

they can.

It is probably well known that most of the music of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries exists in manuscript only, written not in score but in part-books, one voice to a book; and our work is constantly hampered by the want of one or more books in a set of voice-parts, for lack of which the music recorded remains incomplete. Notable examples of imperfect sets are the large folio books in Durham Cathedral Library, originally a set of ten, now only eight, the 1st Contratenor Decani and Bass Decani having disappeared: the Latin set in Peterhouse, Cambridge, lacking the tenor, as also the set in Christ Church, Oxford, MSS. 979–83. Peterhouse possesses two sets of English books, but of one set, originally ten, only four remain, of the other only seven.

In English work, it is true, a missing part can generally be supplied from another collection, but not always; for of Byrd's Great Service, while the *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis* are also found elsewhere, the Morning portions are only extant in the incomplete Durham books, with the result that one of the four contratenor parts had to be supplied almost entirely for our second volume. In music for the Latin Rite it frequently happens that a Mass or Motet exists only in one set of books, and when this is defective we have to choose between publishing it incomplete and surmising the missing part or parts—a choice

not always easy to make.

We hoped that the advertisement of the edition and the publication of a Byrd volume in December 1922 might elicit offers of help from those who possess old part-books, but hitherto those brought to our notice have contained music of a later date than the period covered by our edition. That such books exist is proved by the fact that Dr. Fellowes, on a visit to the Bodleian, found out by chance that his neighbour possessed a tenor part of a set of books written for Southwell Minster in 1607. This book we were kindly allowed to photograph.

This incident and the existence of isolated part-books in the British Museum and elsewhere, e.g. Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 29829 and Bodl. MS. Mus. Sch. e. 423, lead us to hope that more of the missing books may still be in existence in private libraries, and we appeal through you to their possible owners to allow us of their generosity to examine and if

necessary, make use of them. Such action on their part might enable us to carry out in full our intention of producing a complete corpus of Tudor Church Music, and so establishing the claim of our country to a foremost place in musical achievement in the great days of Palestrina and Di Lasso.

Communications should be addressed to the Rev. A. Ramsbotham,

Charterhouse, London, E.C. 1.

Prehistoric Canoe found in Cheshire.—The Congleton Chronicle of 6th October 1923 gives an illustration with a short description of a dug-out canoe discovered at Astbury, near Congleton, in the course of gravel digging near the source of the Dairy Brook. The canoe is made from a single piece of oak and measures 12 ft. 8 in. long, 1 ft. 9 in. wide, and 1 ft. deep. It is not complete, as one end has disappeared. There are two holes pierced in the sides. The date of the canoe is doubtful and its form not so primitive as those found with neolithic celts.

Obituary Notice

Eugène Lesèvre-Pontalis.—Eugène Lesèvre-Pontalis, who died somewhat suddenly on 31st October at the age of 61, was one of the most brilliant pupils at the École des Chartes under the Comte Robert de Lasteyrie, whom he succeeded in 1910 as Professor of Medieval Archaeology, holding the position until his death. He was a worthy successor to his master, and as the Fournal des Débats truly said he was much more than a professor; he was a real apostle of science, and no one had a greater knowledge than he of the churches and châteaux of France, of the humble village church as well as the great cathedral or abbey. In 1901 he succeeded the Comte de Marsy as Director of the Société française d'Archéologie, and that Society owes an immense debt to his able and energetic administration, the success of which is shown by the excellence of the Bulletin Monumental and of the annual volumes of the Congrès, to which he contributed numerous papers and monographs. Amongst his other offices he held the post of President of the Société des Antiquaires de France in 1916. He wrote much on the subjects of which he was a recognized authority, among his more important works being L'Architecture religieuse dans l'ancien diocèse de Soissons, and monographs on Saint-Germain-des-Prés and Le château de Coucy. His last article in the Bulletin monumental was on the so-called school of architecture of Périgord, being published in Volume 82 of that periodical.

He was well known in England. On three occasions he attended the Annual Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute, at Worcester in 1906, Durham in 1908, and Derby in 1914, and his presence and the admirable addresses which he gave were alike greatly appreciated. He was also in London just before the war, making arrangements for a prospective visit of the Société française d'Archéologie to some of the great churches in this country. But the war prevented what could not but have proved a valuable experience not only to the Société but also to English archaeologists. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society in 1910 and the Fellows, in common with their French friends, mourn the loss of a colleague who was amongst the greatest of medieval antiquaries and whose place it will be difficult if not impossible to fill.

Reviews

The Romans in Britain. By SIR BERTRAM C. A. WINDLE, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., LL.D. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xii + 244. London: Methuen. 1923. 12s. 6d.

A popular book of about this size on Roman Britain has long been wanted, and this work would have filled the vacant place admirably but for certain defects which, as they stand, make it difficult to recommend the book to any reader incapable of correcting them for himself. For instance, misprints apart, the author continually gives mis-spelt versions of ancient and modern names (Corstorpitum for Corstopitum, Barathres for Barathes, Coccidius for Cocidius, Meere for Meare, Dimchurch for Dymchurch, and so forth); he often substitutes one name for another, or even invents a new name by confusing two real ones (Tacitus for Agricola, Claudius for Claudian, Severi for seviri, Birdoswald for Kirkoswald, Carlisle for Old Carlisle, Viroconium for Corinium, Uffington Lisle by conflating the neighbour villages of Uffington and Kingston Lisle, and others); and he contradicts himself with perfect freedom (Newcastle is said to have been garrisoned by a unit raised, on one page, on the Tigris and, six pages later, on the Indus, neither statement being true; the Birdoswald garrison is indifferently described as Dacian and Tungrian, or 'Tungarian' as it is elsewhere spelt; Chester, which was probably founded about A.D. 50, is given two foundation-dates, one in A. D. 61 and one in the governorship of Agricola; and so on). But these, with scores of the same type, are minor blemishes. A more serious example of the same inaccuracy is afforded by the way in which the author uses inscriptions.

Over forty of these are reproduced in full or in part, in Latin or in English; and even when the correct text is easily accessible, the author frequently misquotes it in an inexplicable way. Thus the Anavione MPX of Eph. Epigr. vii, 1102 appears as Anavionax; the dedicator of the Winchester altar in the British Museum, Antonius (Lu)cretianus, given in C.I.L. vii, 5 as Antonius Cretianus, is given as A(ntonianus) Lu(cretianus), which makes us wonder, among other things, whether the author understands the meaning of brackets; nor are such errors as Iovoe for Iovi, Deo Maponi for Deo Mapono, lacking. Such errors occur in one out of every three of the total number of inscriptions quoted, and in every single case where the full Latin text of a Roman stone is given. Even the English translations are often incorrect, as

'Valerius Vitalis, centurion of the First Cohort of Frisiavones', representing Cho. I. Frisiavo. > Val. Vitalis. We are aware that this translation is not the author's own. There is also a great deal of false information concerning inscribed stones; inscriptions belonging to one site are attributed to another, and stones long perished are said to exist at this or that site. Unfortunately, the author builds on his mistakes. A tile at Leicester bears the clear and perfect stamp LVIII, retrograde. The author falsely describes it as a graffito, and then argues that in a casual scratch like this a final I may have been omitted, and on the strength of this places the Ninth Legion at Leicester. Again, he says that no altars exist dedicated Marti Cocidio, though on the previous page he has quoted one of the many well-known altars so dedicated, garbling its dedication.

Some of these errors are merely copied from books on which the author has relied. Not being acquainted with the original sources, he has produced a book which is in the main admittedly a compilation. The works from which he has drawn his material are sometimes good, sometimes out of date, sometimes bad; and he is evidently not in a position to distinguish between the three classes. But surely no writer has informed him that the terms Arretine and Terra Sigillata are synonymous, or that a single sentence in Ammianus is our only source for the name Augusta as applied to London, or that the lion so often seen on a tombstone signifies that the deceased had reached the

Mithraic grade of Lions.

These are merely specimens, and their correction would not materially improve the book, which is riddled with misunderstandings and misconceptions, due to the fact that the author has tried to get his subject up out of a few printed books, and evidently does not know where to go in order to supplement his information and to check his guesses. But owing to the brightness of the style, and the attractive form of the book, it is likely to score a success in the rôle of blind leader of the blind.

R. G. COLLINGWOOD.

Primitive Tider i Norge. Av HAAKON SHETELIG. 8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}; pp. 380, with bibliography and 123 illustrations. Bergen: John Griegs Forlag, 1922.

The period dealt with in this welcome treatise on primitive times in Norway ends with the introduction of bronze about 1500 B.C.; and the author boldly suggests that Norway was inhabited before the Shell-mound period of Denmark, that is, before the maximum depression of the land and rise of the sea in which the characteristic shells were the *Littorina littorea* and *Tapes decussatus*, in different areas. The Shell-mound or Kitchen-midden culture is regarded as an importation, not as a lineal descendant of the epipalaeolithic of Maglemose and Svaerdborg, which is here thought to be the basis of Norway's earliest civilization.

This policy of the open mind is admirable in itself, and is based on something more than conjecture, as our Hon. Fellow defends the view put forward by the late Prof. Montelius in our *Journal* (vol. i, p. 98), that certain almond-shaped flints found in Scandinavia are not only of Solutré type but of Solutré period. In this connexion may be

quoted a table (p. 45 with additions) which gives a conservative estimate of the later Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods:—

Solutré, 13,000-10,000 B.C. La Madeleine, 10,000-7,000 Mas d'Azil, 7,000-5,000 Le Campigny, 5,000-4,000 Later Stone Age, 4,000-2,000 Possible traces in Scandinavia.

Bone Age (Ancylus Period). Shell-mound Period. Megalithic Period.

Even during the greatest extension of the ice, a strip of land on the west of Jutland and possibly in western Norway was ice-free, and the mammoth has certainly been found in Norway, so that remains of

contemporary man may some day come to light.

When the people who lived on the shell-mounds were making their picks and characteristic axes of flint, the inhabitants of south-east Norway were shaping greenstone (as flint was scarce) into axes, like those found at Nøstvet; and the culture named after that site near Christiania was superior to that of the much earlier Flint-sites, which produce plenty of flint but few implements. In the later Stone Age of Norway Dr. Shetelig detects four imported elements: types from Denmark and Scania (districts rich in flint), perforated axes (originally from Central Europe), the Vestland axe of greenstone, and the slate series usually called Arctic, but now seen to be common to most of Norway and Sweden.

There is a chapter on prehistoric art in Norway with several illustrations; but though a palaeolithic affinity is recognized in certain engravings on the solid rock, it is admitted that the art of the Bronze Age was purely geometric, and the Cave period in Norway was confined to the later Stone and early Iron Ages. The engravings on flint crust from Grime's Graves are reproduced, and regarded as proof

of a palaeolithic tradition in the later Stone Age.

Fixed points in the Neolithic are rare in Europe, but Scandinavian archaeologists are agreed that the Giants' Graves (passage-graves or long barrows) began about 2,500 B.C., and flint daggers soon after 2,000 B.C. In Norway, however, the only megalithic structures are cists, the latest of the series, and these only round Christiania fjord. In regard to stone celts, it is laid down that the chisel edge (tverøks) is characteristic of northern Scandinavia, but occurs at an early date in the south, as at Svaerdborg and Maglemose in Denmark, where the later form with central edge (retoks) had not yet appeared; but this latter form was, in the later Stone Age, commonest in the south. peculiar interest are the British types (resembling figs. 21, 36, 47, 84 A, and 121 of Evans's Stone Implements), which seem to have been imported before the Danish types were sent northward. The elaborate axe-hammer from Skudesnes, Ryfylke, called British on p. 242, rather resembles the Bann-river type from Ireland, and there is something of the sort in Denmark.

For many years the author has been almost as busy with the spade as with the pen, and his own discoveries are no small contribution to the prehistory of Norway: the present volume reflects the enthusiasm for the subject that has distinguished Scandinavia for the last two generations. The illustrations are mostly good, and are placed where

that-

they belong in the text; but a better choice of River-gravel implements might have been made than those on p. 22, and photographs in such cases are generally inferior to drawings. In conclusion, it is hoped that the English edition which is contemplated will have cut edges and stiff covers, subject-headings on each page, numbers to the blocks, and above all an index; nor is there any reason why these little luxuries should not be universal.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

Scenes and Machines on the English Stage during the Renaissance:

A Classical Revival. By LILY B. CAMPBELL. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$; pp. x + 302.

Cambridge: at the University Press. 1923. 15s.

The Elizabethan Stage in the fullest sense of the term was not that indigenous production with a history dissociated from the continental development of the theatre that so many would have had us believe. England was too near the mainland, and peopled by too many students of the Renaissance, to stand aloof and remain unaffected by the progress of our European neighbours in affairs theatrical. understand the trend of events in this country during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, recourse must be had to that advance in histrionic representation which had made its way on the continent. In such wise, many an obscure point in the history of the drama will be illuminated, and comprehension of early presentations of modern scenic artistry and character-portrayal attained. Instead of the break, which a political cataclysm in this country was thought to have engendered, continuous advance is to be seen, an advance sometimes pedestrian, sometimes saltatory. Such is the moral to be derived from this well-documented and instructive work of Miss Lily B. Campbell, in the production of which, for her Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago, she was fortunate enough to enlist the sympathies, if not indeed the aid, of authorities of world-wide repute.

The literature of the present century upon the indebtedness of the drama to foreign sources has grown apace. To all but the initiated, it is difficult to appreciate the exact position which has been reached or that research has revealed. Although the evidence and conclusions of Malone and Steevens of a hundred years ago upon the employment of scenery before the Restoration had been the subject of keen controversy, there was left ample room for a re-examination and a fresh investigation in the light of modern inquiry. To this task Miss Campbell has set herself with success, arriving at the conclusion

'the Renaissance treatment of spectacle on the stage stands out as the result of the conscious and imitative re-creation of the classical stage. It was the result of scholarship. In its purpose it was aristocratic. In matters of spectacle, at least, the public stage followed after the academic stage and the court stage, which pioneered the way in the scenic representation of the drama.'

In Part I, which deals with the classical survival of stage decoration in Italy, there is reviewed the influence of Vitruvius on scenic representation, the first edition of whose *De Architectura* appeared in 1486. Chapters in this part are also concerned with the re-discovery of the art of scenic perspective and its adaptation to the drama. The use

and nature of 'Machines', without a knowledge of which a visualization of early plays is all but impossible, are preliminarily discussed, to be followed later by further consideration. The remaining three parts into which the book is divided discuss stage decoration in England and elsewhere during the periods represented by the sixteenth and by the two halves of the seventeenth centuries respectively. Much is justly attributed to Serlio and his books of the Architettura, the first five of which appeared between 1537 and 1547. As is pointed out, Serlio's work is of supreme importance to the student of the stage because of its detailed and naïve description, its formularization of the practices of the craftsmen of the time, and, so we may consider it, for its general treatment of the contemporary stage, its scenery, devices, and mechanism for securing verisimilitude. Miss Campbell finds in the fact of the prevalence in the seventeenth century of the classical theory of stage decoration, the most important proof of the classical origin of spectacle on the modern English stage, such that for appreciation of the relevant facts there is urged a study of the relation of these facts to the full development of the classical theory under Inigo Jones and his successors. A description of the dramatic activities of Grammar Schools, at the Universities, and at the Inns of Court, a subject which, for Londoners especially, is of surpassing interest, leads us through performances at the Court itself to the all-important topic of 'Scenery in the Public Theatres'. Of necessity, so we are informed, this decoration was the result of scholarship, and was consecrated from its inception to the pleasure of the courtly and academic circles.

England, sharing the enthusiasm for theatre construction, reflected continental teaching in its operations. Even James Burbage, who, at Shoreditch, constructed the first London playhouse in 1576—The Theatre—must, from his trade as carpenter and builder, have had some knowledge of Vitruvian theories, and a working acquaintance with continental practice. The author finds confirmation of the recognition of the classical origin of the early theatres in the wellknown contemporary sketch of the Swan Playhouse, c. 1596, and recalls the adoption on Bankside of the ancient division of the boards into the 'Apron' and the inner stage of the Elizabethan theatre and its successors. Incidentally it may be remarked that, in spite of the numerous and seldom satisfying attempts at interpreting the 'Swan' sketch, there is still room for its re-examination on modern lines, aided by studies such as that now under review. In a well-conceived chapter on Dramatic Criticism, we approach a discussion of the principle of the 'Unity of Place' as a result of the extension and misinterpretation of Aristotle's allusion to time-duration in tragedy as compared with epic poetry. As Professor Boas says, there is to his knowledge no instance of an early play in England which violates the rule. But, against the servile acceptances of the 'Unities' of place and time, the voice of Shakespeare was raised. So long as the desired allusion was obtained, Shakespeare had no hesitation in stimulating the mind in defiance of accepted rules. The author's pithy criticisms may be reserved for those who see in the theatre of to-day nothing but decadent spectacle, and who, so they would have us think, are fated to listen to plays badly constructed, unconvincingly

plotted, and indifferently performed. The critics of the period under consideration

'decried the love of spectacle, the confusion of dramatic types, the lack of decorum, the bloody and the noisy stage. But the theatres were then as now run with a deeper concern for the purses of the managers than for the theories of the critics. Spectacle paid, and the dramatist had to have an audience if he continued to write.'

The chapter on Dramatic Criticism, from which this is quoted, concludes by indicating how a study of the extent of the classical forces at work results virtually in a gathering of the scattered information upon spectacle on the English stage, and the scholarly nature of the origins of the play-acting there. The development in the technique of scenery in the first half of the seventeenth century is traced by the author step by step, the work of Inigo Jones and his contemporaries in this connexion receiving due attention. As regards the distinction to be found between the so-called public and private theatres of Elizabeth and the Stuarts, Miss Campbell submits the distinction to lie in the types of the playhouses themselves, the one consisting of the non-scenic theatre of Palladian design, the other, following Serlio, being rectangular with a stage arranged for perspective scenery. It is admitted, however, that this theory must be tested by reference to the particular houses where the plays between 1576 and 1640 were produced. The evidence afforded by the masques is skilfully marshalled, and the increasing use of movable scenery ably discussed.

'It is evident', says Miss Campbell, 'that the central idea is that masques are princes' toys, and that their value lies in their ability to delight the senses; consequently the value of changing scenes is found in the relief from weariness and satiety which they afford the

eye of the beholder.'

At length in Italy there emerged, before the middle of the seventeenth century, not only the single-arched proscenium front with movable scenery introduced and used habitually for public operatic performances, but also more perfected mechanism for changing scenes. Moreover, every account which has been preserved goes to prove that what immediately appealed to the eye was directly indebted to

Italy for inspiration.

The fourth part of the book on 'Scenes and Machines' deals at some length, although all too briefly, with decoration after the Restoration, and discusses the incorporation of scenes in the public theatres. The continuity which, in spite of the years of exile and imprisonment of the Royalists, English theatrical history exhibits is also set out, while, in addition, the efflorescence of the drama, and the strange housings in which play-actors found themselves for exposition of their art, receive consideration with incisive and often penetrating commentary. After recalling the introduction, during the post-Restoration period, of a type of spectacle made familiar in masque and opera, the vexed subject of 'Discoveries' is entered upon, a subsequent and final chapter affording opportunity for expression of sound views upon movable scenes and the 'Unity of Place'.

For the general reader, perhaps, the most pregnant passage for mental retention occurs early in the book, a passage which will assist in the solution of the many seeming discrepancies and apparent

crudities in the early plays:—

'It is thus apparent that during the sixteenth century the dramatist was finding himself bound by a more and more definite set of rules deduced from classical authority, while the architect was finding more and more diffuse explanation of an equally rigid system of rules for the scenic representation of the drama, his rules likewise drawn from classical authority. The record of stage decoration in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is a record of the convergence and the divergence of these two theories, while the record of the late seventeenth century is a record of compromise and conciliation in settling differences that grew up between them.'

The book is admirably illustrated by text-figures and plates, and is provided with a desirable index. Replete with information and crowded, as it is, with statements of fact, its reading is not to be recommended for the mere passing of a few idle minutes now and again; but, however this may be, the student of the playhouse will be grateful in the possession of a work of this character, one to which reference may be had so readily. Indeed, it will be difficult for much headway to be made in the study of early histrionic representation in this country, without complete apprehension of the information which here has been so well assembled.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

Roman Britain, by R. G. COLLINGWOOD, F.S.A., with illustrations and two maps. London: Oxford University Press, 1923. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$; pp. 104. 2s. 6d. net.

It is but fitting that this volume of The World's Manuals should be bound in cloth of the same colour as the new edition of The Romanization of Roman Britain, as the author worthily maintains what may be called the Haverfield tradition. Representing a set of lectures given at the Oxford Summer Meeting in 1921, these pages give a readable and accurate account of Britain under the Romans, without debating controversial matters or loading the text with references. The history of the period is meagre and disconnected, but thanks to archaeological research many of the missing links are now restored, and as an example may be cited our Fellow's view of the sequence of events in the North. A telling map of one part of the North Wall, which might easily be overlooked on the end-papers of the book, lends weight to the argument on pp. 24-36, as follows: About the year 79 Agricola built the road called Stanegate, which was strengthened by forts on the north side about 115. Hadrian extended the road beyond Carlisle and Corbridge, and planted about fourteen forts at intervals in front of it; but these works constituted a frontier rather than a strategic line, as the broad flat-bottomed ditch and mound, also due to Hadrian and now known as the Vallum, which ran from fort to fort, added little to the strength of the line. Soon after the visit of Hadrian in 122, his legate Platorius Nepos enlarged the forts and connected them by the Stone Wall, just behind which was a new military road; but the author insists that even this was more like a

customs barrier than a defensive work. It was completed by 126-7, but sixteen years later the frontier was moved forward to the Antonine

Wall between the Forth and Clyde.

This will at least serve as a new basis of discussion, and be tested by excavation in the near future. The manual will no doubt be kept up to date, and another edition might have Samian ware better represented than it is on p. 71, but there is little else to criticize.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

The Great Flint Implements of Cromer, Norfolk. By J. REID MOIR. With illustrations by E. T. LINGWOOD. 11½×9; pp. 24. Printed and published on behalf of the author for private circulation by W. E. Harrison, Ipswich.

Mr. Reid Moir is fortunate in dwelling, at Ipswich, in one of the most important districts of England for the study of prehistory. And East Anglia is happy in its possession of one who has the time, the acumen, and the diligence to make discoveries and follow them up successfully. The book under review tells of one of the most important

of his many researches.

The first eleven pages deal, as the title suggests, with a single flintchipping industry, discovered in 1920. There is strong evidence to show that it is referable to the lowest part of the Cromer Forest Bed. It displays features differing somewhat from hitherto known industries. The flints were found on a limited area of the foreshore exposed at low water at Cromer. Some bear on their faces definite facets, whence flakes have been removed by deliberate blows. Others have a plain inner face, with bulb of percussion; and sometimes a striking platform is found at the base. There are, also, large blocks of flint used as cores; and hammer-stones. It has been ascertained that, on the flat shore below high-tide mark, the action of the sea moves the stones but little, and the site is regarded as a workshop floor, the matrix having been slowly removed, and the stones remaining within a little of their original positions. Very large implements are already known from the underlying basement bed of the Crag. These are easily distinguishable by their dark-brown or purple patination. The ochreous implements (those under discussion) are thought to have been made on the basement bed of the Crag, after the denudation of the overlying sand, Crag flints being utilized. They show three remarkable features: immense size, simplicity of make, and a rich and brilliant ochreous patina of great beauty. Others, of a slightly later sub-period, bear a 'yellowish blue'.

In the second part of the book a short survey is made of the several flint-chipping industries and prehistoric periods of East Anglia, the glacial and inter-glacial deposits being tentatively correlated with those of Penck. The pre-Crag implements are placed before the Günz glaciation, and the series under discussion after it. Here the admittedly somewhat stringent condition is laid down that, to be of real evidential value as to geological age, specimens must not be derivatives at the horizon at which they occur.

Reference is made to the Harrisonian eoliths of the Kentish plateau,

and the following sentence occurs: 'The earliest humanly flaked flints of which we have any knowledge are the very primitive specimens of tabular form, exhibiting trimming along one or other of their edges, which were first discovered by the late Benjamin Harrison upon the high plateau of Kent.' Some indication immediately follows that the author does not regard the Kentish eoliths as being necessarily the oldest humanly fashioned tools; but that the earliest, when found, will be likely to resemble these forms. In view of the strong evidence, already forthcoming, that the plateau eoliths belong to a palaeolithic industry when ovate and pointed flaked implements were already known, we shall be glad to have the author's views distinctly expressed on some other occasion.

The Cromer Forest Bed implements are referred to an early phase of the Chelles period. They are exactly what they ought to be in order to fit in between the pre-Crag and Palaeolithic River Drift implements. They include coarsely-made ovate and pointed

implements.

Above the Cromer Forest Beds Mr. Moir places two boulder clays: the Kimmeridgic, Cromer Till, etc. (Mindel-glacial); and, above, 'the intensely chalky boulder-clay' (Riss-glacial), separated by the Middle Glacial Sands. The whole of the St. Acheul industries and part of the Le Moustier are placed by him within this Middle Glacial time. Many prehistorians will be found to join issue with this opinion. The author will be the first, no doubt, to admit that the evidence is incomplete. He relies partly on the correlation of certain beds of glacial origin (sealing in unrolled implements in brick-earth below), with the intensely chalky boulder-clay.

Prehistoric nomenclature is not yet stereotyped. Perhaps 'facet' should survive rather than 'flake-scar'; and 'ovate' and 'pointed' or 'tongue-shaped', in preference to 'platessiform' and 'batiform'.

A selected list of mammalian remains from the foreshore is agreeable with an Early Chelles period for the ochreous implements.

There is a list of the strata of the north-east coast of Norfolk, two

useful diagrams, and a full series of references and footnotes.

Five illustrations in monochrome and one in colours, by Mr. E. T. Lingwood, give an excellent idea of the style of these large implements. There is a full description of each.

Fig. C, plate 3, appears to be rather for right-hand grasp than for mounting. We doubt the use of the hollows for holding in fig. F,

plate 6.

The author is to be congratulated on an important and pleasing contribution to the fascinating study of the relics of early man.

H. G. O. KENDALL.

East Hendred, a Berkshire parish, historically treated, a suggestion for a complete parochial survey of the Kingdom. By ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, F.S.A. 10×7½; pp.xv+446. London: Hatchards, 1923.

Many of those sitting down to write a parish history will be grateful to Mr. Humphreys for indicating how such a task might or might not be undertaken. This survey is handsomely produced. The type and

the paper are both excellent. There is a large-scale map, which is essential to a work of this kind. And the scope of the index can be gauged by the fact that it occupies approximately one-fifth of the volume.

Mr. Humphreys has been fortunate in choosing this parish for the elaboration of his scheme; for, as his book shows, there is plenty of material available of both interest and value. We should have assumed that, at an early stage of his researches, he would have made a careful examination of the documents at Hendred House, a collection which includes several hundred charters, forming, probably, the most important material for the future historian of the parish; but he has considered it sufficient to quote from the descriptive Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. This he has done freely, the same information, in some cases, being given on different pages. Thus mention of the records of the Courts held by the Prior of Noyon is included among the 'Printed Authorities' (p. 48), because, presumably, they were referred to in the printed Report; and the same description of them is included among the 'Manuscript Sources' (p. 17), because, presumably, they have not been printed. Incidentally both these entries contain the same misprint; '12-13 Rich. I' looked suspicious (in view of the unfortunate success of the archer at Chalus); the Report gives '12-13 Rich. II'; and this is correctly given by Mr. Humphreys in yet a third place (p. 13).

There is, however, an imposing list of 'Miscellaneous Documents' relating to the parish; and those from the Westminster Abbey muniments, a valuable mine for the local historian, are of special interest. But in this list the value of the entry is often minimized by the scanty information given; and the method of quoting an original authority, or even the printed Calendars, could generally be improved. In the case of an unprinted plea roll the number of the membrane should be given; and 'P. R. O. Close Roll, 16 Edw. II' and 'Salisbury Charter, Rolls Series', are unnecessarily vague. 'Feudal Aids' is published neither by the Record Commission (p. 24), nor in the Rolls Series (p. 155).

In the Biographical Sections, to which Mr. Humphreys has attached importance, there is an interesting list of rectors, of whom well-arranged biographies are given; and in this list are the names of Archbishop Chichele and Brooks, bishop of Gloucester. In the section devoted to general biography it is difficult to see what has constituted the right of admission to the East Hendred Temple of Fame. Birth and residence would ordinarily be regarded as the principal qualifications; and the facts that Mr. Stevenson compiled the Report on the manuscripts at Hendred House, and that Lord Wantage purchased one of the manors in 1897, do not seem to justify the space allotted to their biographical sketches. Mr. Humphreys's scheme sometimes suffers from irrelevance and a lack of proportion. Moreover, the system of dividing up the Eyston family, which has held the Manor of Arches from the fifteenth century, into paragraphs arranged in the alphabetical order of their Christian names is particularly ill-advised.

For the student of manorial history this book will come as a disappointment. Both Ashmole and the brothers Lysons, notwithstanding Mr. Humphreys's somewhat uncomplimentary remarks, give some interesting

material relating to the origin and descent of the five manors in East Hendred. But here we have no connected account of any of them: they are treated neither historically nor topographically; and isolated facts concerning them must be gleaned from the different sections of the book. The King's Manor in particular deserves a coherent story; for its interest is illustrated by the fact that the stewardship was formerly available for retiring Members of Parliament.

As for the Romans, they do not appear until p. 306; and they are then dismissed in a short paragraph of a chapter which includes material as miscellaneous as the village ghost and Sir Thomas More's drinking-cup. There is no small advantage in the old-fashioned view

of arranging matter in some form of chronological sequence.

Mr. Humphreys, in his introduction, hopes that 'some prosperous local archaeological society, or, better still, the Government', will treat all parishes on some such lines as those of the plan which he has now put forward. We say with much regret that this is a hope which we are unable to endorse.

CHARLES CLAY.

British Borough Charters, 1216-1307. Edited by ADOLPHUS BALLARD and JAMES TAIT. 9×6; pp. cii+400. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1923. 42s. net.

Students will welcome the publication of the second volume of the late Mr. Adolphus Ballard's work on British Borough Charters. Mr. Ballard was one of the many students who, inspired and encouraged by the enthusiasm and personality of Frederic W. Maitland, devoted many years to the study of borough history. His death at the comparatively early age of forty-eight has deprived us of a careful and ardent student of this subject. He had collected much of the material for this volume, but at the time of his death it was not in a condition for the press and the introduction had to be written. Fortunately for all concerned Professor James Tait was induced to complete the work, and we owe him a deep debt of gratitude for undertaking what is always a peculiarly difficult and frequently a thankless task. Professor Tait has given the work scrupulous care, and his introduction shows that wide vision and exactness which we never fail to find in his work.

The arrangement of the material was limited by the scheme already adopted in the first volume, so that it is perhaps out of place to criticize the methods used, particularly as they received full criticism when the first volume was published. Further, Professor Tait disarms criticism by pointing out in his preface, that Mr. Ballard's method of breaking up the charters and rearranging their clauses under subject headings, is far from the most convenient arrangement for the study of individual charters, though the difficulty is mitigated by the provision of a Table of Sources showing where the texts of the charters are to be found and of a Table of Contents of the charters. The disadvantage, however, of this scheme, he thinks, is outweighed by the more important consideration that a student would have to make some such rearrangement as Mr. Ballard's for himself. Whether that is an outweighing

consideration is perhaps open to argument. The greatly increased length of the documents of the period dealt with in this volume make the study of any individual charter wellnigh impossible under Mr. Ballard's scheme. Students who desire to make such a study will be driven to some source where the text of the charter will be given unmutilated. Nevertheless, although it may be thought that other methods of arrangement would have made the work more useful, the fact remains that it fills a gap as a book of sources, and will be of permanent value in all investigations into borough development.

The headings under which the clauses of the charters are grouped are: The formation of the borough; Burgage tenure and law of real property; Tenurial privileges; Burgess franchise; Jurisdictional privileges; Mercantile privileges; Borough finances; Borough officers and Public services. Each of these headings has several subheadings, and the whole is brought together by a carefully prepared index.

In the Introduction, which is not the least important part of the work, Professor Tait wisely follows Mr. Ballard's divisions into sections, as it enables the reader to compare the growth of the various privileges and customs in use during the periods covered by the two volumes. The thirteenth century was possibly the most important era in the growth of English boroughs. Favoured by the necessities of the Crown and the Barons, consequent on the Barons' wars, the burgesses of many of the towns obtained, in return for substantial considerations, new privileges and greater independence, but an independence which, as Professor Tait remarks, fell far short of that of the communes of France and the free cities of Germany. This increase in the number of grants of borough liberties is especially noticeable in the last twenty years of the reign of Henry III, particularly during the years 1255, 1256, and 1257. The number of charters granted and the tendency of the Chancery towards set forms were perhaps responsible for the system of giving charters to different boroughs in identical terms. Attention was long ago called to this by Miss Mary Bateson and others, and the bringing together of the clauses of a similar nature in this volume facilitates the tracing of many of them to their sources. Even mistakes and bad pieces of drafting have been perpetuated by the practice of copying the clauses of one charter into another. Certain charters also were taken as models upon which the clauses of other charters were drafted. Thus the charter granted to Hereford in 1215 was the model for the charters to Shrewsbury, Worcester, Bridgenorth, Montgomery, and other western boroughs. In like manner charters to London, Canterbury, Winchester, and other important towns were taken as models for many other places. Another practice of this time to which attention is called, was the granting of all the privileges of one place *en bloc* in a charter to another. Edward I must have had high expectations from his newly-formed boroughs at Melcombe Regis, Lyme Regis, and Newton in Dorset, when he granted them all the privileges given to London in 1268. As Professor Tait reminds us, 'high privileges could not exalt weak communities'. The two former of these places remained small rural towns, while Newton as early as 1585 had so far fallen from its early promise as to be merely represented by a single farm. Even completer oblivion befell Warenmouth, a royal borough in Northumberland, which about 1247 was granted the liberties of Winchester, a privilege that also was allowed to its

neighbour, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Professor Tait has some interesting observations on the question of what was a borough, in which he follows generally the arguments of Maitland. He doubts Mr. Ballard's conclusion based upon his examination of twelfth-century charters, that 'two features and two features only can be predicated of every borough, namely, the application of burgage tenure to all tenements within its borders and the possession of a law court with jurisdiction over all the inhabitants of these tenements'. He thinks that these two features are not necessarily the essence of a borough, and contents himself with the simpler and safer definition that a borough in the thirteenth century was a vill in which the tenements were held by burgage tenure. He supports this definition from the evidence of the charters printed in the text. He divides boroughs into two classes—Royal Boroughs and Seignorial Boroughs—and traces the growth of privileges in each and the differences in their development.

The work is essentially one for students of constitutional history, but Professor Tait's analysis of the charters brings to light some interesting social and economic conditions of the time. Shrewsbury, he tells us, was the first town to receive a licence to wall in 1218, and grants of murage become general a little later. Pavage, a privilege which indicates a better condition of the streets, appears about the same time. Grants of privileges for the maintenance of order among the clerks at Oxford and Cambridge point to town and gown differ-

ences as early as the thirteenth century.

WILLIAM PAGE.

The Arts in Greece, Three Essays. By F. A. WRIGHT. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$; pp, viii+111. London: Longmans Green & Co. 6s.

These essays on the arts of dancing, music, and painting as practised in ancient Greece, embody a protest against 'that spirit of restlessness which since the Renaissance has been the bane of art', and an appeal for a return to the simplicity which was at once the strength and the virtue of the artistic principles of Greece. Order, discipline, and measure in dancing; rhythm, melody, and harmony in music; grace, purity of line, and economy of method in painting combined to make that quality which the Greeks, not unwisely, regarded as beauty, a quality inherent in 'the inner and unseen fairness' of a thing, or an action, or an idea, as much as in its outward expression.

The essential simplicity which these constituents of beauty connote made such art truly popular, a possession of the people; and in respect of painting the author draws a parallel between the artists of Japan and Greece. 'In both cases', as he says, 'the artist stood close to life, and did not take himself too seriously; their work was their livelihood, their productions passed at once into the hands of their fellows; they achieved greatness without being great.' So too with the complicated ritual of words and music and gesture of the innumerable Greek dances, which people of both sexes and of all ages performed instinctively and naturally as the expression of every kind of mood and as the accom-

paniment of every possible occasion. In the same way, music was popular because of the simplicity of the musical instruments of ancient Greece, and in spite of the elaborateness of Greek musical theory. As the author points out, the Greeks, proud of their versatility, disliked the specialist, and greatly preferred the unskilled facility of the amateur to the technical perfection of the highly trained professional.

Such is the argument of these thoughtful and original essays, which the author, with deep love and reverence for the spirit of the culture of Greece, sustains with great etymological, technical, and archaeological learning. His knowledge of the different forms of the dance is profound; his perception of the aims and effects of the musical art is as shrewd as it is comprehensive; his acquaintance with Greek painting

especially as exemplified in painted pottery, is exhaustive.

Of special interest to the archaeologist is the list of Greek dances which (quoting from the *Deipnosophists* of Athenaeus and supplementing the list from his own observations) the author gives on pp. 18-26. His dissertation on musical instruments (pp. 41-6), on musical theory (pp. 51-2), and musical forms (pp. 57-61), shows deep research and a wide acquaintance with classical literature; and his comparison of the distinctive features of the musical significance of the works of the great tragic poets with those of the modern classical musicians is as

suggestive as it is acute.

His appreciation of the ideals and methods of Greek painting is shown in his subtle contrast of the Greek love of form with the Roman, and modern, craving for colour. Especially sagacious is our author's condemnation of the merely pretty in art, as exemplified in what we read of the paintings of Apelles, in which he sees, as a mark of decadence, the exaltation of perfection of technique above all other qualities. But the frescoes and the paintings of old Greece are irretrievably lost; only some slight record of them remains. Nevertheless, from the vases we can realize the purity of the Greek love for pictured form, as surely as in their coins and sculptured marbles we envisage their incomparable mastery of the plastic art.

A word must be said for the pleasant format of this thoughtful and stimulating book. It is well printed on fine paper; and its attractive 'jacket' is adorned with an excellent block of the Dancing Maenad, which might well have been used as a frontispiece of the volume, so aptly does it seem to symbolize Mr. F. A. Wright's point of view.

E. E. DORLING.

L'Ethnographie préhistorique de la Russie du nord et des États Baltiques du nord. Par A. M. TALLGREN. (Conférence faite au Congrès international des Sciences Historiques, Bruxelles, 10 April 1923). Acta et Commentationes Universitatis Dorpatensis, B. IV. pp. 24; $9 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. 10 maps; 2 plates. Tartu-Dorpat, 1923.

Dr. Tallgren has done a great service to western archaeologists by issuing in the French tongue this useful summary of the early history of the Baltic States. Following his usual custom he has given a series of distribution maps, and to a great extent left these to speak for themselves. He works backwards and begins with maps of Esthonia

and the North Russian region, first in the second Iron Age, A.D. 900–1000, and then in the first Iron Age, A.D. 100–500. These are followed by a map of the Russian area in the Bronze Age, about 1000 B.C. or thereabouts, in which he shows the extent of the Scandinavian, Central and East European, and East Russian cultures. Lastly he has three maps dealing with the close of the Neolithic Age about 2000 B.C. In one of these he shows how the comb-ware culture stretched at that time from Siberia over the whole of Finland and Esthonia and even further south, which seems to support the view that the Mongoloid peoples were settled there in early times. He gives a plate of objects typical of the Fationovo culture.

H. J. E. P.

From Augustus to Augustine. Essays and studies dealing with the contact and conflict of Classic paganism and Christianity. By E. G. SIHLER. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xi+335. Cambridge, at the University Press, 1923. 12s. 6d.

In this series of essays, Dr. Sihler treats of the more obvious conflict between Christianity and the Pagan world, as it is reflected in the Apologists from Minucius Felix to Augustine. The author's attitude towards Greek and Roman paganism retains a good deal of the irritability and impatience which appear in the pages of the Apologists themselves, and one is hardly convinced that in his chapter on 'the spiritual failure of classic civilization', or in the chapter on Stoicism, he does anything like justice to the religious teachers of antiquity. He is too much inclined to picture the new religion as if it conquered by coming into a vacuum created by the bankruptcy of heathendom. His studies would not have lost their value to the Christian readers for whom they were intended, if he could have looked at the problem from the point of view of Harnack's suggestive saying: 'Christianity has throughout sucked the marrow of the ancient world and assimilated it.' The work of Wendland, Dieterich, and others, which has thrown new light on the relations between Christianity and Graeco-Roman civilization, has apparently made no appeal to him.

Dr. Sihler is most interesting when dealing with individuals. He evidently likes Tertullian (for his 'evangelical' qualities) better than the philosophic Clement, whose love of allegory and doctrine of the Christian $\gamma\nu\hat{\omega}\sigma\iota s$ he cannot approve. But he is very fair to Julian, and only quarrels with Augustine on account of one superstitious practice

which he had failed to condemn.

F. J. E. R.

Periodical Literature

Archaeologia, vol. 72, contains the following articles:—Medieval seals of the bishops of Durham, by C. H. Hunter Blair; Flint implements of special interest, by R. A. Smith; The devastation of Bedfordshire and the neighbouring counties in 1065 and 1066, by Dr. G. H. Fowler; Weaverthorpe Church and its builder, by John Bilson; Irish bronze

pins of the Christian period, by the late E. C. R. Armstrong; Notes on a vellum album containing some original sketches of public buildings and monuments, drawn by a German artist who visited Constantinople in 1574, by E. H. Freshfield; The monastery of St. Milburge at Much Wenlock, Shropshire, by Rev. Dr. Cranage; On two medieval bronze bowls in the British Museum, by O. M. Dalton; A find of Ibero-Roman silver at Cordoba, by W. L. Hildburgh; Some unpublished plans of Dover harbour, by W. Minet; On the pottery from the waste heap of the Roman potters' kilns discovered at Sandford, near Littlemore, Oxon., in 1879, by T. May; Bath Inn or Arundel House, by C. L. Kingsford.

The Archaeological Journal, vol. 76, contains the following articles:—The Elephant in medieval legend and art, by G. C. Druce; Inscriptions upon medieval bells, by Rev. A. H. F. Boughey; Earliest type of English alabaster panel carvings, by Dr. Philip Nelson; The Roman circus in Britain: some new identifications, by A. Hadrian Allcroft; Some fifteenth-century English alabaster panels, by Dr. Philip Nelson; The Virgin triptych at Danzig, by Dr. Philip Nelson; The Saxon

Land Charters of Wiltshire (first series), by Dr. G. B. Grundy.

The English Historical Review, October 1923, contains the following articles:—The Papal schism of 1378 and the English province of the order of Cluny, by Miss Rose Graham; The elections for the Long Parliament, 1640, by R. N. Kershaw; The Hanau controversy of 1744 and the fall of Carteret, by Sir Richard Lodge; Brougham, Lord Grey, and Canning, 1815–30, by H. W. C. Davis; The redemption of the five boroughs, by Allen Mawer; The English bishops at the Lateran Council of 1139, by Rev. William Hunt; 'Lost Lives' of St. Louis of Toulouse, by Miss Margaret Toynbee; Richard II and the death of the Duke of Gloucester, by R. L. Atkinson; The Irish Free Trade agitation of 1779, by Dr. George O'Brien.

History, October 1923, contains the following articles:—The jewels lost in the Wash, by Mrs. Hilary Jenkinson; The recruiting of the Long Parliament, 1645-7, by R. N. Kershaw; The emancipation of slaves at the Cape, by A. F. Hattersley; The teaching of history in Schools: III, Sherborne, by the head-master; Historical revisions:

xxvii, Ancient Sparta, by A. M. Woodward.

The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, vol. 53, Jan.-June 1923, contains the following articles of archaeological interest:— Excavations at Ghar Dalam (Dalam Cave), Malta, by G. Despott; Maya and Christian chronology, by R. C. E. Long; A sepulchral cave at Tray Cliff, Castleton, Derbyshire, by Leslie Armstrong; Carved monoliths at Jāmugūri in Assam, by J. H. Hutton; Stone circles in Gambia, by the late H. Parker; The Pleistocene deposits and their contained palaeolithic flint implements at Foxhall Road, Ipswich, by P. G. H. Boswell and J. Reid Moir.

The Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. 43, part I, contains the following articles:—Military operations on the north front of Mount Taurus: iv, The campaigns of 319 and 320 B.C., by Sir W. M. Ramsay; The progress of Greek epigraphy, 1921-2, by M. N. Tod; More relics of Graeco-Egyptian schools, by J. G. Milne; The early geography of SE. Asia Minor, by Prof. A. H. Sayce; A female head of the Bologna

type, by Prof. P. Gardner; A statue from a tomb, by Prof. P. Gardner; A new seal in the Ashmolean Museum, by G. R. Driver; The Sophocles

statues, by Franz Studniczka.

The Journal of Roman Studies, vol. 11, part 2, contains the following articles:—The Via Flaminia, by T. Ashby and R. A. L. Fell; Tacitus as a historian, by J. S. Reid; Roman Britain in 1921 and 1922, by M. V. Taylor and R. G. Collingwood; Inscribed fragments of stagshorn from North Italy, by J. Whatmough; The mints of the Empire: Vespasian to Diocletian, by H. Mattingly; The obelisks of Augustus at Rome, by M. L. W. Laistner; Dediticii: the sources of Isidore (Etym. 9, 4, 49-50), by M. L. W. Laistner.

Proceedings of the Huguenot Society, vol. 12, no. 5, contains the following articles:—The Presidential address on the causes of the unrest in France which culminated in the Terror, by W. Wyatt-Paine; Huguenot London: Charing Cross and St. Martin's Lane, by W. H. Manchée; The family of Rebotier, by W. H. Ward: The registers of the Reformed church at La Roche-Beaucourt, by C. E. Lart; Notes on the family of Beuzeville, by W. A. Beuzeville, with a genealogy by W. Minet; Miscellanea: i. The Vaillant family, ii. The French church, Threadneedle Street, and the Royal Exchange, iii. Peter Feuillerade.

Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society, 1922-3 (printed for private circulation only), contains, in addition to a description of specimens exhibited at meetings, the following papers:—Some reflections on artistic value, by V. Wethered; Ying Ch'ing, Ju, and Ch'ai Yao, by G. Eumorfopoulos; The significance of Samarra, by R. L. Hobson.

The Library, vol. 4, no. 2, contains the following articles:—The fifth edition of Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, by E. Gordon Duff; An Elizabethan Printer and his copy, by W. W. Greg; Milton, Salmasius, and Dugard, by F. Madan; The importation of books into England in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries: an examination of some Customs Rolls, by H. R. Plomer; The surreptitious edition of Michael Drayton's Peirs Gaueston, by J. W. Hebel.

The Mariner's Mirror, vol. 9, nos. 9, 10, and 11, contain the following articles:—With the Grand Fleet in 1780, by Prof. G. A. R. Callender; The Admiralty building, by D. B. Smith; John Cunningham's Journal, by L. G. Carr Laughton; The dress of the British seaman: iii, by G. E.

Manwaring.

Fournal of the Society of Army Historical Research, no. 10, October 1923, contains the following articles:—Old printed Army Lists, continued, by Lt.-Col. J. H. Leslie; The 'Government' or 'Black Watch' Tartan, by Col. Hon. M. C. A. Drummond; The 'Jingling Johnny' of the 88th Connaught Rangers, by Lt.-Col. H. F. N. Jourdain; Disbanded Regiments, by W. Y. Baldry; Major T. H. Shadwell Clerke, by A. Brewis; Major-General Hon. Alexander Mackay, by Lt.-Col. J. H. Leslie; Extracts from standing orders in the garrison of Gibraltar, 1803, concluded, by Col. F. T. T. Gascoigne; Cartagena, 1741, by Col. C. Field; The fort of St. Johns on the River Richelieu, Canada, by Lt.-Col. R. O. Alexander; An early work on artillery, by M. J. D. Cockle.

Ancient Egypt, 1923, part 3, contains the following articles:—Types of early scarabs, by Sir Flinders Petrie; Traces of a Ka-belief in VOL. IV

modern Egypt and old Arabia, by G. D. Hornblower; The supports of the Pylon flagstaves, by R. Engelbach: Pithom and Raamses, by H. M. Wiener; Current fallacies about history, by Sir Flinders Petrie.

Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, new series, vol. 23, contains the following papers: - Explorations at the Roman fort of Burgh-by-Sands, by R. G. Collingwood; A tombstone from Birdoswald, by R. G. Collingwood: The passage of the Border by Aeneas Sylvius in the winter of 1435-6. by Canon J. Wilson; Elva stone circle, by W. D. Anderson; Antiquities at Dean, by J. R. Mason; Hesket-in-the-Forest, by T. H. B. Graham; Sebergam, by T. H. B. Graham; Carleton by Penrith, by T. H. B. Graham; Genealogical Gleanings relating to Cumberland. by Col. Steel; Captain Thomas Holme, William Penn's Surveyor-General (1624-95), by H. S. Cowper: Lady Anne Clifford's Accountbook for 1665 and for 1667-8, by Dr. G. C. Williamson; A copy of John Denton's MS. in the possession of the Earl of Leicester at Holkham, by C. W. James; Plough markings on stones, by W. D. Anderson; The tumulus on Great Mell Fell, by W. D. Anderson; The Giant's Grave, Penrith, by W. G. Collingwood; Notes on Waberthwaite, by the late Rev. C. Caine; Antiquities at Egremont, by the late Rev. C. Caine; Tillesburg, by W. G. and R. G. Collingwood; Maryport and the Tenth Iter with further notes on Roman antiquities, by J. B. Bailey; De Threlkeld, by Rev. F. W. Ragg; An inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Cumberland, by W. G. Collingwood.

The Essex Review, October 1923, contains the following articles:—William Byrd, 1543–1623, by Canon E. H. L. Reeve; Baldwin of Felsted: the king's silversmith and goldsmith in 1185; The Presbyterian organization of Essex, by Rev. H. Smith; A relic of old Wanstead—a night-watchman's shelter attached to the church, by C. Whitwell; An introduction to the earliest parish register books belonging to the cathedral church of St. Mary, Chelmsford, by Canon Tancock; Notes on windmills, past and present, in and around Romford, by J. H. Bayliffe; An Essex pensioner in the days of Queen Anne,

by C. F. D. Sperling.

Transactions of the East Herts Archaeological Society, vol. 6, part 4, contains the following papers:—Notes on the hundred and manor, or grange, of Odsey, by Sir George Fordham; Digswell Parish registers, by H. F. Hatch; Wallington church, its patrons and its rectors, by the

late Rev. J. Mearns.

Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, new series, vol. 4, part 5, contains the following papers:—The earliest views of London, by W. Martin; St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, by Sir Edward Brabrook; Old London Bridge, by Col. M. B. Pearson; Rural Middlesex under the Commonwealth: ii, The economy of the

rural estates in Middlesex, by S. J. Madge.

Sussex Archaeological Collections, vol. 64, contains the following articles:—Sussex Lynchets and their associated Field-ways, by Dr. E. Curwen and Dr. E. C. Curwen; Sussex deeds in private hands; Alfoldean Roman station, by S. E. Winbolt; Notes concerning the Bowyer family, by P. A. Bowyer; The story of the old gunpowder works at Battle, by H. Blackman; Kingsham, near Chichester, by

I. C. Hannah; Amberley castle measurements, by W. D. Peckham; The castle of Lewes, by L. F. Salzman; 'The Old Palace' at West Tarring; A coffin chalice and paten at East Dean, by Rev. A. A. Evans; Inventory of parochial documents: the parish of St. Giles, Horsted Keynes, compiled by C. H. Chalmers and A. R. Young. Among the Notes contained in this volume are the following:— A Shoreham palaeolith; The examination of a barrow on Glynde Hill; Inhumation and cremations on the London road, Brighton; Roman burial in Aldingbourne; Limoges enamel figure discovered at Shulbrede priory; Berwick Court, Alfriston.

The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 27, part 3, contains the following articles:—The family of Eland, by C. T. Clay; The manor and church of Woolley, by J. W. Walker; and short notes on excavations at Melksham, and the position of the Roman site near Adel.

Papers, Reports, &c., read before the Halifax Antiquarian Society, 1922, contain the following:—Priors of Lewes, Lords of the Halifax manor, by John Lister; Old Heptonstall, a chapter in its history, by H. P. Kendall; Notes on Halifax gaols, by R. Eccles; Barkisland Hall, and the family of Gledhill, by H. P. Kendall; The Brearley Hall, in Midgley, by T. Sutcliffe; The Old Cock Inn, by T. W. Hanson; Our local canals, by C. Clegg.

Publications of the Thoresby Society, vol. 26, part 3, contains the following articles:—Turner in Yorkshire: his wanderings and sketches, by H. E. Wroot; The family of Wridlesford or Woodlesford, by C. T. Clay; A fifteenth-century rental of Pontefract; The arms of Leeds, by W. B. Barwell Turner; The Shilletos of the West Riding of Yorkshire, by R. J. Shilleto; Wills of Leeds and district, transcribed by the late R. B. Cook (continued).

Vol. 27, part 2, of the same publication consists of a further instalment

of Testamenta Leodiensia, 1553 to 1560.

The Scottish Historical Review, October 1923, contains the following articles:—Lt.-Col. James Steuart: a Jacobite Lieutenant-Governor of Edinburgh Castle, by Major K. A. Moody-Stuart; The problem of Alsace, by Maurice Wilkinson; The authorship of the Eikon Basilike: the evidence of William Levett, by Walter Seton; The captivity of James I, by E. W. M. Balfour-Melville; Fencing the Court, by Sir Philip J. Hamilton-Grierson; The quarters of the English army in

Scotland in 1656, by G. Davies.

Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. 36, section C, parts 6–15, contain the following papers:—Irish poets, historians, and judges in English documents, 1538–1615, by T. F. O'Rahilly; The book of Adam and Eve in Ireland, by Rev. St. John D. Seymour; Some Irish Bronze-Age finds, by E. C. R. Armstrong; A Bronze-Age burial near Galbally, co. Tyrone, by R. A. S. Macalister; The signs of Doomsday in the Saltair na Rann, by Rev. St. John D. Seymour; Place-names and antiquities of S.E. County Cork—Barony of Barrymore, part iii, by Rev. P. Power; The office of Chief Governor of Ireland, 1172–1509, by H. Wood; Charles Willoughby, M.D., died 1694, by T. P. C. Kirkpatrick; Silva Focluti, by Prof. E. MacNeill; Manuscripts of the 'Modus tenendi Parliamentum' in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, by Olive Armstrong.

The Fournal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 53, part I, contains the following papers:—The La Tène period in Ireland, by the late E. C. R. Armstrong; The chapel of Dublin Castle, by Rev. H. J. Lawlor: A descriptive list of Irish shrines and reliquaries, by H. S. Crawford; Irish soldiers in the service of Henry VIII, by W. G. Strickland. Among the Miscellanea are the following notes:—Thomas Lee, Captain-General of Kerne; The investigations at Nendrum, Strangford Lough; Carvings from Aran churches; Finds of bog butter, &c.; The Royal Hospital at Kilmainham and its architect.

The Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, Session 1921-2, contains the following papers:—Our Mother-Tongue; a musical policy for Wales, by Dr. H. Walford Davies; The ecclesiology of Pembrokeshire, by Rev. E. Tyrrell-Green; Harlech Castle, by C. R. Peers.

Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, part 42, contains the following articles:—The origin of Cricket—Carmarthen its home, by A. Hadrian Allcroft; Bronze object (dodecahedron) found in St. Peter's churchyard, Carmarthen, now in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, by G. Eyre Evans; Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, by D. M. Thomas; Dug-out canoes in Wales, by G. Eyre Evans; Royal Carmarthenshire Militia, 1803–31, continued; King George IV at Carmarthen, by T. E. Brigstocke; Eglwys Cymmin; Laugharne Fair, 1857; Some West Wales effigies; Llanedy, by J. R. Gabriel; Vicar Prichard of Llanedy (1579–1644), by G. Eyre Evans; Carmarthen Borough election, 1754; David Davies: a Carmarthen student, 1796–1801; Goronwy Owen and Lewis Morris: Letter written from Llandeilo Fawr, 1752, by G. Eyre Evans.

The American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 27, no. 3, contains the following articles:—Red-figured Athenian vases recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, by G. M. A. Richter; Imagines in Imperial portraiture, by E. H. Swift; Venus Pompeiana and the new Pompeian frescoes, by M. H. Swindler; The new Athenian stele with decree and accounts, by A. Pogorelski; The inscriptions of Athena Nike, by W. B. Dinsmoor; The metopes of the Athenian Treasury as works of art, by W. R. Agard; Inscriptional and topographical evidence for the site of Spartolus and the southern boundary of Bottice,

by B. D. Meritt.

Old-Time New England, vol. 14, no. 2, contains an article by E. B.

Delabarre on the Dighton Rock inscription.

Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, vol. 53, parts 1-5, contain the following articles of archaeological interest:—
The study of Prehistoric wells, by J. Richter; Ancient patterned fabric from Turfan, Central Asia, by A. Haberlandt; A clear case of prehistoric cannibalism at Hankenfeld, Lower Austria, by J. Bayer; The question of the age of Taubach and Markkleeberg, by J. Bayer; The Nordic race, by G. Kraitschek; A neolithic idol from the Manharts district, Lower Austria, by A. Hrodegh.

Annales de l'Académie royale d'archéologie de Belgique, vol. 71, parts 1 and 2, contain the following articles:—The 'Sinte Elisabeths-vloed' at Dordrecht in 1421: the wings of a retable painted c. 1470-80, by

J. Casier; House façades with crow-stepped gables built at Antwerp in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, by E. Geefs; The disappearance of pictures by Rubens from Antwerp in the second year of the Republic: the artistic collections of the Peeters family, by F. Donnet; Tapestries in the Palais de la Généralité at Barcelona and in the royal palace at Madrid, by M. Puig y Cadafalch; Chrétien Sgrooten, a sixteenth century cartographer, by F. van Ortroy.

Académie royale de Belgique—Bulletin de la classe des Beaux-arts, Tome 5, nos. 1-6, contains a paper on curiosities of medieval archi-

tecture, by Paul Jaspar.

Suomen Museo, vol. 29, contains the following articles:—Are the East Bothnian 'Giants' Castles' prehistoric earthworks? by J. Ailio; Stone-Age habitations at Ravi in the parish of Säkkijärvi, by A. Europaeus; A forgotten find of gold, by C. A. Nordman; An inquiry into folk settlements with the help of archaeology and history, by J. Finne; Heraldry and inscriptions in the island of Tulludden, by H. Donner; The silver ring from the island of Ukonsaari, by C. A. Nordman; Paintings on the vault and walls of Abo Cathedral, by A. Tavaststjerna; East Swedish dwelling-place culture and the Finnish stone age, by C. A. Nordman; The development of style in Finland in historic times, by K. K. Meinander; The parish of Laihia in 1752, by K. Hedman.

Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, vol. 14, Oct.—Dec. 1922, contains the following articles:—The urban cemeteries of St. Omer, by J. Decroos; The pretensions of the second bishop of Boulogne to the archbishopric of Thérouanne, by Abbé Delamotte.

Bulletin de la Société scientifique, historique et archéologique de la Corrèze, vol. 45, part 2, contains the following articles:—Collonges during the Revolution, by G. Soulié; The tympanum of the church of Collonges, by R. Fage; The hospital at Brive, by G. Soulié.

Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 4th series, vol. 8, contains a facsimile reproduction and transcript with historical and philological notes by Oct. Thorel of the Véritable discours d'un logement de gens-d'armes en la ville de Ham, avec un chanson, en vers picards, par N. Le Gras, bourgeois dudit Ham, 1654, and a monograph on the village of Querrieu, by A. Gosselin.

Volume 9 of the same *Mémoires* consists of a long study of agricultural life under the old régime in the north of France, by Vicomte A.

de Calonne.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1922, no. 4, contains the following articles:—A signalling mound of the Gallo-Roman period at Amiens, by A. Ponchon; Note on the discovery of a hoard of twenty-six late medieval gold and electrum coins at Dernancourt, by F. Colombier; Excavations in the château of Picquigny, by M. Bienaimé.

Hespéris, vol. 3, part 1, contains, together with linguistic articles, the following papers:—The first black troops of Morocco, by M. Delafosse; The plague of 1818 in Morocco, by Dr. Renaud; The lantern on the minaret of the Koutoubia at Marrakech (A.D. 1194-7), by J. Gallotti; Rabat carpets, by P. Ricard.



Pro Alesia, May-August 1922, contains the following articles:— The great days of Alesia, by J. Toutain; An unguent-vessel in the shape of a bust found in a grave at Aisey-le-Duc, by H. Corot. In addition there are an obituary notice of Victor Pernet, for long in charge of the excavations at Alesia, a report of the meeting at Alise-Sainte-Reine in August 1922, a review by M. Toutain of two books relating to Arles, by M. Constans and M. Formigé respectively, an account of the recent excavations at Alesia. There are also the following short notes:—The survival in the Roman period of the method of the construction of Gallic ramparts, particularly as illustrated at Strasbourg; An Aeduine in Morocco under the Roman empire, an inscription found at Anoceur, near Fez; Discovery of a Roman tower at Saverne.

L'Anthropologie, vol. 33, parts 1-3, Aug. 1923 (Paris, Masson

et Cie.).

This issue contains less archaeology and fewer illustrations than usual. The frontispiece is a portrait of Albert I, Prince of Monaco, followed by a memoir from the pen of Professor Boule, the Director of the Institute of Human Palaeontology in Paris, which was founded by the Prince and inaugurated in December 1920, truly a landmark in prehistoric research. Professor Luquet contributes a paper on Realism in palaeolithic Art, and draws a distinction between visual and intellectual realism: to the former is due the profile representations of animals, to the latter the insertion of two eyes or other details that the artist knew the existence of, but could not see from a single point of view. M. Paul Vouga brings forward a novel argument with regard to the Swiss lake-dwellings, which is based on a section bordering the lake of Neuchâtel. The early neolithic stations were followed by a hiatus due to submergence, and those of the middle and later neolithic were further inshore than the aeneolithic owing to the falling water-level. Elsewhere we learn (p. 223) that in southern India the Iron Age immediately follows the Neolithic, about 1600-1500 B.C.; and the knowledge of iron probably spread from the Deccan into Mesopotamia, reaching Egypt 3000-4000 B.C. According to M. Mitra the pre-dynastic Egyptians and the chalcolithic Indians belonged to the same Erythraean race, which found a home in Punt (the Egyptian land of the gods), this being a pre-Aryan colony from southern India. In reply to M. de Morgan, M. Vignard regards the abundance of gravers (burins) at Nag-Hamadi, Upper Egypt, as proof of Aurignac date, having never found a specimen on neolithic sites in the neighbourhood (pp. 275-6). He hopes to demonstrate the occupation of Egypt from the early Drift (Chelles) period onward.

Bonner Jahrbücher, Heft 127, contains the following articles:—The connexion between the Frankish and Gallic bishoprics down to the Treaty of Verdun (843), by H. Wieruszkowski; The construction of the mausoleum of Halicarnassus, by E. Krüger; Houses of the piledwelling culture in the Rhineland, by H. Lehner; The interpretation of the Roman work in the cathedral of Trier, by F. Oelmann; House plans in the East, by F. Oelmann; A Romanesque round church in the Krukenburg, by R. Schultze; The decoration of Greek shields, by F. Winter; Some neglected monuments in the neighbourhood of

Trier, by D. Krencker.

Notizie degli scavi di antichità, vol. 20, parts 4-6, and 7-9, contain the following articles:—A recently discovered prehistoric site at S. Pietro in Mendicate, Cremona, by G. Patroni: The excavations at Populonia in 1922, by A. Minto; The discovery of remains of buildings near the Via Cavour, at Orvieto, by E. Galli; Discoveries at Veii, by G. Q. Giglioli; An eighth-century leaden bulla of John the archdeacon, found in the Via Ostiense, Rome, by R. Paribeni; A statue of Ganymede, found in the Via Prenestina, Rome, by G. Bendinelli; The excavation of an *insula* to the west of the Capitol at Ostia, by G. Calza; Discovery of pre-Roman pottery at Mentana, by U. Antonielli; Discovery at Veroli of a marble inscription containing part of the Fasti Verulani, by G. Scaccia-Scarafoni and G. Mancini; A gold plate with a Greek inscription from Brindisi, by D. Comparetti; Fragments of prehistoric cakes of bronze found at Semiana, by G. Patroni; Discovery of the pavement of a Roman road at Pavia, by G. Patroni; Excavations and restoration of the Temple of Augustus at Pola, by B. Tamaro; The excavation of a large public building at Aquileia, by G. Brusin; Prehistoric discoveries at Castions di Strada, by R. Della Torre; A remnant of the Roman road at S. Cosimo, Verona, by A. Da Lisca; Discovery of Roman pavements at Florence, by E. Galli; Discovery of early burials at Cesano, by E. Stefani; Recent discoveries in Rome, by L. M. Ugolini; A find of votive terra-cottas at Frascati, by E. Stefani; Remains of the substructure of a temple at Ariccia, by E. Gatti; Discoveries of decorative terra-cottas and of a marble portrait bust at Palestrina, by R. Paribeni; Various discoveries at Anagni, by E. Gatti; Discoveries at Naples, by I. Sgobbo; The excavations at Pompeii, by M. Della Corte; Discovery of aes grave at Pozzaglia, by L. Cesano; Tombs and remains of the Roman era at Elmas, Sardinia, by A. Taramelli; Roman tombs found at S. Andrea Frius, Sardinia. by A. Taramelli; Roman inscriptions at Meana Sardo, Sardinia, by A. Taramelli.

Bergens Museums Aarbok, 1921-2, 3 Hefte (Bergen, 1923). The principal article is by Einar Lexow on the main points in the history of interlaced ornament, with diagrams on ten plates illustrating various periods. Interlacing began with the two-cord plait which was derived from the running spiral of the Bronze Age. Byzantine interlacing is derived from the Constantinian two-cord plait. Irish and Scandinavian varieties belong to a West and North European group, and are traced to isolated Early Christian examples, Ireland leading the way at one period; and the split-interlacing of the Vikings is the only Scandinavian creation in this field. The active period was from A.D. 300-1000. There is the usual list of accessions to Bergen Museum, with eight illustrations (including a fine sword pommel on p. 36 and a bronze hanging-bowl with heater-shaped escutcheons on p. 37); and an illustrated paper by Johs. Bøe on Stone Age dwelling-sites at Nappen, Søndhordland.

Fornvännen: Meddelanden fran K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien, 1923, Häft 2-3 (Stockholm). Sune Lindqvist's speculations with regard to the pagan temple at Upsala mentioned by Adam of Bremen lead to the conclusion that in the Roman Iron Age and Migration periods of Sweden all conditions were

favourable to a high development of architecture, and it is unlikely that the Viking Age at all raised the standard. A plan of old Upsala with its famous mounds and church is supplied, and an attempt made to fix the site of what must have been a national shrine. Eighty-eight cremated burials of the late Bronze Age at Svarte, a fishing-place between Ljunit and Herrestad, Malmöhus, are described by Folke Hansen, who divides them into six groups according to the shape and arrangement of the associated stones. In spite of this protection many of the urns were damaged, but photographs of twentyone are given on three plates, showing a remarkable variety of types. Three other plates represent the bronzes found, including tutuli and other studs, a comb, knives, bracelets, finger-rings and collar, also bone discs with ring-and-dot pattern and a hook in the same style. A few other monuments are mentioned, but the main interest of the paper is the number of contemporary objects in burials of what was evidently not a wealthy community.

Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte, vol. 22, part 3, contains the following articles:—Berenice and el Abraq, by G. Daressy; The site of the town of Taoua, by G. Daressy; Fragments of a Book of the opening of the mouth, by G. Daressy; Selected papyri from the archives of Zenon, part 8, by C. C. Edgar; Ostraka in the Sahidic dialect of Coptic, by R. Engelbach; Across Lower Egypt, parts 11–15, by H. Gauthier; A Jewish funerary titulus from Egypt, by N. Giron; Report on an excavation made by M. Baraize in the temple at Luxor, by C. Kuentz; Report on the work at Karnak in 1921–2, by M. Pillet, with a description of the inscriptions, by G. Daressy.

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Books only are included. Those marked * are in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries,

Art.

*History and Art in the Quattrocento. By Edward Armstrong. 9\frac{3}{4} \times 6. Pp. 21. London: Milford, for the British Academy, 1923. 1s. 6d.

*Victoria and Albert Museum: Catalogue of the Jones Collection, Part iii, Paintings and miniatures. By Basil S. Long. 9\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}. Pp. xii + 148, with 59 plates. London: Stationery Office. 5s.

*Origin of Christian Church art: new facts and principles of research. By Josef Strzygowski. Translated from the German by O. M. Dalton and H. J. Braunholtz. 10 × 7½. Pp. xvii + 267. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1923. 425.

Assyriology.

*The Fall of Nineveh. The newly discovered Babylonian Chronicle, no. 21, 901, in the British Museum. Edited with transliteration, translation, notes, etc., by C. J. Gadd, with a photographic reproduction. Six plates. 9\frac{9}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}. Pp. 42. Printed by order of the Trustees, 1923. 4s. 6d.

*History of Assyria. By A. T. Olmstead. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xxix + 695. New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1923.

Ceramics.

*Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum. Fasc. I et II: Musée du Louvre. Par E. Pottier. 13 × 10. 98 pl. Paris: Champion. 55 francs each part.

Egyptology.

*The Tomb of Tutankhamen. By Jean Capart; translated from the French by Warren R. Dawson. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 93. London: Allen & Unwin, 1923. 4s. 6d.

*The Tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen, discovered by the late Earl of Carnarvon and

Howard Carter. By Howard Carter and A. C. Mace. Vol. i. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xxiii+231. London: Cassell, 1923. 31s. 6d.

*Lahun II. By Sir Flinders Petrie, Guy Brunton, M. A. Murray. 12×9½. Pp. viii+47, with 70 plates. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt, 1923.

History and Topography.

*Stratford-upon-Avon: Report on Future development. Prepared, at the instance of the Stratford-upon-Avon Preservation Committee, by Patrick Abererombie and Lascelles Abercrombie. 12½ × 10. Pp. xi+35, with 14 plates. London: Hodder & Stoughton, for the University Press of Liverpool, 1923. 7s. 6d. *British Borough Charters, 1216–1307. Edited by Adolphus Ballard and James

Tait. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6$. Pp. cii+400. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1923.

*The Registers of Marriages of St. Mary le Bone, Middlesex, 1783-1792. Edited by W. Bruce Bannerman and Captain R. R. Bruce Bannerman. Part IV. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. viii + 228. Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. 52. For

the year 1922.

*The Visitation of the County of Rutland, begun by Fran. Burghill, Somerset, and Gregory King, Rougedragon, in Trinity Vacation, 1681. Carried on and finished by Tho. May, Chester Herald, and the said Rougedragon pursuivt in Hillary and Trinity Vacation, 1682. Partly edited by the late W. Harry Rylands and completed by W. Bruce Bannerman. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 50. Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. 73. For the year 1922.

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Supplementary excavations at Hal-Tarxien, Malta, in 1921

By T. Ashby, D.Litt., F.S.A.

PROFESSOR T. Zammit was so kind as to invite me, during a short visit to Malta in March and April 1921, to conduct supplementary excavations under the torba floors of the sanctuary at Hal-Tarxien, which he had discovered and excavated. The results are not without interest both for the history of the building and from the nature of the objects found. They bear out Professor Zammit's conclusions as to the relative date of the various portions of the building; and we may add that the spiral decorations and small niches found in the temple of the second period all appear to belong to the latest (third) period in the history of the whole. It also unfortunately seems clear that we have not, as I had hoped, acquired any information to help us in the dating of the various forms and decorations which we find in the pottery of Malta.2 The excavations in those parts of the building which belonged to the first and second periods revealed in almost every case the existence of an earlier floor below that which had previously been cleared. Taking the earliest building first,3 we found that the slabs in the right-hand apses BB, DD (which are alone preserved, the left-hand apses having been destroyed by subsequent alterations) 4 rested upon the rock, which had been cut away so as to follow their curve,5 and were kept in place by inclination against one another, smaller stones being placed to block up the interstices between them.

¹ Archaeologia, lxvii, 127; lxviii, 263; lxx, 179.

² Compare Peet in *Papers Brit. Sch. at Rome*, vi, 61.
³ See the plan (pl. xiii) in *Archaeologia*, lxx.

⁴ Archaeologia, lxx, 179.

⁵ Archaeologia, cit., 180.

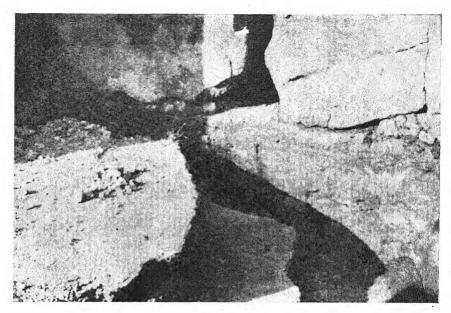
There was, however, a natural depression here: for the original floor in the left-hand portion of both rooms was the solid rock, whereas in the right-hand portion it was necessary to level up the depression (the bottom of which is uneven, so that it can never have served as a floor even though it shows traces of having been burnt) with large loose stones, and to lay a torba pavement 35 to 100 mm. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in.) thick over them, in order to obtain a level floor. In BB the slabs of the apse come up flush with the edge of the rock, which has been cut round carefully: the rock rose 13 cm. above the level of the upper torba floor and 58 above the level of the lower. The rock bottom is 21 cm. below the

surface of the lower torba (pl. XXII, 1).

The stratum of loose stones and the thin dark (burnt) earth layer below it which rests on the rock is 53 cm. (1 ft. 9 in.) in total thickness in DD. It contained a very large quantity of pottery which itself shows traces of burning. This is indeed the case in all the earlier layers. The finest pottery was found in this as well as in the upper layer: but the greater part belonged to vessels of rough red or black paste with overlapping scales (pl. XXV, 1). One of these was black, and as much as 5 cm. (2 in.) thick. It seemed clear here, as in some other places, that vessels had been purposely broken and the fragments thrown under the newly laid floor. Among the stones are two large rounded ones, each as much as 68 by 60cm. in diameter. A shell of Murex trunculus was also found. The upper torba pavement in DD (pl. XXIII, 1) is extremely fine, and as much as 28 cm. (II in.) thick in places: below it comes a layer of smaller loose stones 19 cm. $(7\frac{1}{2}in.)$ to 27 cm. $(10\frac{1}{2}in.)$ thick, from which comes a certain amount of isolated small fragments of pottery, and below it, resting on the lower torba, a thin layer of fine black earth. The base of the slabs in the apse is 44 cm. (1 ft. 5 in.) below the surface of the upper torba floor, and rests on somewhat irregularly curving rock (fig. 1). Where it rests on the rock, in the left-hand portion of the room, it is 18 to 21 cm. thick, then come loose stones for 30 to 38 cm., the depth increasing as we go northwards. In BB there was much less pottery than in DD. The upper torba floor in this room lies 44 cm. (17 in.)

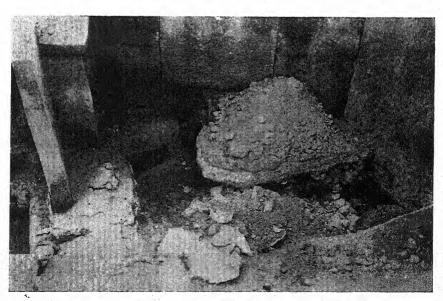
The rock rises so rapidly that the north-eastern part of the upper torba pavement of the inner room AA BB rests directly upon it, and there is a step up where it begins to do so.

For the upper layer we may note more especially Tagliaferro's Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology (Liverpool), iii (1910) 1 sqq., classes 3 (pl. i, fig. 6) 8; from the lower 3 (pl. 1, fig. 2, etc.) rough red pitted and finger-nail; fine black pitted; fine black line; 6 (pl. iii, fig. 5); 20 (pl. x, fig. 12) in black; 23 (pl. xiii, fig. 9). In both layers we may say that, though the pottery is perhaps slightly rougher than it became later, all the elements of design are present.



Photograph: T. Ashby

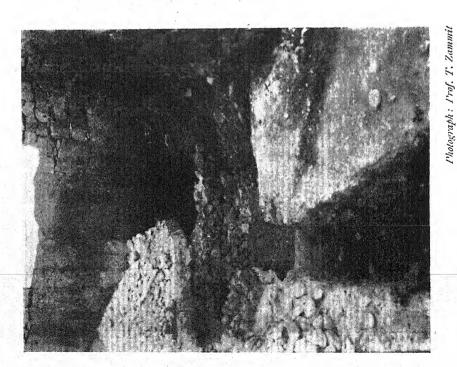
1. Apse BB, showing two torba floors opposite 'oracular window'



Photograph: Prof. T. Zammit

2. Apse v, showing two torba floors and niche on left





above the lower, and from 38 cm. (15 in.) in the centre to 18 cm. (7 in.) in the northern portion of the room above the smoothed rock surface.

To turn to the building of the second period, we may best begin from its original entrance, which was approached from the space o. In the small room M, on the right, there was found, under the torba floor in front of the niche facing the entrance, a circular pit 1.30 m. in diameter filled with loose stones and burnt earth, containing a little pottery. Under these was an opening in the natural rock 41 cm. in diameter, closed by a circular slab which had been subjected to fire (pl. XXIV, 1). When

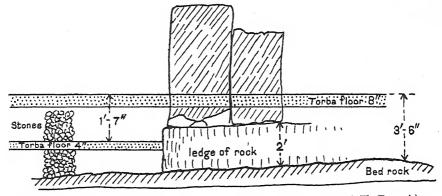


Fig. 1. Sectional elevation of part of DD (from a sketch by Prof. T. Zammit).

removed (pl. XXIV, 2) the slab disclosed the entrance to a cistern or granary cut in the rock. The diameter at the base was 1.04 m. (3 ft. 5 in.) widening to 1.24 m. (4 ft. 1 in.) at 60 cm. (2 ft.) from the floor. The total depth was 1.58 m. (5 ft. 2 in.) (fig. 2). The lateral depression seems something like a catchment basin: but, on the other hand, the fact that only 2 cm. $(\frac{3}{4} \text{ in.})$ of soil (in which were a few bones and one piece of pottery) was found at the bottom of the pit militates against the idea of its having contained water, unless the water conveyed through the fissure reached it in an exceptionally pure state. Another cutting through the floor revealed pottery, bones, and conical stones beneath the torba floor, and a burnt layer 20 cm. (8 in.) from its upper surface, the rock being reached at about 30 cm. (1 ft.).

The small room N, on the left of the passage 0, had a torba floor 18 cm. (7 in.) below the threshold level, and 10 to 11 cm. ($4\frac{1}{4}$ in.) thick: under it was a little pottery and some loose

¹ Archaeologia, Ixviii, 267.

stones, among them, lying horizontally, a table-leg stone 62 cm. (2 ft. 1 in.) in height and 34 cm. (1 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.) in diameter (there was a depression at each end 3 cm. (1 in.) in depth): also two

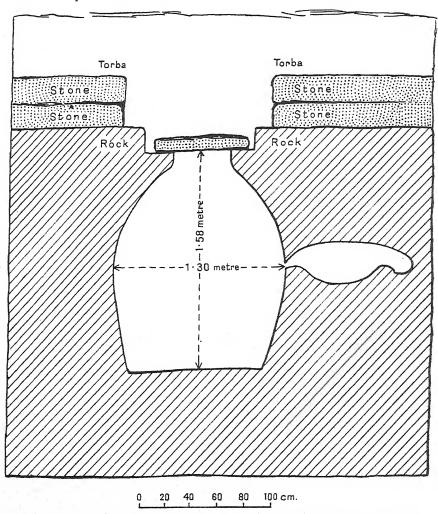
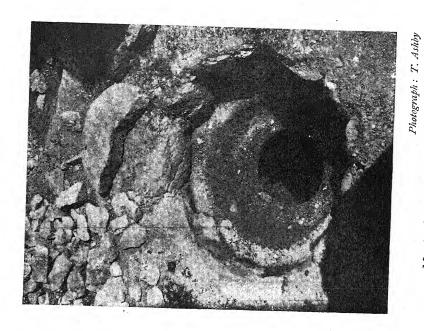


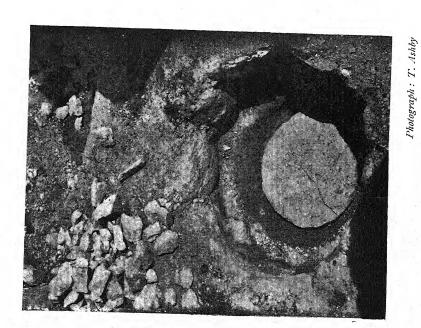
Fig. 2. Pit (cistern or granary) in M (from a sketch by T. Ashby).

drums of columns (?), and one of the usual conical stones. At some 60 cm. (2 ft.) below the torba floor a torba layer (probably the original floor of the room) was reached, extending down to the uneven rock bottom, which lay from 63 to 80 cm. (2 ft. 1 in. to 2 ft. 8 in.) below the upper surface of the upper floor.

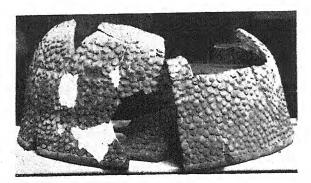
One measured from 32 to 28 cm. in upper diameter, and 25 cm. in lower, and was 35 cm. high: the other was 23 cm. in diameter and 15 cm. high.



2. Mouth of pit in M with cover slab removed

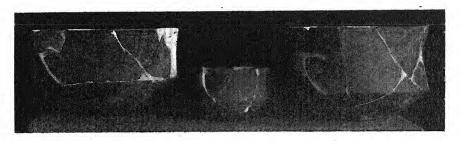


I. Mouth of pit in M with cover slab



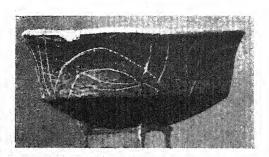
Photograph: E. A. Gouder, Malta

I. Vessel with decoration of overlapping scales from DD



Photograph : E. A. Gouder, Malta

2. Pottery from N, incised after firing and painted with bands of red



Photograph from Miss D. Garrol

3. Small cup from N

It is clear (if this is the case) that the threshold stone of N was only let in later, when the level of the floor was raised. It was not, however, well preserved over the whole area, and a good deal of it was doubtless disturbed when the wall of E was built. inasmuch as this was carried down to the rock level. A large quantity of pottery was found in and under it, including the fragments of two fine bowls with black glaze incised after firing. the incisions being followed by red bands about 1 to 2 mm. wide. and a smaller black cup with incised lines (pl. XXV, 2). A still smaller cup, without handle, was also found (pl. XXV, 3), together with shells of Tellina planata (one), Trochus fragaroides or turbinatus (plentiful, some with traces of red paint), Pectunculus glycerineres and Cypraea lurida, a skull of the greater shearwater, flints, conical stones, &c. Under the niche on the right-hand of the entrance is a cavity formed by a block of stone supporting the standing slab on the right of the threshold and curving over for 50 cm. (1 ft. 8 in.) which was full of pottery and bones. pottery was of the usual type but plain, without painting. The cavity was followed into the core of the wall behind the apse of E as far as it seemed safe to go, and bones and pottery continued to be found, together with strong traces of burning. There was no torba floor in it either of the earlier or the later period; but there is no doubt that it and the objects found in it belong to the earlier period, or at latest to the beginning of the second, as it cannot have remained in use during the latter.

The left-hand niche in N belongs only to the later period, for the supporting slabs on each side of it go only just below the upper torba floor, and the pillar stone at the back of it also rests on this torba. 40 cm. (1 ft. 4 in.) below the upper surface of this floor (which is 9 cm. or 3 in. thick) is a rough block 1.08 m. (3 ft. 6 in.) long and 32 cm. (1 ft.) high, 36 cm. (1 ft. 2 in.) under which is the rock. There is a cavity under this block, but it was full of red virgin earth, and contained no objects. The large standing stone on the left of the entrance is bedded on the rock, which is 80 cm. below threshold level: the smaller standing stone immediately on the left of the entrance belongs to the later period: but the blocks on each side of the left-hand niche, which are very much burnt, belong to the earlier period.

This is also indicated by the fact that one piece of the red painted pottery was found embedded vertically in it, with a stone lying against it on which some of the red paint had come off; while another was found near the threshold only 40 cm. below its upper surface.

² For the use of red pigment compare the neolithic burial found at Bukana near Attard in 1910 (Zammit in *Times*, 13th Dec. 1910, Bull. Paletnol. Ital., xxxvii

Investigations under the large slabs which form the floor of c showed them to be of considerable thickness, about 53 to 60 cm. (1 ft. 10 in. to 2 ft.). A smooth rock bottom, probably the original floor of the room, lies 73 cm. (2 ft. 5 in.) below the upper surface of the slabs. In the intervening stratum pottery (a few pieces of ribbed ware), bones, and some shells of Columbella rustica were found—the latter on the left of the doorway into cc, DD. The standing slab to the left of this door shows distinct traces of burning below the level of the slabs, which makes it clear that they were not the original floor of the room, but that it lay lower. In A and B and in the central space between 2 them there is a good torba floor 5 to 12 cm. (2 to 5 in.) thick, then loose stones with a little pottery in small pieces.3 38 cm. (1 ft. 3 in.) from the surface is a burnt torba floor 5 cm. (2 in.) thick (which would be on the level with the slab floor of cD), and below that black earth and more loose stones. In the two apses the rock is at 62 to 79 cm. (2 ft. to 2 ft. 8 in.) below the surface and has been levelled; it has a black earth layer resting on it, and shows traces of fire, so that it would seem to have been the original floor: but in the central space it is remarkably uneven, and one would hardly think it had served as a floor, were not the rock in the apses so even. The pottery below the lower torba floor is also much broken and shows no distinction of period from that above it. The threshold block into cD is 53 cm. (1 ft. 9 in.) in thickness. The vertical slabs in the apses rest on a layer of small stones 10 cm. (4 in.) thick, and this on the rock: and the lower torba floor slopes up so as just to cover the rock (pl. XXIII, 2). But the two slabs decorated with spirals (Archaeologia, Ixviii, 270) belong to the latest period, and so does, probably, the slab blocking the entrance from CD to AB (which here rises irregularly). We also have to note that the large threshold block of the entrance into xy cannot have been intended to be left entirely exposed, as the raised edge on the lower side is left rough. This block would therefore seem to have been added in the latest period, the torba floor of which covers this raised edge. It is bedded on tightly packed stones going right down to the rock, as are the threshold blocks in xy itself.

In one case torba 2 cm. (1 in.) thick was laid on the top of a slab to level it with the rest (on the right of the door going out into cc, DD).

³ One circular piece of incised ware, 3 cm. (1 in.) in diameter, had been cut as a counter (?).

^{(1911), 1,} and Annual Report of the Curator of the Valletta Museum, 1910-11, 3). For Italian examples cf. Peet, Stone and Bronze Ages in Italy, 38 sqq.

² The niche in B has a slab floor resting on the torba (this is not noted in Archaeologia, lxviii, 271).

In x much disturbance took place during the Roman period, as has been already noted by Professor Zammit. The wall of small stones shown in his plan was followed a little further south, and it probably extended right across the chord of the apse. Below it a small irregular fissure in the rock was found.

In y an earlier torba floor 5 cm. (2 in.) thick was found 32 cm. (1 ft. 1 in.) below the surface of the upper floor, which was itself 11 cm. ($4\frac{1}{4}$ in.) thick. No pottery was found in the intervening space. The rock, which appeared to have been smoothed, was found 57 cm. (1 ft. 11 in.) below the surface of the upper floor.

In front of the niche in the south-eastern corner of y a cavity in the rock was found, covered by an irregular slab,² and con-

taining pottery.

It was ascertained that both the niche (pl. XXII, 2) and the slab adjacent to it belonged to the latest period, as they do not go down as far as the earlier torba floor.³

The slabs of the apse y here, as elsewhere, rested on the rock, and were kept in place by small stones; the rock under them rises 30 cm. (I ft.) above the level elsewhere in the room, so that

the lower torba floor just covers it.

In the central space between x and y under the lower torba floor was a burnt layer, and below it an irregular layer of torba, 3 cm. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ in.) thick at a depth varying from 75 cm. (where it rests directly on the rock) to 102 cm. (2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 5 in.) below this surface: it is too uneven to have been a floor. Under it again fissures in the rock were found, the deepest of which extends to 1.36 m. (4 ft. 6 in.) below the surface of the later torba floor.

Excavations in the portions of the building which belong to the third and latest period did not prove very fruitful: the pottery below the floors did not appear to belong to an earlier period, and there was no evidence (except in w) for the existence of any earlier floors below those of the uppermost level. A hole was made on the right of the entrance going in, and it was ascertained that the threshold stone was 60 cm. (2 ft.) thick: an almost round stone (1 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 2 in.) was found, and some fragments of ordinary pottery and hard stone.

In o a hole between the two standing stones showed

^{3'} A block of stone was put here on the level of the lower torba to cover the fissures mentioned below.

4 Archaeologia, cit., 265.

¹ Archaeologia, cit, 272.
² This slab was 39 cm. (1 ft. 3 in.) thick, and the cavity was 29 cm. (1 ft.)

that the torba was 20 cm. (8 in.) thick and rested direct on the rock. The pitted slab had under it another stone about 20 cm. (8 in.) square by 12 cm. (5 in.) thick with a round hole in it 6 cm. $(2\frac{1}{4}$ in.) in diameter: and the pitting was found to continue below the torba floor, showing that it was done before the slab was erected.

In F the torba floor was 17 cm. (7 in.) thick; below it was a thin burnt earth layer 3 cm. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ in.) thick, and then loose

stones for 22 cm. (9 in.) more, resting upon the rock.

In w the altar-stone was not embedded in the floor, but rested upon it. A second stratum of torba was found, 25 cm. (10 in.) below the top level of the upper torba (there being a fine layer of black earth between them) and only about 4 cm. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ in.) thick. At 25 cm. (10 in.) further the rock was reached.

In conclusion, I should like to record my agreement with a suggestion as to the use of the pairs of holes so often found in Maltese sanctuaries. Where they occur in jambs they were intended for hinges, and where they are found in the floor they were meant for tethering cattle, being filled with plugs when not in use.

¹ Hort in Man, 1921, No. 99.

Roman Milestones in Cornwall

By R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A.

[Read 13th December 1923]

1. The Roman Occupation of Cornwall

Although the Romans were mining lead in the Mendips by A.D. 49, it seems almost certain that they did not begin seriously to work the Cornish tin-mines for another two hundred years. We only know of one site at which they appear to have mined tin in the first century: the earthwork at Tregear, close to Bodmin, was probably occupied by Roman tin-workers under Vespasian, but it does not seem to have outlasted the reign of Trajan. Cornwall contains no other Roman site of the first or second century; and the isolated finds of that period, which are almost exclusively single coins, are evidence of trade and not of

occupation.

About A.D. 250 an abrupt change came about. Roman coins began to flow into Cornwall in large numbers. Of the fairly numerous Cornish hoards, most contain coins dating back to about 250 and not earlier: and of the four inscribed stones to be discussed in this paper, the earliest belongs to the years 251-253. It is clear that Cornwall, hitherto barely affected by the Roman occupation of Britain, was at this time suddenly brought into close contact with the Roman world. As to the nature of this contact there is no room for doubt. Apart from three or four earthworks which, to judge from their shape, may possibly be temporary camps, but have yet to be proved Roman, Cornwall contains no military remains whatever; nor is there in the county a single town or villa of Roman type. But there is a great quantity of coin, all concentrated between Fowey and Land's End, and almost all west of Truro. This profusion of coin recalls the well-known hoards of the Mendip region, and must be ascribed to the same cause. In both cases money came into a district to pay for something that was going out of it: and in the case of Cornwall this was tin. We can thus infer that about 250, or a very little earlier, the Romans took over the tin-

The large irregular camp near Grampound, O.S. six-inch LVIII NE.; the double camp near Merthen, LXXVII SW.; the small camp at Grambla, near Wendron, LXXVI NE.; possibly the earthwork near Carwythenack, on the same sheet. The Victoria County History earthwork map, with commendable caution, marks none of these as Roman.

mines and worked them as a Crown monopoly, these having hitherto, except for the isolated and temporary experiment at

Tregear, been left in the hands of the natives.

But this was a purely industrial occupation. The country was exploited for its tin, but not otherwise touched by Roman civilization; the coin which came in so freely was unaccompanied by those Romanizing influences which had by now changed the face of central and south-eastern England. The hoards are

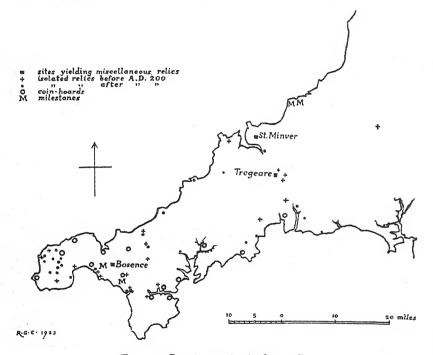


Fig. 1. Roman remains in Cornwall.

seldom found in connexion with structural remains: when they are, the remains are those of rude native villages. The same applies generally to the finds of isolated coins, potsherds, and so forth. Nor does any one native village yield many such finds, with the exception of that at St. Minver near Padstow, where the Roman objects are varied and numerous. The little earthwork at Bosence seems hardly to be a native village, but neither is it large enough for even the smallest type of Roman fort; it may possibly have been a semi-fortified house, like that recently explored at Ely near Cardiff, and others.

This occupation lasted from the middle of the third century till at least the middle of the fourth, after which the relics

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become far less common. Its communications were based not on a road-system but on the sea. The early site at Tregear may have been reached overland from Exeter-early coins have been found at Launceston, and there is an old road, marked on the O.S. maps as Roman, across Dartmoor—but all the later finds are on the sea or close to it, definitely away from any line which might have been taken by a main road running the length of Cornwall and connecting it with the rest of Britain. Nor has any trace of such a road ever been found. Mr. Greenaway (Antiquaries Journal, iii, 237) supposes that one may have existed running from Bosence to Tregear, Tintagel, and Week St. Mary: but Bosence and Tregear were never simultaneously inhabited, and Mr. Greenaway's admittedly conjectural line passes through country conspicuous for its lack of Roman relics. We have therefore to look in Cornwall, not for a central road-system, but at most for isolated roads or groups of roads leading from mining areas to neighbouring and convenient seaports.

2. The Milestones

At this point we may turn to the inscribed stones. These are four in number; two have been known for some time, the others

were first read this summer (1923) by myself.

1. A thick and rude slab of granite, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, 32 in. broad, and 12 in. thick, was found in 1853 built into the fourteenth-century foundations of the chancel of St. Hilary church. It has often been published, notably by Hübner in C.I.L. vii, 1147, and more correctly by Haverfield in *Ephem. Epigr.* ix, p. 632; my reading differs from Haverfield's only in lines 8 and 9, the ends of which have been destroyed by the loss of a flake of stone (fig. 2).

IMP CAES
FLAV VAL
CONSTANTINO
PIO NOB
CAES
DIVI
CONSTANTI
PII Fel
AVGV sti

Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) Flav(io) Val(erio) Constantino Pio Nob(ilissimo) Caes(ari) Divi Constanti Pii f[el(icis)] augu[sti] filio: 'to the Emperor Caesar Flavius Valerius Constantinus, pious and most noble Caesar, son of the blessed Constantius, pious, fortunate, and august.' The stone, that is to say, is dedicated to Constantine the Great after the death of his father and his own elevation to the rank of Caesar, and before his

promotion to the rank of Augustus; that is to say, between

¹ Beside Bosence, Tregear. and Tintagel, Mr. Greenaway's road is designed

the middle of 306 and the spring of 307. So large a stone, however useful to the medieval builders, would not have been brought from any distance in a country so rich in stone as Cornwall, only to have been built into their foundations. They must have found it near at hand.



Fig. 2. Milestone at St. Hilary $(\frac{1}{12})$.

2. A granite gate-post barely a hundred yards from Breage church was recently seen by the vicar, the Rev. H. R. Coulthard, to bear Roman lettering. Mr. Coulthard bought the stone, whose size gave it a commercial value, and deposited it in the churchyard, where I examined it with his help. It is now housed

to link up Grampound, Trevinnick (St. Kew), and Week St. Mary. Of these three sites not one has yielded any Roman relics: they only possess earthworks, of which those at St. Kew and Week St. Mary are very un-Roman in type, while that near Grampound is at least doubtful. I may here remark that no evidence whatever is forthcoming for the location of Ptolemy's Voliba either at Grampound or anywhere else.

in the church. The stone is a squared column, 5 ft. 7 in. high by 15 in. wide; the inscription, which is not deeply cut but quite

legible, runs as follows (fig. 3):

IMP

DO NO

MARC

CASSI

ANIO

5

Imp(eratori) [C(aesari)] Do(mino) No(stro) Marc(o) Cassianio [Latinio Postumo pio fel(ici) aug(usto)]: 'to the Emperor Caesar our Lord Marcus Cassianius Latinius Postumus, pious, fortunate, august': from line 5 the inscribed face has been flaked off, and though

the restoration of the name is certain the concluding epithets are probable only. An almost exact duplicate of this stone was the



Fig. 3. Milestone at Breage $(\frac{1}{12})$.

lost C.I.L. vii, 1161, a milestone found on the border of Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the road from the Gaer to Llanio. The only other epigraphical relic of Postumus in Britain is the title Postumiana applied to the Dacian cohort at Birdoswald twice (C.I.L. vii, 820, 822) on stones in the now vanished Naworth collection. The Breage stone is therefore the only surviving inscription in Britain dating from the long reign of the vigorous and successful usurper who held Britain, Spain, and Gaul from 258 to 268.

3. In 1889 the Rev. W. Iago found an inscription on a squared column of local slate, 4 ft. 11 in. high by 12 in. wide and 8 in. thick, built into the stile at the eastern entrance to Tintagel churchyard. It now stands in the south transept of the church. The inscription has been published more than

once, notably by Haverfield in Ephem. Epigr. vii, 1095. As

I read it, it runs (fig. 4):

A row of dots above line I represents a roughly-picked rule such as exists above the first line of the St. Hilary stone. In line 2 the A and L are tied and followed by a stop somewhat resembling a centurial mark; in line 3 the cutter has after LIC begun a second C in error, and leaving it incomplete has continued the word later in the line. The last stroke of the



Fig. 4. Milestone at Tintagel $\begin{pmatrix} 1\\12 \end{pmatrix}$.



Fig. 5. Milestone at Trethevey $(\frac{1}{12})$.

N is crowded on to the very arris of the stone. In reading the inscription it is necessary to distinguish the Roman chiselling from marks of a different character made by sharpening pointed implements in later times.

The text appears to run [I]mp(eratori) C(aesari) G(aio) Val(erio) Licin(io): 'to the Emperor Caesar Gaius Valerius Licinius.' But the emperor Valerius Licinianus Licinius (308-324) bore no name beginning with G; and this, together with the confused cutting of line 3, led Mommsen to suspect a contamination of Licinius with Galerius Valerius Maximianus. But it is easier, bearing in mind the extraordinary errors which often occur on milestones, to believe that the G is a simple mistake and that the cutter was doing his best to name Licinius.

4. At Trethevey, the site of the reputed monastery of St. Piran,

a mile and a half east of Tintagel, is a squared granite column 4 ft. 6 in. high, 12 to 14 in. broad, and 10 in. thick. It has been used as a gate-post, and two dowel-holes for the insertion of hinges have been sunk in the inscribed face; the stone has cracked off at the level of the upper dowel-hole, and the top of the stone is lost, but the loss can hardly amount to more than five or six inches. The remainder of the stone is now carefully preserved by being cemented into a paving against the wall of the house near which it was found in 1919 by Mr. W. B. Harris. It was seen, some time afterwards, by Mr. Henry Jenner and Sir W. Flinders Petrie, who recognized it as a Roman milestone, and it is to the latter that I owe my first information as to its existence.

The inscription is shallow and much weathered, but four lines can be read with certainty, and there are unmistakable traces of two other lines, at the beginning and end respectively (fig. 5):

[Imp(eratoribus)] C(aesaribus) Domi(nis) N(ostris)Gallo et Volusiano . . .]: 'to the Emperors DOMI Caesars our Lords Gallus and Volusianus.' NGAL The C at the end of line I is too faint for abso-LOET lute certainty, but it looks as if line I had run VOLVS IMP C. This, regarded as a plural, is of course incorrect: but so, in any case, is DOMIN, whether we understand it as reading domi(nis) n(ostris) or domin(is nostris), alternatives equally discreditable to the cutter's style. The text is, however, clear; nor would the solecism be removed by dating the stone to 251, when Volusian was not yet raised to the rank of Augustus. Otherwise the date would be 251-253.

3. The Roads

While of these stones only nos. I and 3 were known, it could be plausibly asked whether they were milestones at all, or only honorific inscriptions. But the addition of two others makes doubt on this head almost impossible. They conform in every particular to the types of milestone usual in the late third and fourth centuries, and there is no reason for refusing them the name of milestones except the difficulty of identifying the roads on which they stood.

We seem to be concerned with two roads or groups of roads: one skirting the shore of Mounts Bay, the other running along the shelf between the high moors and the cliff-top near Tintagel. With regard to the former, there is a straight road, now disused, running from St. Hilary south-eastward for nearly six miles to

the harbour at Porthleven. It is traceable throughout its length by lanes or footpaths, and beyond St. Hilary signs of it are visible as far as Ludgvan. Ludgvan is on the borders of the old tin-mining area of Penwith, and Porthleven is the first safe natural harbour along the south coast, starting from Land's End. If Penwith tin had to be shipped along the south coast, and if the sailors did not wish to double Land's End on every voyage, Porthleven was the best harbour they could have chosen. No

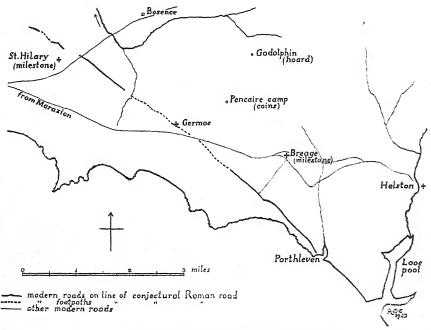


Fig. 6. The neighbourhood of St. Hilary and Breage.

Roman remains have been found here; but it is tempting to conjecture that the St. Hilary milestone marks a road by which tin was regularly brought, from Ludgvan and beyond, to this convenient port.

The stone at Breage is on the old road from Marazion to Helston, but though this is certainly a very old road there is nothing about it that suggests a Roman line, and this stone may possibly mark another road connecting Porthleven with the interior, this time with a mining-district outside the Penwith peninsula.

¹ Mr. Jenner expresses some doubt as to whether Porthleven was a safe natural harbour in Roman times, though no doubt there was always a creek of some sort there.

That there were other routes for the carrying of tin in south-western Cornwall can hardly be doubted. Our Fellow and local secretary Mr. Henry Jenner, to whom I am indebted for much kind assistance, tells me that a straight trackway leading from the Camborne district to the natural harbour of Hayle is marked as an old road in maps of two hundred years ago, and this may well be Roman; further, the various hoards found on the banks of

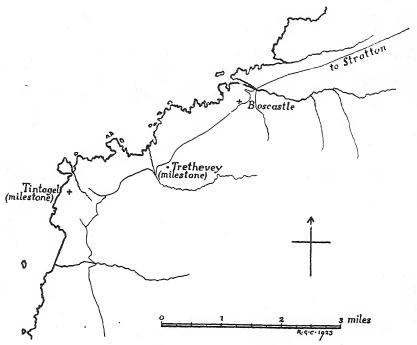


Fig. 7. The neighbourhood of Tintagel.

the Helford River point to the probability of Roman ports at

such places as Gweek.

When we turn to the Tintagel area, the facts are far harder to interpret plausibly. Tintagel church and Trethevey are nearly two miles apart by a road which, if not straight, is as straight as the ground permits, and two miles beyond Trethevey such a road might either come down to the sea at Boscastle or strike inland and aim by easy ways at Exeter; or it might follow the modern main road to Stratton. But there is no evidence that it does any of these three things; and why a Roman road should have come to Tintagel at all I cannot see. We can hardly suppose that the Romans were constructing a coastal road from the neighbourhood of Bude to that of Padstow: for if so, they would not have

brought it out to the very brink of Tintagel cliffs, but would have cut off the corner by keeping nearly a mile away inland. And we cannot suppose that the Tintagel milestone has been brought far from the place where it was found, for it has not been put to any important use. Tintagel is not on the way from anywhere to anywhere: neither is it a natural terminus for any road. It is not a good harbour; its only value is its military value, and if the Romans had wished to fortify this coast against sea-raiders in the middle of the third century, they might have fortified Tintagel in the same way in which, a century or more later, they fortified Scarborough. But hitherto no Roman fortified site has been found here, and in general the Roman occupation of Cornwall is strikingly unmilitary. A small Roman earthwork which appears to be a signal-station of the Yorkshire coast type was explored some years ago by Mr. St. George Gray on the coast of North Devon near Lynton; and this implies that others await discovery, for a signal-station in the nature of the case involves other signal-stations. But so far as we know, these signal-stations belong to the late fourth century, and we can hardly assume that they were being built in Cornwall about 250.

The Tintagel-Trethevey road therefore remains, to me at least, an unsolved problem, and one which demands for its solution further discoveries. It does not seem to be accounted for by the requirements of the tin trade: it hangs in the air at both ends, for the so-called Roman road leading from Week St. Mary to Stratton and beyond is as yet unproved: 2 and all that I can do at the moment is to commend the problem to the attention of those

who know the district better than I.

APPENDIX: ALLEGED ROMAN ROADS

It may be desirable here to mention such roads in Cornwall as have to the writer's knowledge been called Roman by persons

speaking with some degree of authority.

1. Stratton. The place-name naturally suggests Roman roads, but appears to be derived from the river Strat. Borlase (Cornwall, 335-6) saw an old causeway running east and west through the town, and traced it for 2 miles east of Stratton and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west.

² Though Mr. O. G. S. Crawford kindly tells me that an unrecorded earthwork, suspiciously Roman in appearance, has lately been seen near this road, a little south

of Helebridge.

¹ Old Burrow Camp, Exmoor, by H. St. G. Gray. Trans. Devonshire Assoc. xliv, 703-17 (1912). I am indebted to Mr. Bushe-Fox for pointing out to me the significance of this site.

He thought this to be a Roman road, but there is no evidence that it is Roman.

2. Stratton-Week St. Mary. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford tells me that this was once marked as 'Roman Road' on the O.S. maps. It is not so marked on the 1905 edition, nor is there anything obviously Roman about its lay-out. For a possibly Roman

earthwork on it, see p. 110, note 2.

3. Stratton-Tintagel-St. Endellion-St. Minver-Rock. Maclean (Trigg Minor, i, 484; iii, 8) calls this 'the ancient great road', and thinks it may have been used as early as the Roman period, but does not think it a Roman road in the proper sense. He points out that it enters St. Minver parish at a place called Plain Street. Iago thought this a Roman road.

4. Camelford-St. Minver-Rock. Now locally called 'the Roman Road' (information from Police-Sergeant Turner, through Mr. Jenner): this looks like a legacy from some local antiquary.

5. Stratton-Camelford-Bodmin. Borlase (Cornwall, 331) thought

this might be Roman, but without evidence.

- 6. Lostwithiel-Liskeard. Borlase saw a raised causeway with quarries on either side, beginning a furlong east of Lostwithiel bridge and running towards Liskeard (Cornwall, 333). This he thought Roman, but without evidence of date. He also saw causeways west of Lostwithiel, but these were fragmentary and doubtful.
- 7. The Giant's Hedge. This earthwork was thought by Borlase (Cornwall, 333) to be a Roman road.

8. Week St. Mary-Tregear-Bosence. Mr. Greenaway's con-

jectural line (Antiq. Journ. iii, 237: see above, p. 103).

9. Camborne-Hayle. This old road 'left the line of the present high road between Roseworthy and the top of Conner Downs, and passed through Angarrack and Guildford and so by High Lanes to the middle of Hayle, hitting the estuary not far from where the Carnsew inscribed stone (Hübner, Inscrr. Brit. Christ. 7) was found' (letter from Mr. Jenner). An old road which if Roman might be a branch of this was discovered quite recently 6 ft. below the surface at Luggans Mill, a mile north-east of Hayle.

10. Mr. Jenner suggests to me that various roads converging at Gweek may have been Roman; and that the Helford River was used as a harbour is almost certain. But the suggestion is

only tentative and evidence is admittedly lacking.

In the present state of our knowledge, not one of these roads can be called Roman with any degree of confidence.

I am indebted to Mr. W. Page, F.S.A., for permitting me to make use of materials collected for the Roman section of the Cornish *Victoria County History*, which were especially valuable in the construction of the map.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. C. L. KINGSFORD had known the St. Hilary stone for fifty years and had tried to read it before it was taken inside the church. Mr. Collingwood thought it improbable that the stone had been brought from a distance; but St. Hilary church contained much granite that had been brought ten or twelve miles and there was none within four or five miles, though other stone was available close by. As to the course of the Roman road, he pointed out that where field-paths were so numerous, one could probably be found in any direction desired. St. Hilary was the centre of a tin-mining district, with a population half what it was a century ago; and the road from Marazion to Breage probably ran through it, reaching there its highest level. He preferred to Porthleven the more accessible harbour of St. Michael's Mount, in the most sheltered part of the bay.

Mr. QUARRELL had examined the Tintagel stone in its original position, where it was awkwardly placed, and the Vicar was to be congratulated on moving it. As there seemed to be no reason for its original erection in that isolated spot, he concluded that it had been moved there after the Roman period.

Mr. Bosanquet thought the paper a contribution to the history of Cornwall, which might throw light on a subject that also concerned the north of England—the earliest date of the Irish raids. There was a reference to them in the third century, and it was clear that the Irish were for some time the most formidable enemies of Britain. The settlement of Pembroke was dated by the Irish A.D. 270 and raids on both coasts of Cornwall may have quickly followed.

Dr. Wheeler doubted whether the Cornish tin mines were open at the date indicated by local finds of coins, whereas in Wales Roman coins were found in ancient workings. The coin-deposits increased in Cornwall at the time of the Irish raids, but it was not clear whether they were due to mining or military activity.

Mr. Collingwood said the discussion had enlightened him on local history, and St. Hilary as a mining centre became more important than he had believed. The road from Marazion to Helston was certainly ancient but had not a Roman lay-out. He had studied the field-paths on the map, but in no other direction could he see any that had a direct course of five miles. Further study along the Bristol Channel might help to date the Irish raids, and there was some evidence of tin-mining, but at present not much. An ingot of the fourth century had a government stamp, and there were also indications of Roman stream-works.

An Anglo-Saxon Cremation-burial of the Seventh Century in Asthall Barrow, Oxfordshire

By E. Thurlow Leeds, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 6th December 1923]

Four and a half miles west of Witney on the south side of the high road from that town to Burford, and immediately opposite the point at which the by-road to the villages of Asthall and



Fig. 1. Asthall Barrow from south-west.

Swinbrook descends steeply into the valley of the Windrush from the high ridge along which the main road passes, stands Asthall Barrow (fig. 1), one of the most prominent landmarks in the whole county. It commands an unrivalled view of the Thames valley from Lechlade to Wytham Hill. Northwards across the Windrush valley Leafield Barrow stands out on the sky-line; southwards appear Faringdon Hill and beyond it the Berkshire Downs at White Horse Hill, while to the south-east across the high ridge on the right bank of the Thames at Tubney, Sinodun Hill near Dorchester comes into view with the Chilterns in the distant background.

In the middle of August last Mr. George S. Bowles informed me that he was then engaged in excavating the barrow, and he brought some of the objects discovered to date desiring me to

express an opinion upon them.

Recognizing at once the importance of the discoveries, I asked him to carry out certain supplementary operations which he kindly consented to do, at the same time inviting me to accompany him on a visit of inspection. I suggested to him that it was desirable that the results of his excavations should be published, and I undertook to write an account to present to this Society, a task towards the completion of which Mr. Bowles has very materially assisted by supplying me with all the information I required as well as with the excellent plan of the barrow and of the actual extent of the operations surveyed by himself (fig. 2).¹

Mr. Bowles has in addition, with the consent of Lord Redesdale on whose property the barrow stands, generously presented all the objects discovered to the Ashmolean Museum, to which by reason both of their unusual character and of their local interest

they constitute a very welcome and important accession.

The ordnance datum mark at the junction of the Asthall road is 428 ft. The ground on which the barrow stands is, however, a few feet higher, in addition to which the barrow itself rises 12 ft. above the level of the field, so that the summit of the barrow is over 440 ft. above sea-level, and a clump of beeches and

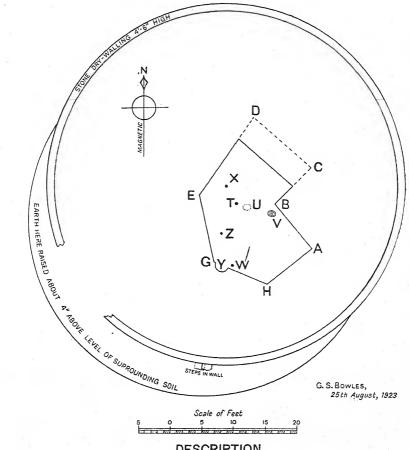
firs planted on it add to its conspicuousness.

The barrow at the present day measures 55 ft. in diameter, being surrounded by a dry stone wall $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, in the construction of which it is evident the sides of the mound have been shorn down. Further, it seems probable, as will appear more clearly in the subsequent account, that in the same process the centre of the barrow has been displaced, since abutting on the wall to the south is a piece of ground, clearly distinguishable from the surrounding field, which must certainly at one time have formed part of the circumference of the barrow itself (see Plan, fig. 2).

Mr. Bowles began operations by sinking a shaft 12 ft. square in the centre of the barrow, as now preserved, to a depth of 12 ft., and further extensions were subsequently made in all cases descending to and below the level of the field. The material of which the mound was formed was found to consist of earth mixed with stones and, as was demonstrated by the section of the walls of the shaft, had never previously been disturbed.² Here and there in the body of

¹ Mr. Bowles has also kindly supplied the photographs shown in figs. 1 and 3.
² Permission to excavate was sought by a friend for Professor Rolleston in 1872, but was not obtained.

the mound occurred sherds of pottery, most of them considerably abraded and many of them apparently of Roman date.



DESCRIPTION

- X. Apparent centre of existing walling.
- T. First piece of vase found here.
- U. Hole about 2'deep and 18" in diameter, lined with pitched stones resting on ash-level, containing loose earth only.
- V. Thickest ash, about 6"thick. Gilt bronze ornament, bronze ring and silver strap-end found here.
- W. Several pieces of vase found here.
- Y. Base of cavity found in soil of tumulus.
- Z. Three pieces of vase, one nearly complete draughtsman, and bronze strap-tag found here in ashlayer.

Fig. 2. Plan of Asthall Barrow.

At a depth of 12 ft. the floor was found to have been covered with a layer of yellowish clay, a material entirely foreign to the site of the barrow, which must have been brought up from the valley of the Windrush, three-quarters of a mile away. This layer of clay extended over the whole portion of the floor uncovered during the excavations, but was found to fade away beyond the point B on the plan, while it was still much in evidence around G, the southern limit of the present excavations, thus affording further proof of the displacement of the centre of the barrow at the time when the wall was constructed. On the clay lay abundant remains of charcoal and ashes, in some places, as at V, nearly 6 in. thick, in others forming no more than a thin covering to the clay. Charred remains of what must have been timber of considerable size were observed between G and H.

The objects to be described were all recovered from his burnt layer; they consist of large quantities of calcined bones, fragments of fused bronze together with a very little silver, pieces of ivory and sherds of pottery. No iron, except one small formless fragment and minute pieces of rivets or nails, has come

to light.

At the point U a pit 2 ft. in depth and 18 in. in diameter, had been excavated into the shaly Oolite rock which crops up nearly

to the surface on the summit of the ridge.

A somewhat larger pit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter and 2 ft. deep was discovered at Y, and the condition of discovery enabled an interesting observation to be made right in a corner of part of the excavation, where a tall cylindrical cavity with a blunt-pointed upper end was revealed in the body of the mound immediately above the pit (fig. 3).

This cavity measured 4 ft. in height and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter. As it is quite evident that no cavity of this nature could have been left in the original process of building the mound, two

possible explanations of its presence are offered.

First, that the pit in the floor must have been covered with some perishable material which on decaying allowed the earth of the mound to slip down gradually into the pit leaving an elongated cavity above it, the cubic capacity of the hole and of the cavity being approximately equal. Secondly, that the place of the cavity was originally filled by a large wooden stake with a blunt upper end, which post eventually perished. It is to be noted, however, that the pit in the floor was filled with loose blackish soil and that the cavity above ground level was entirely empty. Had a post been set up, presumably after the extinction of the funeral pyre to mark the centre of the future barrow, the pit must have been rammed full to hold the post in position. The decay of the post would then have left a deposit above ground which, to judge from the streaky condition of the walls of the cavity, the gradual trickling of moisture carrying down particles from the walls

would have tended to increase. The absence of any clay over the pit nevertheless suggests that the second explanation of the cavity may be the correct one.

Two large masses of freestone, revealed at different points in the excavation below the clay floor, were thought at first possibly to be the cover-stones of cists below, but the bedding of the Oolite shale against their sides, apart from their shapelessness,

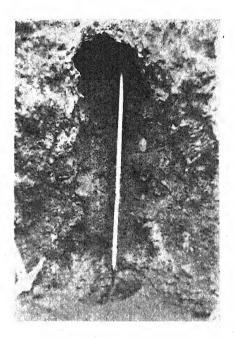


Fig. 3. Cavity in mound.

showed them to be no more than outcrops of freestone at the top of the ridge.

All the material taken from the burnt layer, as well as the clay layer itself, was passed through the sieve, and it is doubtful if much escaped the keen observation of Mr. Tom Arnold and his five helpers, by whom the actual work of excavation was carried out.

The following are the objects recovered from the ash-layer:—
Bones. All the bones had been subjected to intense heat and had been shattered into such small fragments that identification is more than difficult. Mr. L. H. D. Buxton, of the Department of Human Anatomy, Oxford, who has kindly examined them, states that so far as he is able to judge the majority of the frag-

ments are not human. Recognizably human, however, appear to be a cervical vertebra of small size and the fangs of two incisor teeth.

Ivory and bone (fig. 4). (1) A few nearly complete gaming-pieces and fragments of several others, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thick, flat below and convex above (fig. 4, left side). Similar gaming-pieces have been found in graves of the early Anglo-Saxon period, as at Sarre (fifty from one grave) and in Derbyshire

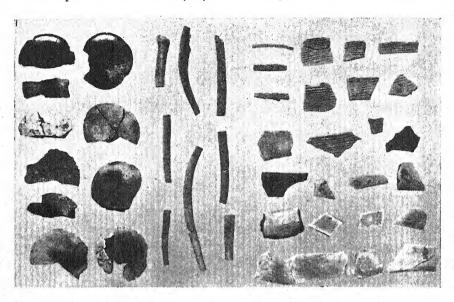


Fig. 4. Objects in ivory and bone $(c. \frac{1}{2})$.

(twenty-eight), while the Taplow Barrow, dating from the seventh

century, furnished a set of thirty.

(2) Pieces of shaped ivory, probably the inlay of a casket (fig. 4, right side). All have been scored on their under side or along their narrow edge, in the former case usually only with parallel lines, in the latter with either diagonal or criss-cross lines (see upper rows). In form they vary considerably. Narrow rods, small diamond-shaped plaques, pieces of parallel-sided plaques in. wide, with a low convex transverse section. Akin to this last class is the large piece shown in the bottom row, but the purport of its shape is quite uncertain.

(3) Pieces of slender rods of bone, slightly curved and tapering towards their lower end, where they are round in section. Higher up they are flattened on the inner side of the curve. What these

G. Baldwin Brown, The Arts in Early England, iv, 413.

rods may be is rather a mystery, but it is suggested that they are

parts of hairpins."

Metal (fig. 5). The greater quantity of metal consists of fragments of bronze fused beyond all recognition of their original form or purpose. Altogether over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. weight of such fragments have been recovered. In addition a few small pieces of silver,

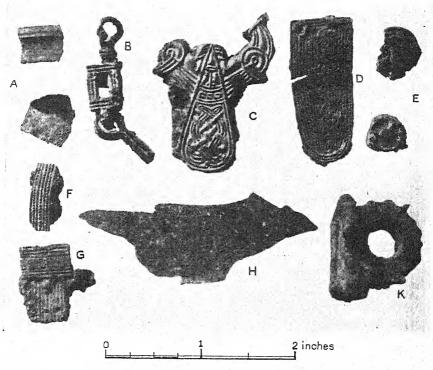


Fig. 5. Silver and bronze objects.

two of which appear to have belonged to some small vase (A), one of them having a narrow moulded rim. A third silver object is a narrow band $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, ornamented with four beads alternating with three rows of dots (F). A small silver nail or rivet with lozenge-shaped head was also found.

In bronze we may first note a heavy ring (K) from a cast bronze bowl, probably of the low shape with two drop handles and openwork foot like that from Faversham (Baldwin Brown, plate CXIV,

¹ In confirmation of Mr. Howel Williams's suggestion (see discussion, p. 125) Prof. E. S. Goodrich has identified these rods as branchiostegal rays of a large Telesotean fish, not certainly *Lophius*. They show, however, unmistakable signs of having been shaved down by human agency.

4) and a piece of sheet bronze (H), also part of a bowl like those in Anglo-Saxon graves (Baldwin Brown, plates CXVI-

CXVIII).

Of two studs or rivet-heads (E), one of thin bronze is of crescent shape with a double row of punched triangles round the edge, and has remains of iron behind; the other, only $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, has a low rim enclosing a sunk field, from the centre of which rises a low boss.

A small hinged attachment (G), $\frac{7}{8}$ in. long and $\frac{9}{16}$ in. wide, is composed of a small plate decorated transversely with ribbings



Fig. 6. Gilt bronze ornament (partly restored) (c. $\frac{1}{1}$).

and punched ring-and-dot ornaments. At the back are two short rivets and remains of a very thin second plate. Along one edge are three perforated lugs through which passes the iron pin on which works the other half of the attachment, a doubled plate, longitudinally ribbed and folded so close that the material

secured between it must have been very thin.

The more perfect objects are three in number. The first (B) is a very neat suspensory attachment, c. 2 in. long, consisting of a rectangular open-work frame, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, to the upper end of which is fixed a loop of wire with one end passing through the top of the frame and burred on the inner side, thus forming a swivel. At the other end of the frame is a fixed ring on which hangs a narrow looped band, the ends of which have been riveted together over a thong of leather or other material.

The second is a strap-tab (D), $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide with remains of two rivets at the hinder end. It has a border of two ribs enclosing a row of dots. Within this are three panels, the

two outer of which are filled with elongated zigzag ornament, and are separated from a central panel of cable pattern by bands like the outer border.

The third and most important object (C) is of gilt bronze (fig. 6). It is imperfect and its purpose is unknown, since owing to its fragile condition it has been thought inadvisable to remove the accretion of oxide, charcoal, and ash from the back, where possibly there might be some attachment which would explain its use. It is formed of an elongated pear-shaped plate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, with decoration executed by casting. At the point of the plate is a human face above which comes a twisted loop between line borders. Above this the rest of the plate is filled

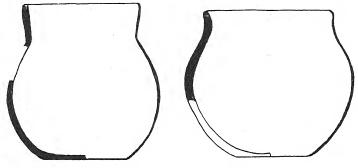


Fig. 7. Hand-made vases, restored $(c. \frac{1}{3})$.

with an interwoven design composed of two doubled plain strands and two single trebly-ribbed bands. From each side towards the point springs a seated bird-like creature with its tail resting against the band above the human face, and with the claws of its foot reaching to the point of the plate. Both of these creatures are imperfect, but one has the neck preserved in addition to the lower parts of the body. The line-drawing on the figure represents an attempt at a restoration of the creatures as they originally were. Further discussion of this interesting piece is reserved to a later stage of this paper.²

Pottery. Only sherds were found. Some of these belong to two small vases of hand-made ware, plain, thin, one of a dark brown colour, the other apparently brownish grey, but in some pieces altered by the funeral fire to a light red. Their original

¹ Mr. Reginald Smith has drawn my attention to a buckle, of later date from Norway, of somewhat similar form (Rygh, *Norske Oldsager*, fig. 689).

² Three small fragments of decorated bronze, one cast, the other embossed, were included in the mass of fused metal. Two have typical plaitwork designs, the third is zoomorphic.

shape, measuring respectively $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 5 in., is suggested in fig 7. That with the almost vertical rim is of a form to which I know no parallel from other Anglo-Saxon finds (fig. 7).

The rest of the sherds belong to a large bottle-shaped vessel of hard grey ware, made on the wheel and decorated with incised

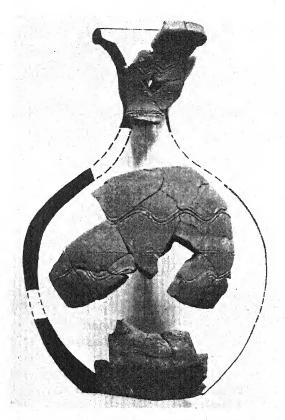


Fig. 8. Bottle-vase $(c. \frac{1}{3})$.

and stamped ornament. An attempted restoration (fig. 8) of the vase shows that it must originally have measured c. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height and $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter. It had a wide funnel-shaped mouth with a moulded rim faintly grooved on the outside. The degree of heat which shattered the vase is well indicated by the deformation of this moulding on one of the two pieces of the rim which have been recovered from the mound, as also by the splintering which the lower part of the body has undergone.

The restorations are indicated by plain lines.

The decoration is executed by two methods. First, by means of a triple-toothed comb with which one wavy band has been incised round the neck and three more round the body, as is shown by a large fragment constructed from several sherds. Secondly, by means of a roller stamp. Nowhere on the pieces preserved does this last pattern appear in its entirety, but the composition of the design, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, is perfectly clear (fig. 9). The outer border is formed of two close-set lines of minute rhomboids facing in opposite directions. Within these comes a line of minute zigzag, and in the middle an ingenious pattern in which a succession of small right-angled scalene triangles are set zigzag wise, each with its shortest side abutting on the

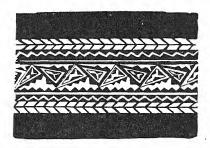


Fig. 9. Design executed with a roller-stamp on bottle-vase from Asthall Barrow, reconstructed $(\frac{1}{4})$.

second longest side of the one before it. Each of these triangles has a double frame-line, and on the inside of the inner frame is placed a triangular tooth on each side, sometimes two on the longer sides. This toothed pattern recurs on the inside of the smaller triangles formed by the junction of the double triangles with the incised lines which define this central band. The rolled pattern appears twice on the body between the incised wavy bands.

The same stamp has been used to decorate the neck, where, however, owing to the fact that the middle of the design coincides with the concave curve of the narrowest part of the neck, only the outer borders of the design have left their impress. Faint traces of the central band can, however, here and there be detected.

The date of the cremation. The evidence for this is mainly afforded by the object of gilt bronze described above. In the first place plaitwork like that on this pendant is such as is commonly associated with the system of Teutonic ornament known as Salin's Style II, which on the continent has been found

to synchronize with the seventh century. This dating is corroborated by the evidence from this country. As an example may be cited plaitwork associated, as on the Asthall ornament, with a human face on some small triangular silver plates in the British Museum from the Taplow Barrow, a burial which undoubtedly is to be assigned to the seventh century. Similar work is to be seen on the embossed discs from Caenby, Lincolnshire.2 Fortunately this dating for the Asthall ornament is strengthened by the preservation of a small but significant detail. This is the transverse line which is to be seen defining the upper end of the neck of the better preserved animal. It will be noticed that it is turned back under the neck, and a close examination shows that it turns forward at the top of the neck. It is clearly part of an almost right-angled line such as is commonly used to define the back of the head in zoomorphic ornament of the seventh century. Its peculiarity lies in the upper forward bend no longer forming part of the contour line of the head, but as it were a crest outside the top of the head. A close parallel, inasmuch as it occurs on a bird-like head, such as that of the Asthall creature must have been, is to be seen on the small gold buckle from Faversham in the British Museum.3 The treatment of the hip also accords with the other evidence of date.

Although somewhat in the nature of negative evidence, the wheel-made bottle-vase may be taken into consideration. All the pottery hitherto found in this West Saxon district is of the ordinary hand-made class whether from graves or from habitation-sites as at Sutton Courtenay. Only from the Jutish districts are wheel-made bottle-vases known, but they differ considerably in detail from the Asthall example. Their necks are often longer in proportion; their shoulders more sloping and their bodies oval; nor have they large well-made funnel-shaped mouths. Finally, though some of them are decorated, nothing like the scheme of ornament which appears on the Asthall vase has ever before been seen on pottery of the early Anglo-Saxon period. In view of this entirely novel pottery, coupled with the evidence of seventh-century dating, we are clearly face to face with as late a find as (perhaps even later than) any heretofore known of this period.

If that be so, a final question arises, Who were the people who raised this huge barrow over the remains of the funeral pyre of

³ B. Salin, *Die altgermanische Thierornamentik*, fig. 706; British Museum *Guide*, pl. i, fig. 3.

¹ See also British Museum *Guide to Anglo-Saxon Antiquities*, pl. v and fig. 72 from Taplow.

² Ibid., fig. 104.

one of their dead, and that a person evidently of high rank? All that we know of cremation in early Anglo-Saxon times tends to show that this rite, though not universal, belongs to the first period of the settlements, and that it was gradually displaced by inhumation. This is certainly true of the West Saxons. It is therefore hardly conceivable that around the middle of the seventh century any person of high standing in that tribe (for such must he, or more probably she, have been) should have been buried according to what would have been regarded as a heathen rite, when we remember that Christianity had made such strides among them that Cynegils is said to have been baptized at Dorchester, Oxon., in 635 when a bishopric was established there.

Is this barrow a relic of the period of attacks on the West Saxon kingdom by that stout old heathen Penda of Mercia?

Unfortunately we have no means of answering the question.

DISCUSSION

Mr. HOWEL WILLIAMS thought that the hairpins were really the fused branchiostegal supports of the angler-fish (Lophius piscatorius), like the specimen found by himself in a secondary burial within a Bronze Age tumulus near Gorsedd, Flintshire (Arch. Cambrensis, 7th ser., vol. i, 287 and vol. ii, 151). It would be about 6 in. long and have a deep groove at the stouter end, though the canal structure would be lost by fusion. Authorities at the Natural History Museum had pronounced his specimen artificial; others at Liverpool decided in favour of bone, and chemical analysis had placed its nature beyond all doubt.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH remarked that the predominance of interlacing and the chain pattern on the Asthall ornament pointed to the seventh century, and the design was not unlike the Vendel style of Sweden. The Irish of the Viking period might have adopted that idea for their pendent pin-heads. The wavy lines of the jug recalled the Kentish bottles, and the bowls approached the profile of some glass vessels of

¹ Dr. Cyril Fox in his recently published Archaeology of the Cambridge Region, I. 279, states that 'it is on historical grounds improbable that cremation survived into the seventh century in Eastern England', and in the course of his arguments he questions the validity of some archaeological evidence cited by me (Archaeology of the Anglo-Saxon Settlements, p. 74) for such survival. The material to which he takes exception comes from Girton, and, if invalid, only affects the problem so far as Eastern England is concerned.

Dr. Fox makes no comment on the evidence from Marton, Warwickshire, since it is outside the Cambridge region. But that evidence still stands as an argument for the survival of cremation into the seventh century, and the new material from

Asthall has justified my contention to the hilt.

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the period. There was evidently more to be found in the barrow, and every effort should be made to complete the exploration.

Mr. LEEDS replied that he believed the human bones belonged to a cremated woman, but at present had not sufficient evidence to prove the sex. Mr. Bowles had shown himself willing to proceed, and any further finds would be communicated in due course.

The CHAIRMAN (Rev. E. E. Dorling) regretted that cremation had destroyed so much of the evidence; but only about one-half had been explored, and it was a pity that a full report could not be given of such an important burial. Thanks were due to Mr. Leeds for his careful account, and to Mr. Bowles for allowing and encouraging the excavation.

Two Prehistoric Vessels

By REGINALD A. SMITH, F.S.A.

[Read 6th December 1923]

Before being presented to the British Museum by Mr. G. W. Smith, two pottery vessels of exceptional interest were exhibited to the Society on 6th December 1923, and are here illustrated from

photographs. Both have been made up from fragments, but the result is unusually successful inasmuch as the fractures were recent and very little was missing in either case, the profiles above all being complete and the bases

unquestionable.

Except for a fragment giving a diameter of 1 ft., the first (pl. XXVI, no. 1) is the largest extant specimen of the indigenous Neolithic bowl, recognized in 1910 as a type peculiar to this country on the strength of finds at Peterborough (Archaeologia, lxii, 336). It is 9.7 in. high, with a maximum diameter of 11.5 in. and a base 0.8 in. thick; and it differs from the smaller hemispherical specimens in being much deeper in proportion, and having the bottom sufficiently flattened to allow it to stand,

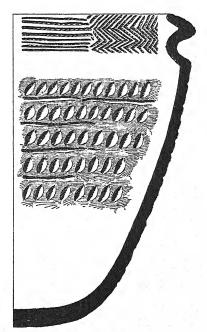


Fig 1. Section and details of Wallingford bowl.

however insecurely (see section, fig. 1). The ware is dark brown, but yellowish at the base which alone is devoid of ornament, the body being covered with horizontal bands of finger-nail impressions. Normally the lower half of the body is unornamented, and in this case the distinction is still marked by the five lines dividing the impressions (fig. 1), only on the upper part of the body and for one third of the circumference. The deep hollow moulding above is, as usual, well defined; but the convex lip is

remarkable in having herring-bone pattern in cord technique for two-thirds of the circumference, while the remainder has longitudinal grooves produced by the same tool; and it should be remarked that the horizontal lines on the body overlap the junction of the two patterns on the lip (fig. 1), as the divisions do not correspond. There is no ornament inside the lip or within the hollow moulding; and the finger-nail impressions are said by Mr. Leeds, in his account of recent finds at Peterborough (Journal, ii, 237), to indicate a late stage in the evolution of this type, which is known to overlap the Bronze Age beaker. The incised lines on the body, unlike the corded grooves on the lip, may also be described as a late feature, like the finger-nail

impressions (Journal, ii, 331).

Apart from the technical merits of the bowl, the site and manner of its discovery are equally remarkable. Though broken in dredging, it must have been lying intact for nearly 4,000 years superficially buried in the bed of the Thames opposite Mongewell House, three quarters of a mile south of Wallingford bridge. The name is proof enough of an ancient passage of the river in this neighbourhood, and the bowl was found just at the foot of the earthwork called Grim's Dyke, which can still be traced most of the way from this site across the Chilterns, south of Nettlebed and Bix to Henley-on-Thames. Nor was this bowl found alone: two smaller specimens, luckily intact, were dredged up on the same day at the same spot, and remain in the possession of Mr. G. W. Smith, who allowed them to be illustrated in the Peterborough paper already quoted (pl. XXXVIII, figs. 2. 3, p. 341); one of these is ornamented all over, the smaller one only on the upper part of the body.

Other specimens from the Thames are in the British Museum, from Mortlake (*Archaeologia*, lxii, pl. XXXVII, fig. 3) and Hedsor near Cookham (*Journal*, i, 316), the sites being almost in a straight line thirty-eight miles long, with Hedsor precisely in the middle.

Mr. Leeds has described a number of fragments belonging to similar bowls from Peterborough (*Journal*, ii, 220) and Buston Farm, Astrop, Northants (Oxfordshire Archaeological Society, *Report for 1912*, p. 114), quoting in illustration fragments found by General Pitt Rivers in Dorset (*Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, iv, plates 261, 294, 298, and 304).

In view of the resemblances noticed between some of the fragments from West Kennet long-barrow and specimens from Finland (*Archaeologia*, lxii, 346), it is desirable to mention a small

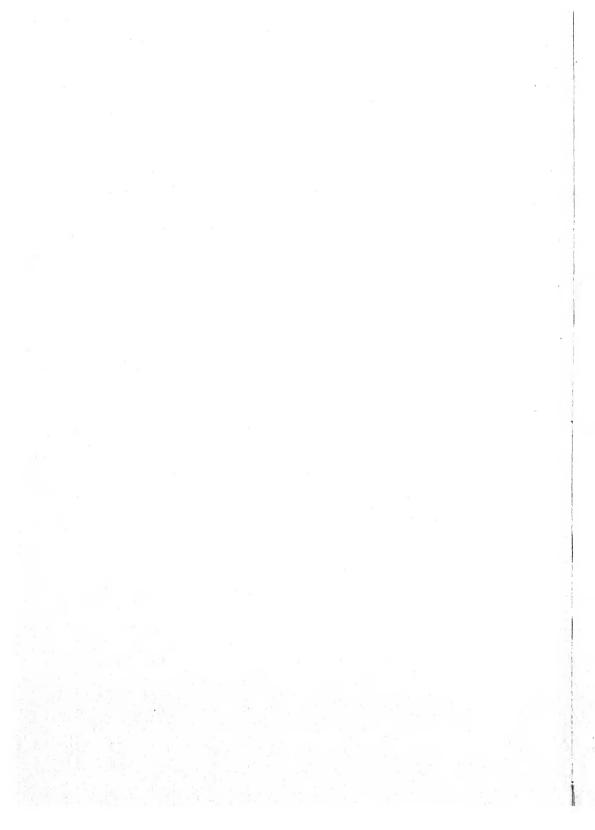
J. S. Burn, History of Henley-on-Thames, p. 14; Emily J. Climenson, Guide to Henley-on-Thames, p. 7.



No. 1



No. 2



vase, apparently 2.4 in. high, which in form and ornament recalls our native neolithic bowls: it comes from an inhumation cemetery of the Stone Age at Yaroslav, Danilov, north-east of Moscow, and is figured by Aspelin in *Antiquités du Nord Finno-Ougrien*, i, 37, fig. 134, also in *Compte-rendu* of Stockholm Prehistoric Congress

(1874), i. 296, fig. 37.

Very little had to be supplied in making up the fragments of Mr. G. W. Smith's other exhibit (pl. XXVI, no. 2), which was found on 15th December 1905 in a gravel-pit on Southern Hill, Reading, about 100 yds. south of Christchurch. It had been placed, no doubt accidentally, on a fine palaeolithic implement which belonged to the gravel; but there was nothing in or near it to supply a date or explain its purpose, and the vessel has to speak for itself. Its mean height is 8.7 in. and maximum diameter 11.8 in.; the ware, for a hand-made vessel of this size, is remarkably thin with a good deal of grit, the colour brown and the firing thorough. The only decoration is a pie-crust pattern on the outer edge of the lip; and the base is slightly hollowed.

Its most striking feature is the double curve of the profile, any constriction just above the foot being against the Bronze Age and Neolithic rule, but in accordance with an exotic Hallstatt type of central Europe. In England its nearest parallel seems to be an urn 7.7 in. high and 12½ in. in diameter now in the British Museum, from a lake-dwelling at West Furze in Holderness, Yorks. (Archaeologia, lxii, 600, fig. 7), but though the shoulder is similar, the lip is plain, and the profile barely curved below.

The Holderness urn finds a parallel in the series from Nauheim in Hesse (seventeen miles north of Frankfurt-on-Main), attributed in the main to the period of La Tène (Quilling, Die Nauheimer Fünde, 1903, p. 23, type 15, and pl. III, fig. 34); and part of a similar vessel from Villeneuve-Saint Georges, nine miles southeast of Paris, is illustrated in Bulletins et Mémoires de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris, 1909, p. 252, fig. 17, but its date is not specified, and the form may be derived from the Hallstatt group, like one from the sixth barrow at Degenfeld, Ebingen, Wurtemberg, in the British Museum (Iron Age Gallery, case 3).

Though other periods are practically eliminated, it is difficult to determine the century which witnessed the introduction of this type; and the question is now complicated by several recent finds of pottery belonging to centuries which, a few years ago, might have covered the Reading specimen. These are now represented by such finds as Hengistbury Head, (Mr. Bushe-Fox's Report), All Cannings Cross, Devizes (Journal, ii, 13), Eastbourne (Journal, ii, 356), and Wisley (Journal, iv, 40); but none of them contains

anything like the present exhibit. On the other hand, if discoveries continue at this rate, the problem will soon be solved, and the latter end of our Bronze Age dated with precision and finality.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE had seen in East Africa much pottery with curvature similar to that of the Reading urn, that being the easiest way to finish off the top. He had given to the Pitt-Rivers Museum a complete series showing how the vessels were built up, and there were parallels in the British Museum which he could identify as East African.

LORD FERRERS pointed out a similarity between the Wallingford bowl and Kaffir basket-work. The plaits were wound round and stitched together, the marks on the bowl recalling the stitches; and the profile as well as the rib-moulding reminded him of the method of building up a basket with lumpy plaits.

Mr. LEEDS said that Oxfordshire had no good Iron Age pottery, the district being then out of the main current of civilization, but a degenerate form of Bronze Age ware perhaps continued, and some pieces resembled the Wallingford specimen. It was a thin brown ware, exemplified in a series from Wytham, Berks., which had been found by the late Mr. Manning in Professor Rolleston's collection. The form was different but the texture corresponded, and there was the same absence of ornament, except for the pie-crust pattern. The ware seemed to be characteristic of the upper Thames valley during the period in question.

Mr. LYON THOMSON hesitated to criticize but asked a question with regard to the patch of streaks which appeared to be breaking away from the diaper patterns. Was the panel of decoration a primitive attempt to apply pattern in opposition to the all-over design? It would have been possible to produce a patch of colour with iron-oxide or some kind of dye.

The CHAIRMAN (Rev. E. E. Dorling) said that Mr. Smith had once more brought antiquities of great interest before the Society, and the British Museum must be congratulated not only on acquiring the urns but on restoring the fragments in such a satisfactory manner. Thanks were accorded for the paper, and to Mr. G. W. Smith for exhibiting the specimens.

An unusual Beaker from Huntingdonshire

By Cyril Fox, Ph.D., F.S.A.

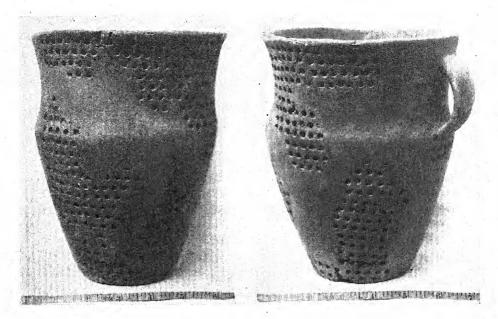
A RECENT addition to the Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology, Cambridge, is due to Mr. G. E. Daintree, of Boughton, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, and I have to thank the Curator, our

Fellow Mr. L. C. G. Clarke, for permission to publish it.

It is a handled beaker of fine quality, well-baked, thin and hand-made, in colour greyish-white tinged here and there with yellow, of Abercromby's type B; 8.2 in. high, rim diameter 6.2 in., base diameter 3.2 in. The handle is decorated with finger-nail impressions, such as are not infrequently met with on beakers, but the body is covered with ornament not hitherto recorded in this country. This ornament, as the photographs show, consists of small deep cylindrical holes, very regularly and evenly distributed in horizontal bands. The holes have been made, and the cylinders of clay withdrawn, by the use, it is thought, of a hollow reed. That some such method was employed is rendered almost certain by the absence of any bulging of the surface of the vessel around the holes, such as must have resulted had the holes been pressed in the wet clay by a solid-ended tool. The average depth of the holes is 0.1 in.; their diameter is constant, nearly 0.2 in.

Continental parallels to this style of decoration occur in the Baltic area. I am much indebted to Mr. T. D. Kendrick for the following note: - In the National Museum at Stockholm there are several sherds of a fairly substantial grey ware bearing a similar pitted ornament, but in combination with the more usual linear There is also part of a large vessel, possibly of beaker or olla shape, ornamented solely by punched pits. These examples came from Ostergötland, but the circular pit as a form of pottery decoration is found elsewhere in the North, and Mr. Reginald Smith has pointed out to me that its distribution is fully discussed by A. W. Brøgger (Den Arktiske Stenalder i Norge (Christiania, 1909), pp. 98, 139 seq., and for later examples see Praehistorische Zeitschrift, v, 521 and vi, 138), who claims it as characteristic of his "Arctic-Baltic" cultural area. It occurs chiefly in the Swedish dwelling-sites of the late Stone Age and also in Finland and Baltic Russia. It seems possible, however, that it may also have

been known in Denmark, for the fragments of a very large beaker with a double row of sharply defined circular pits immediately below the lip, were found in one of the Danish passage-graves (Nordman, Jaettestuer i Danmark (Copenhagen, 1910), p. 92, fig. 66. For the pitted ornament on amber, dating from the period of the Danish dolmens, see Aarboger, 1917, 139 and 144). There does not seem to be any record of similar sherds nearer home—in Holland or North Germany for instance—but it is



Beaker from Huntingdonshire.

perhaps worth noting that the "sieve" or "cheese-wring" pottery, so well represented in Central Europe, is believed to have been in use in Brandenburg or Posen as early as the Bronze Age' (*Praehistorische Zeitschrift*, ii, 391, vi, 109, and see also iv, 322).

No close parallels to the decoration have been recorded in Britain; there are, however, two beakers, from Berkshire (Abercromby, Bronze Age Pottery, vol. i, pl. V, fig. 7), and Norfolk (Norf. Arch., xviii, p. xliv), on which the ornament consists in part of small rings, impressed apparently by a hollow cylinder. The core was in these cases not withdrawn; and the connexion amounts to no more than the probability that instruments were used similar to that employed on our beaker.

In form the beaker closely resembles the large vase from

Somersham, Hunts., figured by Abercromby (op.cit., pl. IX, fig. 76), which is also in the Cambridge Museum; but I find no record of

any handled vessel of similar profile.

Nothing is known about the associations of our beaker, or of the circumstances in which it was found. It was in fragments when presented to the Museum, and the vessel is incomplete; but the number of the fragments which have been preserved suggests that a perfect vessel carefully buried (and thus forming part of a sepulchral deposit) had been broken and partially recovered by the finder.

With respect to provenance, Mr. Daintree informs us that the beaker was certainly found in East Huntingdonshire, and that it probably came from Somersham. The attribution may be unhesitatingly accepted, since indirect evidence confirms it. Somersham is situated on a gravel-capped upland adjoining an ancient channel of the Great Ouse, a suitable site for early settlement; a beaker found in the parish has already been alluded to, and it is noteworthy that this beaker is similar in form to the example under consideration. East Huntingdonshire, being mainly dense forest bordered by fen, was almost entirely unoccupied in the Bronze Age; Ramsey and Somersham are the only two parishes whence pottery of this Age has been recorded (Fox, Archaeology of the Cambridge Region, Map II).

The distribution in Britain of handled beakers, and of handled mugs of like character, may prove to be of importance in connexion with the history of the beaker-folk. Such, on the evidence collected by Abercromby (op. cit., pl. XXI and p. 44), are almost entirely confined to Yorkshire and the Fen Basin. The beaker under consideration, and a handled mug from Fordham, Cambs. (also in the Museum), not included in Abercromby's corpus, provide confirmation of this limited distribution. Thus, of nine recorded specimens, three are from Yorkshire, five are from the

Fen Basin, and one comes from Berkshire.

The Somersham beaker possesses certain features—a weak profile and a high shoulder—which are regarded by Abercromby as indicative of late date within the period covered by the beaker-culture in Britain; but it is perhaps advisable to refrain from expressing an opinion as to its date until more is known about the chronological range and geographical distribution of its peculiar ornament.

¹ The unornamented surfaces in the photographs show the extent of the restoration.

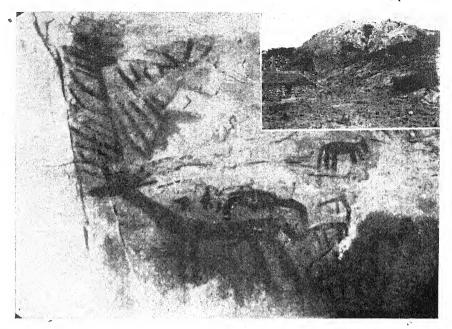
Spanish Rock-shelter Paintings of Aeneolithic Age (Spanish Group III)

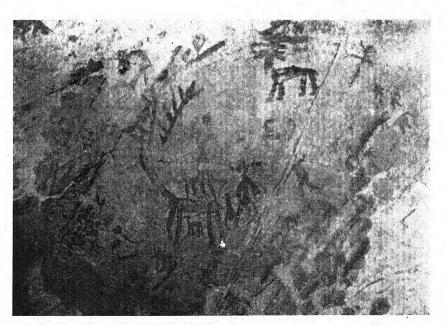
By M. C. Burkitt, M.A., F.S.A.

In the course of a conversation with the writer, the late Émile Cartailhac, of Toulouse, once expressed the opinion that, in localities where copper ore was plentiful and easily smelted, true Neolithic culture without the knowledge of the use of metal for purposes of tool-making was of brief duration as far as Europe and the Mediterranean basin were concerned. This applies to many parts of Spain, and we therefore should expect and do find a rich Aeneolithic culture flourishing over large areas of the country, while in neighbouring parts of Europe still only stone was employed for purposes of tool-making. It is important to study this culture, since it had its influence on the development of the early metal cultures elsewhere. Certainly a close connexion existed between parts of north-west Spain and Ireland from very early times, for certain engravings on rocks in Galicia recall some of those occurring in Ireland (e.g. those on the stone of Clonfinlough). Further, a number of dolmens, resembling those found in many places in Ireland (e.g. those near Sligo), occur in very large numbers in many districts—notably in south-east Portugal, on the Spanish frontier.

But the writer is not proposing to attempt a description of all the features of the Aeneolithic culture in Spain, nor to trace connexions with elsewhere. The object of this article is to concentrate on a single aspect of the culture which, just because it is peculiarly Spanish and imperfectly published, has been perhaps slightly overlooked by the prehistorian. The cave paintings and engravings of Palaeolithic age found in France and in the north and the extreme south of Spain are well known. The wonderful naturalistic pictures of bisons and other animals painted on the ceiling of Altamira are sufficiently famous to be reproduced in popular magazines. Again in the Eastern Spanish group (Spanish Group II), paintings, also naturalistic of a kind, but, unlike the first group, including many representations of men and hunting

¹ The term Aeneolithic is used to denote the period when copper, but not yet bronze, was in use.

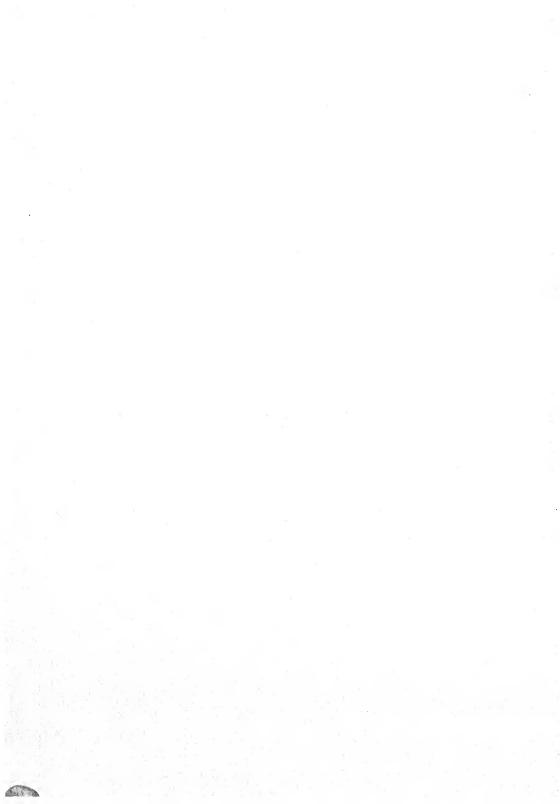




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Photographs of some of the paintings of the Spanish Group III in the rock-shelter of Las Figuras near the village of Casas Viejas, SW. Spain

Inset: View of entrance to rock-shelter to right of cottage



scenes—even that of two men climbing a ladder to a bees' nest to collect honey—are not unknown. English prehistorians have had plenty of opportunities of seeing reproductions of scenes such as that painted on the rock-shelter of Alpera depicting a man on bended knee about to shoot an arrow at a stag facing him which cares so little that it is putting its tongue out at him! But the later and much more conventionalized art has, for some reason or

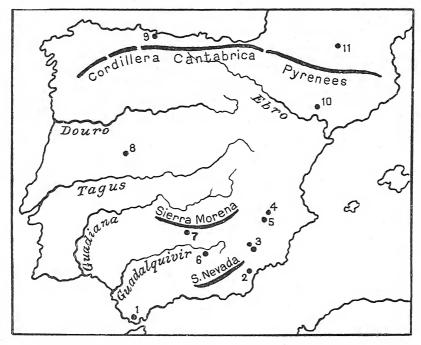


Fig. 1. Map of the Spanish Peninsula showing the following sites: 1. Tajo Figuras, 2. Lubrín, 3. Velez Blanco, 4. Alpera, 5. Cantos de la Visera, 6. Jimena, 7. Sierra Morena, 8. Batuecas, 9. Peña Tú, 10. Cogul, 11. Marsoulas.

other, been rather less published, and is thus perhaps less easily available for study—a deplorable fact, for this Spanish Group III art, belonging chiefly to the Aeneolithic culture of the Peninsula, presents many features of considerable interest.

Having had occasion, after nearly ten years, to revisit a certain number of the localities the writer thought it might be of interest to describe the art and to give some of his impressions. All sorts of erroneous conclusions, in the case of the Palaeolithic as in the case of this later art, can be drawn from a mere study of reproductions at home. It cannot be too strongly urged that a certain number

of localities must be visited personally and that only afterwards can

reproductions be truly interpreted.

Before beginning a description of the paintings or the impressions gained at the sites it will be necessary to say a word or two about their occurrence and distribution.

Occurrence.—As in the case of the Spanish Group II art these Aeneolithic rock-shelter paintings-engravings hardly seem to occur—are found in protected places under over-hanging rocks. Conditions have to be of such a nature that moisture in any quantity does not penetrate to the figures. Not that moisture alone would destroy them, but continuous damp induces the growth of lichen and moss which, by mechanical as well as chemical action, rapidly disintegrates the paintings. Limestones readily form rockshelters. But limestone contains a certain amount of iron which, when the common grey lichen is absent, oxidizes to a brown colour; and it is found to be only worth while hunting for paintings in rockshelters which show brown walls, thereby indicating absence of lichens and mosses. Limestone, however, is not the only rock which weathers into shelters. Sandstone is also an excellent material and many Aeneolithic localities occur in sandstone country, e.g. the district round the Laguna de la Janda in south-west Spain, etc. There is an example painted on gneiss in the Sierra de Lubrin—a range lying some little distance to the east of the Sierra Nevada.

Distribution.—This Spanish Group III art is very common in the south of the peninsula, in fact there are few suitable districts where an example is not known, and no doubt many more will be discovered and more still have been weathered away. In the south-west there is the large group round the Laguna de la Janda, while to the east in the province of Almeria there is the group round Velez Blanco. These two groups are linked by the isolated examples of Jimena and Lubrin, the former also making a connexion with the mountains of the Sierra Morena, etc., where localities are numerous, extending as far west as the Portuguese frontier. Still farther east examples are known, often found in rock-shelters already occupied by paintings of the Spanish Group II, e.g. Cantos de la Visera (Albacete). The central plateau is not a suitable district, and to the north and east of it localities hardly seem to occur, although to the west in Estremadura examples—in part of a slightly different type—are found at Las Batuecas. There is one locality north of the Cordillera Cantabrica near Vidiago (Asturias) known as Peña Tú. It consists of an isolated block of rock at the end of a high ridge with a wide view overlooking the coast, the rock itself forming a prominent landmark from below. On one side it is much undercut by weathering, and it is here that the paintings are found. They consist of a number of punctuations and conventionalized figures of men painted in red, an engraved and painted metal sword with rivet holes marked by punctuations, and a coffin-shaped idol recalling figures engraved and painted on dolmens (fig. 2). The whole forms quite an anomalous group and is the only known locality of its kind in the north. The figure of the sword dates the paintings as of metal age, while the conventionalized men and punctuations link it with the Spanish Group III of the south. The coffin-shaped idol is unique.

However, it is clear that the main focus of this art lay to the south. Description of the Spanish Group III Art.—The figures are painted in reds or yellows (in two instances in white) the colouring material being derived from powdered mineral ores occurring native. The figures are usually isolated, although occasionally a scene is depicted, such as a man leading an animal or a child, a fighting scene, etc. Only animals surviving to-day are depicted, but the species are often impossible to determine owing to the high degree of conventionalization. Geometric signs, zigzags, punctuations, and the like are common; but above all, this group is characterized by the large number of human beings depicted, the drawings being

very conventionalized.

It was considered formerly that Palaeolithic art was always naturalistic and that Neolithic and Aeneolithic art was always conventionalized—often so conventionalized as to have become a series of mere patterns. The only exceptions tothis rule admitted were the human figures occurring in the Spanish Group II, which, though generally distorted or conventionalized, were clearly associated with the naturalistic representations of animals. It now appears more and more evident that in the last phases of Palaeolithic culture conventionalization set in to a very considerable extent, and, if Dr. Obermaier's theory is correct, most of the paintings on pebbles that are so often found in Azilian deposits are nothing more or less than symbols for the human form and are to be compared with certain of the earlier rock-shelter drawings. The writer is bound to admit that in his opinion this theory can be carried too far, although in certain cases such paintings on pebbles may have had this significance. But it certainly is a fact that conventionalization did set in at the end of Palaeolithic times as is shown by a study of the latest drawings at Marsoulas, etc., and as Neolithic folk do not seem. to have been in the habit of decorating the walls of caves, it is difficult to dissociate the conventionalized human figures painted on the walls of Castillo from the rest of the Palaeolithic art of the cave. This conventionalization, which seems to be a function of degenerescence, is equally found in the case of the Palaeolithic 'home art' on bone, antler, and stone. Even in the case of the rockshelter of Cogul (the Spanish Group II), famous for its so-called dancing scene and its paintings of clothed women, it is no longer

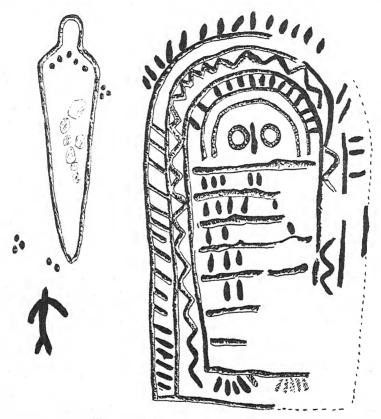


Fig. 2. Peña Tú. Painted engravings to the right of the rock-shelter.

safe to assume that the very highly conventionalized, almost symbolic, representation of a hunter facing a stag, with a dead stag upside down near by, is of any very different age from the rest of

the paintings.

On the other hand, what is certainly the later art has never yielded true naturalistic drawings, and in the Spanish Group III as a whole there is infinitely more symbolism than in either of the other groups. In fact a large number of the figures could not be interpreted if series had not been made out showing the stages of conventionalization from the semi-naturalistic representation of

the object down to the final symbol. Nevertheless some of the figures at Tajo Figuras (Laguna de la Janda in the extreme south-



Fig. 3. Spanish Group III: some examples of conventionalized animals and human beings from various localities in South Spain. The bottom row shows the simplification of the human form to a simple hour-glass structure. This is sometimes complicated by the addition of a sort of fringe and perhaps external eyes * (?), &c.

west of Spain) are not so excessively conventionalized, and are certainly much more than symbols. Here, among the very large number of paintings there is one of a man holding in his hand an

axe which, from its shape, must have been made of metal. The degree of conventionalization therefore helps us little in determining the age, and we are driven back to other considerations.

Age of this Art.—There are three reasons why an Aeneolithic date

is assigned to this group.

I. That certain symbols, almost certainly of the human form, which exist only in this group of paintings also occur engraved on pots and sherds (compare the diggings of Siret at Los Millares, Almeria, and of Obermaier at Ciempozuelos near Madrid) that have been dug up in deposits of Aeneolithic Age.

2. That figures peculiar to this group sometimes occur in superposition with naturalistic drawings of the Spanish Group II, and since the figures of the Spanish Group III are painted over those

of the second group, they are necessarily of a later date.2

3. Among the figures of the Spanish Group III what appear to be necessarily metal tools occur, e.g. at Tajo Figuras and Peña Tú. This does not mean that representations of what appear to be stone axes do not also occur (Los Molinos at Velez Blanco and Bacinete near Gibraltar).

These three considerations lead one to suggest the earliest metal age as a central date for these paintings. Possibly some of them date back to late Neolithic times, and others (e.g. perhaps some figures of wheeled conveyances) may be of true Bronze Age.

Motive, etc.—It remains to say a word or two of one's impressions when revisiting some of these sites and of what can be ascertained as to the motive for the paintings. As regards this latter it can be confidently affirmed that home decoration plays no part in it, for many of the localities are quite uninhabitable. In one or two cases, it is true, the paintings occur in connexion with a home (Los Molinos, Fuente de la Asa, Gabal—all near Velez Blanco), but they appear to be more of the nature of shrines to protect the home, for, far from being inside the shelter where folk could have lived, they are high up alongside or over the entrance. Two

A fine engraved pot of this age is to be found in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at OxfordPaintings in this third group often occur in superposition with one another, but except in one locality (Las Batuecas) far to the north of the main focus of this art there is no superposition of styles, and therefore a study of the superpositions does not help us to determine any age sequence in the art. At Las Batuecas the earliest series is of rather peculiar and more naturalistic type, and indeed may be of a much earlier date. The occurrence at two widely separated localities of the naturalistic figures of animals—in one case a rhinoceros—among figures typical of the Spanish Group III is interesting. The fact that from their appearance and state of preservation they are clearly older than the surrounding figures, suggests the possibility of the existence of an older, widely distributed, possibly Palaeolithic series painted in rock-shelters which has not survived except in the east of Spain.

other points may be worthy of note: that all the big sites command a wide and frequently magnificent view, and that in many cases, though by no means in all, they occur close to a spring or other source of water. This is true of Tajo Figuras and Jimena. The writer's private view is that they represent the temples of the village and, in some of the smaller cases, the home shrines. On climbing above the village of Jimena, which nestles under a bold cliff of limestone on the last eastward spur of the mountains of Jaen, one arrives, after a stiff pull, at the painted rock-shelter with a source of water close by. From the shelter, which completely overlooks the modern village just below, a glorious view is obtained towards the province of Albacete. Contemplating this scene one is driven to feel that—as in Crete where modern villages are found built on or near ancient Minoan sites-things that were in the beginning are so now and will be in the future; and that, had it been possible to go back 4,000 years or more, one would have looked down upon iust such a village as that of to-day, more primitive in construction, but with equally narrow, tortuous streets and irregular And here, above, dominating the whole would have been the magic sanctuary—protector of the village—where the sacred rites were performed.

The Problem of Wansdyke

By Albany F. Major, O.B.E., F.S.A.

The Antiquaries Journal for January, 1924, contained an article by Mr. A. D. Passmore on 'the Age and Origin of the Wansdyke'. So little excavation has been done on Wansdyke up to the present, and its course is so imperfectly known, that I think the time has hardly come for these questions to be profitably discussed. But it is all the more important that the known facts about the dyke should be accurately presented, and it is this that leads me to offer some comments on Mr. Passmore's paper. In 1913 and the early part of 1914, and again during the last three years, I have devoted much time to tracing the actual course of Wansdyke. A detailed itinerary of its course through E. and SE. Wilts appeared in the Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine for December 1921, and a summary of results obtained in Somerset in the Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society for the year 1922. Any claim I have to speak upon the subject rests upon this work.

Mr. Passmore's article, though fuller and supported by more detailed argument, is, broadly speaking, on the same lines as General Pitt-Rivers's observations in Excavations in Bokerly and Wansdyke, which appeared in 1892. As far as the dyke generally was concerned, these observations rested on the investigation made by Sir R. Colt Hoare over a hundred years ago. The General's personal work was confined to his excavations and to getting sections of the dyke at various known spots, and did

not include any independent survey of its course.

² Vol. xli, pp. 396-406.

With the majority of those who have written about Wansdyke, both General Pitt-Rivers and Mr. Passmore regard it as a homogeneous work, constructed at one time and with one object. They are both vague about its eastern termination, the one saying that it ran 'in the direction of Andover', the other that it ends 'somewhere near Andover'. They both consider that its object was to act as a defence for the whole south-west of the country, the former thinking that Bokerly Dyke may have been a comple-

3 Vol. lxviii, pp. xxxi-ii.

^{*} It is curious how people speak of 'the Wansdyke'. You never hear them say 'the Bokerly Dyke', or 'the Grim's Dyke'.

mentary work, the latter suggesting that the defences were completed by the 'low-lying watery valleys of the Anton and Test'. They both consider that in its course through the forest country south of Marlborough the defences may have consisted of an abattis of felled trees, rather than of a bank and ditch. But while General Pitt-Rivers has proved that, at the points where he dug, the dyke was Roman or post-Roman, Mr. Passmore takes the view that if it had been Roman, it would have been mentioned by the later Roman historians, while if it had been much later than early in the fifth century 'the Saxon records would have described its construction'. The latter finally points to what he believes to be a record of it in Gildas.

To take these points in their order, it is a fact that so far all the evidence obtained by digging, both in Wilts and in Somerset, suggests a Roman or post-Roman origin. Yet Wansdyke is such a vast work, some sixty miles long, and varies so in size and construction at different points, that any one who knows it as a whole would admit that it may be a composite work, constructed at different periods. That it actually varied in size is shown by sections across the ditch. As regards construction, in Somerset it incorporates one small camp, the Conygar at Portbury (its terminal point), three large ones, Maesknoll, Stantonbury, and Bathampton, besides many minor earthworks which have generally been overlooked. Leaving Somerset for Wilts it follows for some fourteen miles the Roman road to Cunetio (Marlborough) in a straight line, the only part of its course that is straight. Mr. Passmore's explanation that, when it departs from this straight line, it does so merely to adapt itself to the ground, does not explain why it should follow for some miles a road that went straight across country regardless of the contours of the ground. In its next section, where it winds across the downs south of Avebury, it attains its greatest size and is a most imposing work. But though three or four camps lie within a mile or two of it, it does not incorporate them and runs right over at least one minor earthwork. It then enters wooded country and appears to die out immediately west of Savernake Forest.2 Whether it continued through the forest is still uncertain. Some two miles east of the forest it again incorporates a big camp, Chisbury, and half-a-mile beyond this it branches into two. What appears to be the original branch runs on eastwards and ends near the base of the chalk escarpment under Inkpen Beacon, ten miles north of Andover. The other branch turns south and has been traced to the neighbourhood of Ludgershall, some nine miles north-west of Andover. It is almost

¹ Ib. ² But see a note as to this on p. 53 of this volume of the Journal.

certain that there was no extension of either branch in the direction of Andover. The object of the original branch was evidently to cover the open country between the valley of the Avon and the Thames-Kennet valley against attack from the north. The strongest part of the work runs across the open downland, where the upper reaches of the Kennet offered little or no obstacle to an advancing enemy. On either flank of this was forest, Bradon to the west, Savernake to the east. Where this branch terminated at Inkpen the Kennet valley would have been almost impassable and the end of the dyke may have rested on marsh.2 As for the branch that runs south, appearances suggest that this may have been thrown up after the original line had been turned to cover the flank, and to link up with the great camps and other works that guarded the east side of Salisbury Plain. The suggestion that the defences in forest-country would consist largely of timber is a very likely one, and the main problem here is whether there was any continuous bank and ditch to mark the line. As regards date, when we consider what very meagre records we have of events in Britain during the Roman dominion, and that the history of the Saxon period, prior to the introduction of Christianity, is almost a blank, Mr. Passmore's reliance on the silence of the records to help in fixing the date of Wansdyke does not seem very sound. As to his final point it would be both interesting and important if Wansdyke could be identified with the turf wall which Gildas says the Britons built across the island from sea to But the description does not apply very well to Wansdyke, which does not run from sea to sea, and is not built up of turf at any point where it has been cut through. Gildas, moreover, goes on to say that as the wall built by the Britons, being made of turf instead of stones, 'was of no use to that foolish people', they applied again to the Romans, who 'with the help of the miserable natives, built a wall different from the former of the same structure as walls generally'. There is no trace of Wansdyke being replaced by a stone wall, and it seems much more likely that Gildas, who wrote a century and a half after the legions left Britain, was introducing into his story a confused recollection of the two walls which we know the Romans built, the turf wall from the Forth to the Clyde, and the stone wall from the estuary of the Tyne to the Solway Firth.

We can point to at least two periods during the Roman dominion when a work such as Wansdyke might have been

2 See Wilts. Arch. Mag., vol. xlii, pp. 70-72.

This forest-country extended south at least as far as Wansdyke as late as the reign of Edward III. See Wilts. Arch. Mag., vol. xli, p. 408.

constructed to defend the country south of the Thames and Avon, especially the rich and populous district of Salisbury Plain, namely the troublous times following the year 181, when both walls were destroyed and a great part of the country overrun, and the even worse disasters in 367–8, when the Picts and Scots 'swamped all the defences of the north and west', and raiding bands penetrated as far south as Kent and to the gates of London. A point of some importance in connexion with the problem of date and origin is the fact that Cunetio and a long section of the road leading to it from the west were left to the north of and outside the Wansdyke line.

¹ See Roman Britain, by R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., pp. 34 and 38.

Notes

Archaeological work in Spain.—Mr. George Bonsor sends the following note: The duke of Tarifa and Denia—who is the owner of one of the best big game reserves in Spain, the celebrated Coto de Doña Ana, at the entrance of the Guadalquivir—invited Professor Schulten, of the University of Erlangen (Bavaria), and myself to an archaeological exploration, at his own expense, on what we suppose to have been the island of Tartessos, situated between two arms of the river, the Atlantic, and the marshes or Marismas, the ancient Lacus Ligustinus of Avienus.

To-day the Guadalquivir has only one outlet towards the sea. August of 1920 I traced the course of the other, the western arm, which was still indicated by a series of nine lakes between the sea and the marshes, a distance of 10 km. A great part of the island is at present covered by a thick pine-forest, and on the sea-board there is a double range of dunes, also quicksands in many places, where it would be impossible to excavate. But as we supposed that the celebrated *emporium* we were searching for would be on the opposite side, looking upon the Marismas, we started working in that direction at a place called El Cerro del Trigo, where there had been a Roman settlement of importance, judging from the numerous remains still appearing all over the ground. There we opened trenches and wells, discovering the foundations of many ancient buildings and two square basins specially used by the Romans for preparing their garum or for salting tunny. We know that many factories of those products existed all along the south coast about the middle of the second century A.D. We found also many graves of adults covered with slabs or with the flat tegulae, and, near those, groups of burials of children in amphorae.

Our object in turning over these ruins was to see if, among the building materials, we fell upon a sculptured stone, an inscription, or even a fragment of pottery of the fifth or sixth century B.C. which would confirm the existence of Tartessos in this neighbourhood. Unfortunately everything we found there was hopelessly late Roman, down to the fourth century A.D. The graves appearing always in the same direction, the head towards the north-west (magn.), belonged surely to some Christian cemetery; numerous small coins found in

the sand (not yet classified) recorded the last emperors.

Digging in this sandy ground was very easy work. Under a depth of one metre of clean sand comes 80 centimetres of Roman soil, with stones, bricks, fragments of rough pottery, ashes, etc. Lower down was 40 centimetres of damp sand, and immediately under this, at about 2.20 metres from the surface, was found the natural water-level.

Nothing but Roman remains had appeared everywhere, but the fact that one of the graves, formed with tegulae, was found partly under water seemed to indicate to us that since late Roman times the waterlevel had risen considerably, and in that case the ruins of Tartessos, of probably nine centuries before, would have to be looked for at

a greater depth under water.

On the last day of the excavations one of the workmen, who was a perfect práctico at finding coins in the sand, brought out a little ring of copper engraved inside and out with an inscription in Iberian characters. I myself compared those letters with the Turdetan alphabet given by Heiss¹ and Delgado²; but Schulten, after consulting Hübner³ and Zobel de Zangronis,⁴ is, I think, about to declare that the ring belonged to the Tartessians. I cannot say more for the present.

Implements from the Clay-with-flints of north Kent.—Mr. Henry Dewey sends the following note: At three localities in north Kent the clay-with-flints formation has been found to contain flint implements of palaeolithic form. Of these localities taken from west to east, the

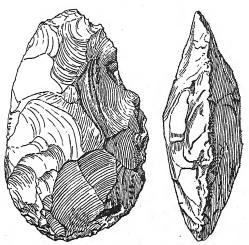


Fig. 1. Hand-axe found near Cudham, Kent $(\frac{2}{3})$.

first lies at $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Downe, the home of Charles Darwin, on the edge of a copse known locally as Little Molloms Wood (see 6 in. map, Kent, 28 NW.; I in. map, new series 27I, Dartford). The writer dug the hand-axe shown in the illustration (fig. I) out of the clay-with-flints. Heavy rain had ripped out a gully in this formation, and at a depth of 4 ft. from the surface a portion of the implement had been exposed. A lump of clay containing the implement was carefully removed with a trowel, and the

² A. Delgado, Nuevo método de clasificación de las medallas autónomas de España, Sevilla, 1871, 73-9.

3 E. Hübner, Monumenta linguae ibericae, Berlin.

¹ Aloys Heiss, Description générale des monnaies antiques de l'Espagne, Paris, 1870-1.

⁴ Zobel de Zangronis, Memorial numismático español, T. iv, v, pp. 208-307.

clay afterwards washed away, leaving the implement clean and unbroken. It is china-white with a porcellanous texture, and has sharp edges. The clay-with-flints from which the implement was dug forms part of a large area sloping northwards from the village of Cudham and is in no sense a 'downwash'. Prestwich' recorded implements from the neighbourhood but these were collected apparently from the surface.

The second locality lies about a mile west-north-west of Lullingstone church (maps: 6 in. Kent 17 SWW.; I in. sheet 271). Some grassland was broken up during the War, and numerous implements of the St. Acheul form were found by the labourers deep in the soil; they

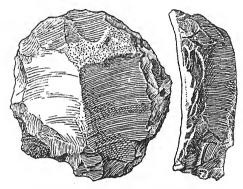


Fig. 2. Scraper found near Eynsford, Kent (2/3).

are patinated yellowish-white and some are 4 in. long. A local

fruit-grower took possession of all that were found.

The specimen shown as fig. 2 was dug out by the writer from a small pit in clay-with-flints about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Eynsford church (maps: 6 in Kent 17 SWE.; 1 in sheet 271). Its worked end was protruding from the clay at a depth of 4 ft. from the surface. The pit had then recently been dug, but the clay was dry and hard and the implement was with difficulty extracted. There is no reason to suppose that this small outlying patch of clay-with-flints has been disturbed. It forms a cap at the highest part of the divide between the Darent valley and the neighbouring Beesfield valley, and slopes northwards from 375 ft. to about 310 ft. above the Ordnance Datum. At about a mile to the south of this locality, in a field to the west of Bower Lane, a palaeolith of St. Acheul form was found by Prestwich.²

A general deduction may be made from these observations that, however originally deposited, the clay-with-flints of this Kentish area

belongs to the late St. Acheul and early Le Moustier periods.

Speculations as to the origin of the brown flint gravels containing eoliths have long formed the subject of controversy both as to their age and to their mode of formation, and the subject is full of paradoxes. Comparison with similar deposits elsewhere has not thrown much

¹ Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., 1891, pp. 130-45. ² Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., 1891, p. 133.

light on this obscure subject, and it is probable that no simple explanation is possible. The St. Acheul deposits of the river valleys show that the great rivers of southern England and northern France had cut out their terraced valleys down to present sea-level before Le Moustier times, and it remains to explain how plateau deposits could form simultaneously with these river drifts. Somewhat similar deposits on the Chiltern Hills were examined for many years by the late Worthington Smith with excellent results, and any hypothesis advanced to account for the St. Acheul deposits of the North Downs must take into account those of the Chiltern Hills.¹

In the latter instances there appear to have been long periods of quiet deposition of brick-earth in districts of which the margins were occupied by industrious communities of flint-workers. Their artifacts resemble in mineralogical condition and also in form the curious palaeolithic implements found at La Micoque, near Tayac in the Dordogne, France, and may be contemporaneous. They also resemble the implements found and described by Spurrell² at Crayford in the brick-earth pits nearly at present river-level but covered with deposits containing the warm water river-shell *Corbicula fluminalis* and *Unio littoralis*.

Two Late Neolithic vessels from the Thames.—Mr. A. O. Curle, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Scotland, forwards the following note: The two vessels, the subject of this note, are to be seen, respectively, in the British Museum and the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, and are both practically perfect. The general resemblance which they bear to one another, as well as the similarity of their technique, point to their having an identical provenance and to their possibly being part of the same find. Both are small, bowl-shaped vessels, dark brownish in colour, and formed of a fairly smooth hard body containing occasional small chips of grey flint, much blackened with the action of fire on the outer surface and, to a certain extent, immediately below the lip on the inside, and ornamented with a series of vertical zigzags, produced by the impressions of a 'comb' or short, notched stick. On both bowls, but more especially noticeable on the Edinburgh example (pl. XXVIII, 2), the lines of ornament have, in the first instance, been scored on the surface, while the clay was soft, with a sharp-edged tool. Though here and there similar scorings are visible on the British Museum specimen (pl. XXVIII, 1, and fig. 1), the 'comb' has been more deeply impressed on it, and the preliminary incisions have in consequence, in a large measure, been obliterated. In both cases a 'comb' of ten teeth appears to have been employed, the use of a 'comb' being evident from the regularly recurrent number of the deeper impressions, the distances apart of the impressions, and the uniform relation which all the impressions of a group bear to the incised line which they cross. The British Museum bowl measures 3 in in height and $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter at the mouth, while the wall is about $\frac{3}{10}$ in. in thickness. The rim is flat and the impressed markings are carried

² Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., xxxvi, pp. 544-8.

Archaeologia, vol. lxvii, 49, and his Man the primeval Savage.

over the lip and for a short distance down the inside. The ornamentation is very regular, the various zigzags being close and parallel to one another. The base is distinctly flattened.

This bowl was presented to the Museum in 1872 by Sir Wollaston Franks and is said to have been found in the Thames near Mortlake.

The bowl in the Royal Scottish Museum measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height and $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter over the mouth, while the thickness of the wall varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{5}{16}$ in. The rim is flat but has been pressed down while the clay was soft so that it overhangs the interior to a small

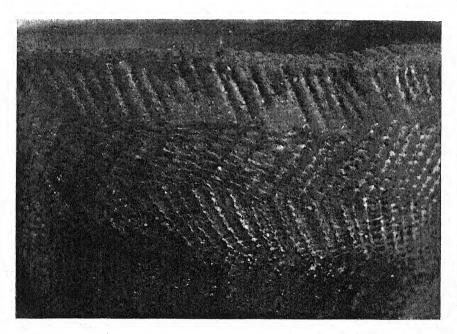
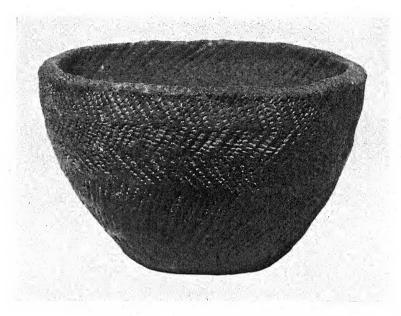


Fig. 1. Enlargement of pattern on Mortlake bowl.

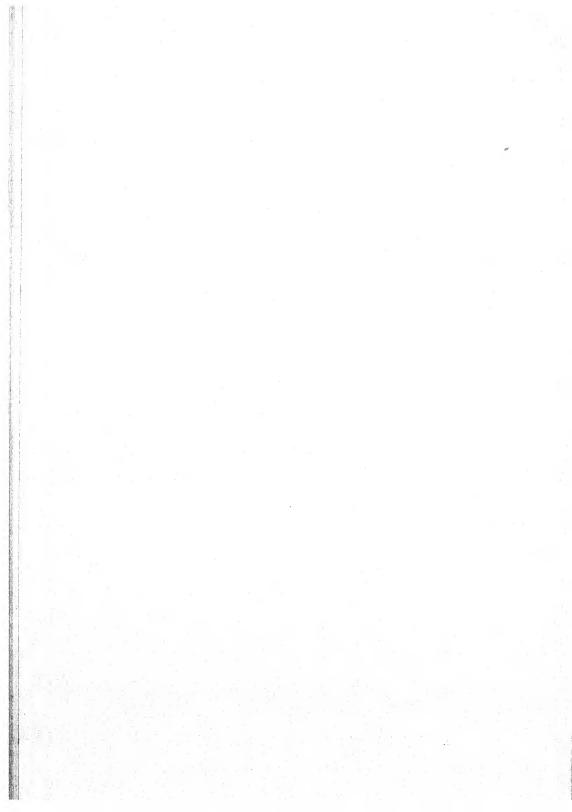
extent. Like the British Museum specimen, it has been ornamented with lines of impressed markings, but these have not been carried into the interior. The base of this bowl, unlike that of the other, is distinctly rounded, and it differs also in the manner in which the ornamentation has been applied. The impressions have not been made so deeply, so that the fine incised lines used to space out the pattern are rarely, if ever, obliterated. The regularity of the pattern, moreover, has been less particularly observed, and, in various places, has been blundered. There has been also a more evident intention to carry the zigzag pattern to the bottom than in the case of the British Museum bowl, where the lower section of the ornament almost resolves itself into a series of straight lines. This bowl was acquired by the Museum in 1908 from a London dealer, with the statement that it had been found on the site of a pile-dwelling in the Thames at Putney.



1. Neolithic bowl from Mortlake (British Museum)



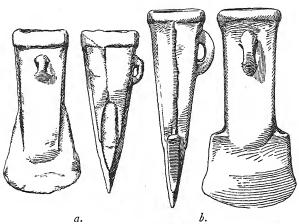
2. Neolithic bowl from Putney (Royal Scottish Museum)



NOTES

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Rare socketed celts.—A specimen from Weeke, near Winchester, has been submitted by our Fellow Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, and the opportunity is taken of illustrating beside it another of allied type from the Thames at Ditton, now in the British Museum. Sir John Evans (Bronze, p. 130) stated that 'socketed celts with a loop on the face instead of on the side are of exceedingly rare occurrence either in Britain or elsewhere', and he illustrated one in the Wisbech Museum, which was found with other bronzes at Whittlesea. The two here

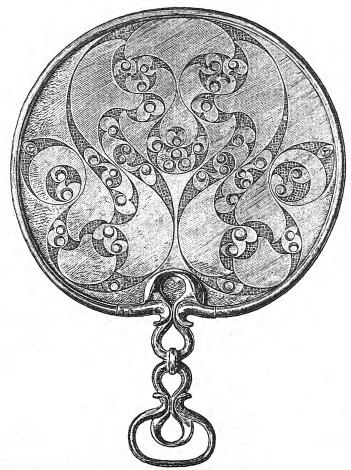


Socketed celts: a. Weeke; b. Thames at Ditton (2).

figured are much alike, brown with abraded patches pale green, with square mouth, tapering socket, and blade growing out of the socket laterally—a feature not so well marked in the Whittlesea specimen, which has, moreover, a round mouth. Both the present examples are small for use as axe-heads, being only 2.5 in. and 3.1 in. long; and the position of the loop suggests that they were mounted as adzes, that arrangement being more common among the winged celts (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xiv, 176; Bronze Age Guide, 2nd edn., fig. 124, right). The Abbé Breuil's paper on the Bronze Age in the Paris basin (L'Anthropologie, 1905, 165) contains no exact parallel, though his no. 101, with lateral loop, bears some resemblance to the Weeke bronze and is described as votive. He also figures a winged adze with loop on one face (no. 58), found near Abbeville. The publication of these two may bring to light other examples.

An Early British masterpiece.—The bronze mirror here illustrated which the National Art-Collections Fund has presented to the British Museum was found in 1908 during excavations for ironstone at Desborough, Northants., and was published by the Society in the following year (Archaeologia, 1xi, 338, pl. xliii). It is of kidney form, 10¼ in. wide, and with the handle is 13¾ in. long; engraved on the back of the reflecting surface is a flamboyant scroll-pattern, filled here and there with basket-pattern and occupying the space to perfection. The style

is familiar, as several fragments of smaller mirrors are preserved as well as other bronzes so ornamented; but the present example rivals the mirror found in a woman's grave at Birdlip on the Cotswolds, and now preserved in Gloucester Museum. In that case red enamel was added at both ends of the handle, but the rim is imperfect. The



Bronze mirror from Desborough, Northants. $(\frac{1}{3})$.

engraving on these two fine examples is not identical, but evidently of the same school and period, reflecting great credit on our native craftsmen, as nothing of the kind has been found abroad; and the art of La Tène, based on the classical palmette motive, here finds its highest development. As nothing was discovered in association at Desborough, an exact date cannot be given at present, but the excellent condition of the bronze suggests that, as at Birdlip, it had been buried with its owner and not lost or thrown away as worn out and useless. A brooch found in the Cotswold grave shows that such mirrors were

being produced during the lifetime of Christ, and to the same period belongs a brooch found in the same field as the Desborough mirror, but not necessarily in association with it.

Celtic brooch found in Kent.—Examples of British art in the Roman period are rare enough to deserve special attention, and by the kindness of Dr. Harold Wacher a bronze brooch, presumably found near Canterbury, is here illustrated. In type it seems about midway between the Celticized eye-brooch found with the Birdlip mirror (Archaeologia, 1xi, 341, fig. 9) and one of the famous Aesica specimens now at Newcastleon-Tyne (Archaeologia, 1v, 187, fig. 9). Without a connecting link of this kind their relationship would be difficult to demonstrate, but there



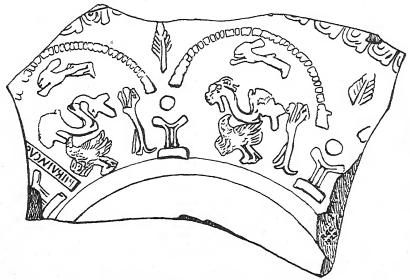
Celtic brooch found in Kent $(\frac{2}{3})$.

are a few smaller specimens in the same line of descent, and one from Hook Norton, Oxfordshire, is illustrated in *Proceedings*, xxiii, 407. This last is just the same length (2·4 in.) as the Canterbury brooch, and still retains the spiral spring which gave tension to the pin; but the expansion of the foot and the absence of the elaborate hook below the bow show that it is earlier than the specimen here figured, which in both these respects is nearer that from Birdlip. It is a heavy casting, now much corroded, with deep catch-plate and a spring-cover forming nearly half a cylinder, from the upper edge of which sprang the coil, the stump being visible in the illustration. On every ground the Canterbury brooch must be dated about A.D. 100.

Excavations at Pentre, near Flint.—Mr. Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A., sends the following note: In order to confirm records of finds there by Pennant one hundred and forty years ago, indicating a lead-smelting industry, some preliminary excavations were carried out in September last in a field at Pentre, near Flint, by Mr. Donald Atkinson and Miss M. V. Taylor, under the auspices of the Flintshire Historical Society and the Manchester branch of the Classical Association.

A single trench was cut which revealed remains of two furnaces, while fragments of ore, slag, and smelted lead made the purport of these structures, ruined though they were, sufficiently clear. A considerable amount of pottery was found which can be dated between A.D. 70 and 120. The datable evidence hitherto obtained of the lead-smelting industry in Roman Britain belongs to this period; for instance pigs of lead from Flintshire, two of which are in the Grosvenor Museum at Chester, are dated A.D. 74 and 76. The excavators hope to continue their work upon the site on a larger scale next year.

A Samian bowl by Pervincus from Felixstowe.—Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., sends the following note: The bowl here illustrated was found in or about the year 1913 by a workman digging a sewer in old Felixstowe. It was whole when he found it, but he broke it after discovery, and one fragment found its way into the hands of Mr. R. P. Clegg, who recently showed it to me. Fortunately this fragment not only retains on its surface enough decoration to permit



A Samian bowl by Pervincus $(\frac{3}{4})$.

the reconstruction of the whole vessel, but it also includes the potter's stamp. This is PIIRVINCVS stamped retrograde. The decoration is typically East Gaulish. It is a continuous arcade, each member of which contains in the centre a marine monster, above which is a small hare galloping to the left, below a standing eagle with its wings spread, and to the right an elongated galloping dog facing upwards. The arcading is composed of pelleted arches and stumpy columns, loosely fitted together; in the spandrels are single leaves. The fragment contains two complete members of the arcading, which is enough to show that it ran round the bowl without interruption or variation.

The interest of the bowl lies in the fact that works of this potter are exceedingly rare. He worked at Rheinzabern in Alsace in the Antonine period (Reubel. Römische Töpfer in Rheinzabern, p. 46), and Ludowici, Stempelnamen d. R. Töpfer in Rheinzabern, p. 101, informs us that his wares, as found at Rheinzabern itself, are decorated with arcading, leaves, circles, and small human figures. Even at Rheinzabern, however, very few specimens of his work have been found, and at other sites still fewer. It appears that he sent decorated bowls of shape 37, which is the only form he is known to have made, to the neighbouring Limes forts of Zugmantel, Heddernheim, and Alteburg, but I have been unable to find a single example of his work further afield except that now exhibited, whether in Britain or anywhere else.

The name Pervincus is a not uncommon Celtic name. It occurs twice on inscriptions in Britain, both times in a feminine form (C. I. L. vii, 693, from Housesteads, Pervinca; *ibid.* 743, from Chesterholm,

Pervica).

The decoration, as often happens on East Gaulish vessels, is strongly influenced by Lezoux models. The arcading itself is a Lezoux feature, and while the spread eagle is East Gaulish, the marine monster is a fairly close and quite unmistakable copy of the so-called dolphin which was widely used at Lezoux in the Antonine period by Albucius, Paternus, and their contemporaries (Déchelette, 1050-2).

The bowl was discovered together with a considerable quantity of Roman pottery, including a mortarium of white clay and some Castor

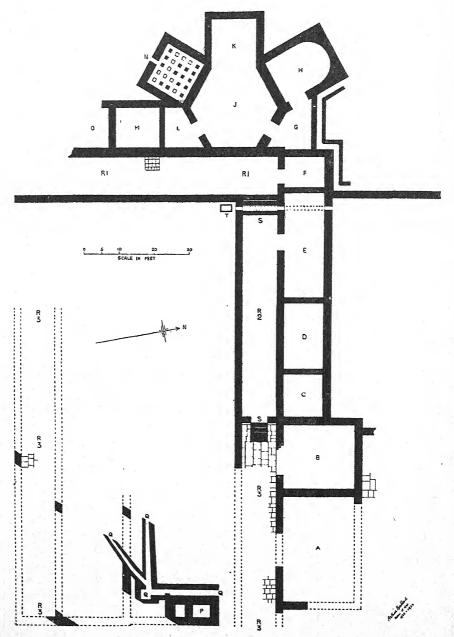
ware.

Roman house at Keynsham.—Dom Ethelbert Horne, F.S.A., sends the following report: The remains of a Roman house of considerable extent were uncovered during the summers of 1922 and 1923 at Keynsham, Somerset. The public cemetery is situated by the side of the modern high road that runs between Bath and Bristol, and is distant from the latter place about four miles. When the fields were purchased in 1875 for making this cemetery, a chapel was erected in the centre of the ground. In doing this the builders broke through a fine pavement, so that it was known at the time that Roman buildings existed on the site. In spite of this a steady destruction went on for more than forty years, graves being driven down through tessellated floors, and walls that came in the way being pulled out.

In June 1921 the writer, happening to see the gravedigger destroying a flight of steps, called the attention of the Parish Council to the matter, with the result that no further burials were made in this part of the cemetery, and permission was obtained to excavate the open spaces not occupied by graves. The direction of the work was undertaken by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., who throughout has made plans and

measurements, and he has been assisted by the writer.

A corridor running from east to west, 212 ft. in length and about 10 ft. in width, was first uncovered. It is marked R. 2, R. 3, on the plan. The lower or eastern end is entirely destroyed by graves, but sufficient remained to enable the walls to be picked up here and there between them. The upper half of the corridor is more perfect and has two flights of steps in it, S.S. in plan. At its western extremity it is joined



Plan of Roman house, Keynsham. The corridor shown on the left is the continuation of R 3 in the main building.

at right-angles by another corridor, R. 1, and this has been excavated to the distance of 82 ft. 6 in. to a point where it passes under the modern high road into a field beyond. Here trial holes have shown that it continues. The corridor at R. 1 has its floor intact for a short distance. It is of the usual guilloche and key-fret patterns in red, white, and blue tesserae. At R. 2 the same pavement exists, damaged by

graves and tree-planting.

On the north and west sides of these corridors some thirteen rooms, or parts of rooms, have been uncovered, several of them still retaining their tessellated floors. The room A in the plan, 30 ft. by 19 ft., has been almost destroyed by building the chapel on its site. Part of the floor is outside the modern building, and sufficient remains to show The rooms B, C, D, E, and F had no floors in situ, the design. the tesserae being displaced and mixed with the soil. Of the two triangular rooms G and L, only L retains a part of its floor. The great hexagonal room J is 24 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and was evidently roofed in a single span with the tufa blocks found in quantity on the floor. The centre of the pavement is nearly perfect and has a geometrical design in many shades of blue, buff, and red, formed in very small tesserae. Sufficient of this floor remains, extending from the centre to the wall on one side, to reconstruct this beautiful design in plan. Adjoining J is the room K, having a fair amount of its floor intact. It is a complicated hexagonal design, with a central mask. The room H, 16 ft. 4 in. by 12 ft. 3 in., has an apsidal end and some fine pavement. There is sufficient of it left to show the complete design. N is a hypocaust of the ordinary pattern, the pillars being made of bricks 14 in. square. On one of these bricks is a very distinct print of the nails of a sandal, some finger-marks, and the pad of a dog. At T there is a stone tank with a curious drain by the side of it, which passes under the second step of the main corridor and through the room E beyond.

A quantity of pottery of the usual types has been dug up, but not much Samian. On one piece of Samian is the potter's name, BELATULLUS. On the inside of the bottom of a circular dish of coarse black ware is roughly scratched the word UNICA. Several bronze ornaments of the usual types have been found, and also a barbed bronze fish-hook $\frac{7}{8}$ in. in length. Some ivory pins with decorated heads, and crucibles and moulds for casting small ornaments, have also been recovered. The coins, about fifty in number, date from the

middle of the third century and are all bronze.

It is hoped to continue the excavation of this fine house next summer, when the buildings that are in the field mentioned above will be explored, if sufficient funds are forthcoming to pay for labour and to compensate the owner of the land.

A Roman altar found near Godalming.—Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., sends the following note: The Rev. H. M. Larner, Rector of Bushridge, reports the discovery at North Munstead of a stone, $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $20\frac{1}{2}$ by 14 in., hollowed out on one side for use as a feeding-trough and bearing a Roman inscription on the opposite face. From a photograph it is evident that the stone is an altar whose size has been reduced

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by trimming the top and cutting off the bottom, so as to render it suitable for use as a building-stone: while so used, the inscribed face has been worn down as by the tread of feet. Later, the stone has been adapted for a feeding-trough. The inscription, as legible in the photograph, runs:

DEO COCIDIO COH I AELIA

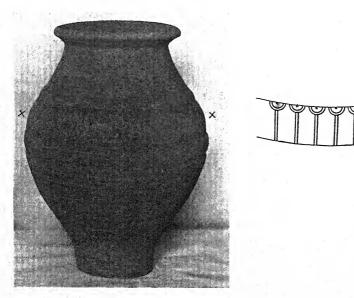
.... IN IVS
5 VALERIANVS

Deo Cocidio coh(ors) I Aelia [Dacorum c(ui) p(racest)? Ter]en[t]ius

Valerianus [trib(unus) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)].

Some name like Terentius or Iuventius is indicated. The stone can only be derived from Birdoswald, where numerous inscriptions of the kind were for centuries visible on walling-stones, pig-troughs, and so forth; it was no doubt brought to Surrey by some traveller and lost. It is not, of course, conceivable that the First Dacian cohort can have dedicated an altar at or near North Munstead.

Rare pottery from Kent.—The vase (see illustration) exhibited to the Society on 13th December by Major Powell Cotton was found, about



Vase from Kent and detail of ornamentation.

1904, in Epple Bay Avenue, midway between the railway and the sea, and about a thousand yards east of Birchington station, on the north coast of Kent. It is of soft grey ware, 10\frac{3}{4} in. high, and still contains burnt human bones. Cremation was practised in Kent not only by the Early Iron Age people (as at Aylesford and Swarling) but also by

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the Romans and Romanized Britons during the first two centuries of the occupation; and the character of the pottery suggests the period of transition, about the middle of the first century. It has two low cordons, between which is a zone lightly incised with a pattern found also later in local imitations of Samian (forms 30 and 37, as Brit. Mus. Guide to Roman Britain, fig. 128); and below the cordon round the bulge is roulette-pattern (engine-turning) 31/4 in. deep. The base is slightly hollowed, and there is a rather concave bevel within the lip. as if to accommodate a lid, the outside diameter of the mouth being 55 in. Cordoned vases of this form have been traced back to the Early Iron Age, but the decoration is generally found on ware with lustrous black surface (due to a layer of bitumen). Examples in the national collection have been catalogued by our Fellow Mr. Walters (M 2670, etc.); and others are described by Mr. Thomas May, F.S.A., in The Pottery found at Silchester, p. 171, pl. lxxi, types 163, 164, which are classed as Belgic Terra Nigra. An urn from Ramsgate, with the same decoration and cordons, was illustrated in this *Journal*, iv, 54.

Medieval pottery from Cheam, Surrey.—Mr. W. H. Norman sends the following report: An extremely interesting lot of medieval pottery has been unearthed at Cheam, Surrey, including a kiln and a wide range of vessels of various descriptions. The discovery was the result of building excavations. The matter was reported to Mr. C. J. Marshall, F.R.I.B.A., and by arrangement with the Onyx Property and Investment Co., Ltd., he was able, with assistance, to obtain the whole collection.

The kiln is of 'basket' formation and is constructed of clay, the ribs and shoulders being moulded on wattles and resting in an elliptical bed of the original clay about 5 ft. below the ground-level. The length is approximately 7 ft. and the width 5 ft., and the height from the bottom of the flue trenches to the top of ribs 2 ft. 5 in. When the ground was opened the conditions generally had undergone so little change that the odour of burnt wood in the channels surrounding the kiln was as pungent as if the furnace had been working within recent times. Very little trace of the kiln floor was found, but it is evident that a complete floor existed, to judge from the discovery of fragments of partly glazed tiles, to which are attached portions of broken bases and other glazed parts of vessels baked on them.

It appears that the find is actually a pottery waste-heap, as each example is slightly defective either as a result of faulty workmanship or unsuccessful baking. At the same time, in view of the extraordinary condition of the bulk of the vessels, the potters must have been extremely exacting in their work. There are hundreds of specimens, but years of work would be necessary to associate all the fragments and to complete

the proper forms.

From the completed and partially completed specimens it has been possible to tabulate whole series of examples, including pitchers, flagons, jugs, bowls, dishes, measures, and crucibles. The last-named are of particular local interest, as an historical reference has been found in which mention is made of the valuable crucible clay of Cheyham or Cheam.

The flagons and pitchers and many of the smaller vessls are in part decorated with green glaze, apparently a preparation of galena, and a fair proportion are ornamented with rudimentary decorations of circular, fern-leaf, and other naturalistic designs. The material used appears to have been oxide of iron in view of the monochrome red of certain types and the greyish-black of other examples in which the colouring matter received different treatment in the baking.

A specimen of great interest is in the form of a pitcher with a 'bunghole' about 2 in. from the base. The diameter of the base in this example is about 10 in. and the height of the vessel is approximately 15 in. The base is convex, and in three places at the edge the clay has been moulded by pressure of the fingers, with the possible intention of making the vessel more steady by counteracting the convexity. If this was the intention, however, it cannot be regarded as successful, and one is led to regard the finger-marks as serving a decorative

rather than a utilitarian purpose.

There is a wide range of handles, some of which are dowelled and some 'skewered'. The latter were fastened from the outside, as the clay remains in a rough state on the inner surface owing to the fact that the necks of the vessels are too narrow to allow any manipulation. Various designs occur of straight and wavy lines and small holes, where the clay has been punctured, but in no examples are the handles coloured. It appears possible that flints were used for the lineal part of the ornamentation, some worked flints having been discovered at the level of the pottery.

The bulk of the examples are assigned to the fourteenth century, but at least two exceptions are noted, the first being a decorated flagon, an example of which in the British Museum has been classified as thirteenth century; the second a costrel, a very richly glazed example, regarded as of sixteenth-century origin, which was found above the

level of the floor of the kiln.

An excellent series of drawings has been executed by Mr. J. A. Pywell, M.S.A. It is understood that a fully illustrated booklet is in course of preparation, in which will be included diagrams, drawings, and photographs, and a descriptive analysis of the various examples of which I have given but a very brief account.

The Hampshire gravels.—In view of the abundance of palaeoliths in the Pleistocene deposits of the Hampshire coast, it is not surprising that several attempts have recently been made to explain and classify the beds and their contents. Attention was called to the subject in this Journal, iii, 145; and two important papers have appeared since, based on local research. In the Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, xxxiv, part 4, Dr. L. S. Palmer and Lt.-Col. J. H. Cooke give diagrams of pit-sections and flint implements, and definitely adopt the view, held by many abroad and a few in England (first, perhaps, by Clement Reid), that the upper beds were deposited at the same time on all the terraces. In the case of the Southampton Water series, the alluvium containing neolithic and 'transitional' flints, the upper brickearth (apparently of La Madeleine date) and the upper Coombe-rock are common to the terraces at 100 ft., 50 ft., and 15 ft. respectively

above sea-level, all being due to the action called ruissellement by Professor Commont. But the authors further see much parallelism in the deeper beds of the terraces, which appear to begin with St. Acheul types and continue till the time of Le Moustier, account being taken mainly of unrolled specimens that may reasonably be assumed contemporary with the beds in which they are found. But 'the oldest forms of St. Acheul artifacts occur usually above the 100-ft. level and below the 150-ft. level' (above the water-level of the river-valleys), Mr. Henry Bury, in his presidential address to the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia (Proc. P. S. E. A. iv, 15), notices a discrepancy between English and French experience with regard to the St. Acheul level. He is not alone in believing that 'the main sculpture of the land-surface, including the formation of most of the terrace-platforms, was effected before the palaeolithic period, to which a large portion of the plateaugravels belong; and even the older gravels, above the palaeolithic horizon, have been much modified by subaerial action'. This last conclusion may explain the presence of implements in gravel at the top of the New Forest, the disturbing element being the melting of ice and snow on a gentle slope. The address deals with the late Clement Reid's work on the Hampshire gravels, and connects the plateau and terrace deposits of the Bournemouth district with variations in the sea-level and the former existence of a Solent river, before the chalk was breached between the Isle of Purbeck and the Needles.

The origins of civilization.—In the Edinburgh Review of January 1924 is an article by our Fellow Mr. O. G. S. Crawford on recent books based on the theory that Egypt was the home of ancient culture, which radiated in all directions and to immense distances. As might be expected, the Archaeology Officer of the Ordnance Survey brings maps to bear on the subject with deadly effect, and exposes a good many weaknesses in the arguments of Professor Elliot Smith and Mr. W. J. Perry, both now of University College, London. In opposition to the theory that civilization was spread by travellers in search of gold, copper, tin, and flint-bearing chalk, English statistics show that in many important 'megalithic' regions, said to have been frequented by these prospectors, there is no connexion between monuments and minerals. It was necessary to point out that in Britain the builders of megalithic tombs, such as dolmens, were long-headed natives of the neolithic period, whereas the cists (kistvaens) contain the remains of round-headed invaders, known as the Beaker people of the Bronze Age; but Mr. Crawford overstates his case with regard to Egyptian shipping and exports. Nilotic vessels traded to Lebanon as early as 3000 B.C.; Egyptian products reached Crete about the same time; and Rhodes, Asia Minor, Cyprus, and Greece were not content with imitations of Egyptian work in 'Phoenician times'. But this hardly affects his main argument, which concludes the article: 'Writing did not originate in Egypt, but was brought there by the Dynastic race. Social and other customs were peculiar to Egypt and were not copied elsewhere. Astronomy, divisions of time and the calendar, our commercial system, these hark back to Babylonia rather than to Egypt. Generally speaking, it was Egypt that copied from Babylonia rather than the

opposite. Indeed, it is to Babylonia that we must look for the origins of civilization.' Arguments on the other side, published in L'Anthropologie, xxxii, 93–128, were noticed in this Fournal, ii, 412.

Alabaster Tables.—Mr. C. L. Kingsford, F.S.A., sends the following note: A definite reference to the export of alabaster tables from England in the fifteenth century seems sufficiently noteworthy to be put on record. In the London Port-Book for 1450-51 (Customs 73/25) there appears under date 17th September 1451: 'De Johanne Brome pro ij tabulis cum imaginibus labastr., et v p[eces] alabastr., xxs., xijd.' The figures represent the supposed valuation and the subsidy (one shilling in the pound) payable. The master of the ship was Cornel Johnson, possibly a Fleming.

Archaeology in China.—Dr. J. G. Andersson is responsible for two recent works that might easily escape notice in England: The Cavedeposit at Sha Kuo Tun in Fengtien (Palaeontologia Sinica, series D, vol. i, fasc. i), and An early Chinese culture (Geological Survey of China. Bulletin no. 5), both published in 1923 at Peking. They are written both in English and Chinese and are well illustrated, one coloured plate being included in the former. Excavation shows certain similarities of culture in spite of the distance which separates the sites, for Sha Kuo is in Manchuria not very far from the sea, and the other is at Yang Shao in Honan. Not only are the two cultures closely connected but they also show, as Dr. Andersson has pointed out, a clear relationship with the Anau culture, and therefore very much increase the known range of polychrome pottery which so many peoples were making in the Near and Middle East between 4000 and 1500 B.C.; and the latter date would apparently agree with Dr. Andersson's dating in China. In any case the culture is pre-Chinese and may throw valuable light on the history of that country when it becomes better known. The work has been undertaken by the Geological Survey of China, who have also made an extensive collection of stone implements from these and other sites. In spite of the numbers collected, up to the present no palaeolithic implements have been found and, it would appear, no true neolithic culture. At present we are confined to a study of the Chalcolithic period, and Dr. Andersson and the Directors of the Survey are to be congratulated both on their work and the method of publication. It would have been an advantage for bibliographical purposes to indicate more clearly on the title of the monograph that the cave-deposit also concerned archaeologists.

Obituary Notice

Leland Duncan.—Leland Lewis Duncan died at Lewisham on the 26th December 1923, aged 61. He had for some time been in poor health, but so sudden an end was quite unexpected and came as a great shock to his friends.

Born at Lewisham on the 24th August 1862, Duncan was educated at the local Grammar School, and later on, in the year 1910, he published

a history of that school under the title *History of Colfe's Grammar School*, with a life of its founder. On leaving the school he entered in 1882 the Civil Service, being appointed a clerk in the War Office, and there he remained till his retirement in 1922. He steadily improved his position in the office, his services being recognized by an M.V.O.

in 1902 and an O.B.E. later.

From his earliest years Duncan took much interest in matters archaeological, and coming under the influence of Challenor Smith was led to see how much matter of great human interest could be extracted from wills. In the 'eighties Challenor Smith was engaged in the teeth of much opposition in arranging and preparing a proper index of some of the wills and probates under his charge at Somerset House, and in 1893 his index from the earliest date to 1558 was published by the British Record Society in their Index Library, of which Duncan was one of the general editors. It was soon seen that that index was a model of its kind, neither too jejune nor too copious, and it had an immediate and great success. Duncan's interest in wills, once aroused, never waned, and to the month of his death he was constantly copying or making précis of them, hoping eventually by the help of them to provide much material for future historians of Kent. He often in his later years regaled his friends with anecdotes of how he used from his earliest days there to slip out of the War Office at luncheon time and make his way to Somerset House and copy a will or two, and his accounts of the various adventures he had at Somerset House in that connexion were very diverting.

He was elected a fellow of this Society in 1890 and was a most regular attendant at our ordinary meetings, though he does not seem ever to have read a paper or made any communication to our Society. He mainly confined his attention to matters relating to Kent and, having been elected a member of the Kent Archaeological Society in 1887, his communications were for the most part made to that Society and Archaeologia Cantiana is enriched by many articles from his pen. That Society had a high estimation of his special gifts and took the unusual course of issuing in 1906 an extra volume called Testamenta Cantiana, consisting of extracts from various fifteenth- and sixteenth-century wills, giving details of great interest concerning Kentish churches, all those relating to West Kent being contributed by Duncan. Mr. Hussey collaborated with him for East Kent. This admirable volume has not as yet been flattered by any imitation on the part of

archaeologists of other counties.

It is not perhaps the place here to speak of his personal qualities, but it may be sufficient to recall his modest demeanour so striking in an antiquary of such attainments, of his ever ready help to any who might apply to him for assistance in their antiquarian pursuits, and of that lovable disposition which makes his loss so hard to bear by those who were privileged to know him intimately.

RALPH GRIFFIN.

Reviews

Westminster Abbey, the Church Convent Cathedral and College of St. Peter, Westminster. By HERBERT FRANCIS WESTLAKE, M.V.O., M.A., F.S.A., Custodian and Minor Canon of the Abbey. Two volumes. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xxxix + 272: xi + 273 - 518 + lix. London: Philip Allan, 1923.

In the present century a flood of fresh light has been thrown on the abbots and monks of Westminster, the church and other buildings of the abbey, in a series of monographs and papers, all by Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, Sir William Hope, Mr. Lethaby, Dean Armitage Robinson, Dr. Pearce, Dr. M. R. James, and Mr. Westlake, with the exception of the Rev. R. B. Rackham, who contributed a valuable paper on the nave to the *Proceedings of the British Academy* through Dean Armitage Robinson. After his latest book on Westminster under Abbot Islip, a man of singular charm and capacity, Mr. Westlake decided that his own best contribution to future progress was a general history of the monastery and its buildings; it would reveal to a wider public the extraordinary interest and fascination of the new knowledge and would also indicate the gaps which remain to be filled. Our deepest gratitude is due to Mr. Westlake for these two large volumes, which have been lavishly illustrated, and published by Mr. Philip Allan in the most sumptuous form, which befits the unique position of Westminster Abbey in the history of the nation and of the empire.

Although the monks of Westminster had such opportunities for noting contemporary events, very few of them were moved to write history. The oldest manuscript of the *Flores Historiarum*, to 1265, was written at St. Albans, and taken mainly from the works of Matthew Paris; it was continued at Westminster in various hands, and was therefore formerly attributed to Matthew of Westminster, an entirely imaginary person. The fourteenth century chronicle of a monk named John of Reading was edited by Professor Tait in 1914. In the middle of the fifteenth century another monk, John Flete, compiled a history of the monastery to 1386, which has been edited by Dean Armitage Robinson. But the great wealth of the medieval records which were put in order by Dr. Edward Scott, more than atones for the poverty of the chronicles. Much more has been gleaned of the lives of the abbots and individual monks than of those of any other English monastery. Every Benedictine monastery had its own Book of Customs supplementing the Rule of St. Benedict, and the Westminster Customary, compiled in the middle of the thirteenth century, was edited for the Henry Bradshaw Society in 1904. All these sources have been laid under contribution by Mr. Westlake.

With the help of the large coloured plan of the monastery it is possible to realize the great advance in our knowledge of the history of the building of the church to which he has devoted a series of chapters. It is recognized that Edward the Confessor's church did not end in an ambulatory with radiating chapels as was generally believed in the last century, for acting on a suggestion from Mr. Lethaby, Dean Armitage Robinson has shown that the abbey church of Jumièges, with its three parallel apses, was the model from which Westminster was imitated. However, Mr. Westlake gives strong ground for believing that the ambulatory was added at a later date before the building of the Lady Chapel, which was begun in 1220 and completed at the expense of the monastery. His discovery of a document in the Westminster cartulary called the 'Domesday', the assignment of a yearly rent by the son of the late Master Henry de Reyns, mason, warrants his decision that Master Henry, Henry III's master mason, came from Reims. It is a weighty contribution to the question whether Master Henry was a Frenchman, or an Englishman who was sent to France to study the cathedral church of Reims and other buildings, and it is an excellent instance of the value of a record when the evidence of architecture is disputed.

Several chapters are given to the history of the different buildings of the monastery and of the obedientiaries or officers who were in charge of them. Mr. Westlake is right in stating that 'sedere ad skillam' means simply to preside at the common table in the refectory, and not to be promoted to the senior table. In Les fraternités monastiques Dom Berlière has noted four instances of foreign monastic confederations in which this privilege was conceded to the abbot of another house. The site of the misericorde adjoining the refectory on the south was identified by excavation in 1921. There is a slight misapprehension about the use of this building, in which, since the thirteenth century, monks had dishes of meat which were not allowed by the Rule in the refectory. The tendency was to desert the refectory, and in the Constitutions of 1268 issued generally to monks in England by Cardinal Ottoboni, as papal legate, it was decreed that two-thirds must take their meals in the refectory, and archbishops and bishops attempted to enforce it at visitations. At the general chapter of the Benedictines in 1300 a decree was made that every head of a monastery could give dispensation to his monks to eat meat as it seemed good to him. In altering the proportion of monks to half in the refectory and half elsewhere, Pope Benedict XII was obliged to recognize a further relaxation.

At the southern end of the cellarer's building was a tower known as 'The Black Stole', and Mr. Westlake observes that the exact meaning cannot be determined. In the plan of 'Part of the monastic buildings' in The Abbot's house at Westminster, by Dean Armitage Robinson, there is not only a 'Blackestole Tower', but the two southern bays of the cellarer's range are marked as 'The Blackestole' from the description in the grant to Bishop Thirlby in 1541, and it is suggested that the building may have been used for keeping the cellarer's tallies, and the Black Stool may have been where he sat to take receipts and cast his accounts. In a survey of the buildings at Abingdon in 1554, for the purpose of calculating the lead on the roofs, the Abbot's lodging, the Star Chamber, and the Black Stoole, are mentioned in succession. At Ely, in 1541, a building called the 'Black

Hostre' adjoined the cellarer's building; in 1349 it appears in an account roll as 'nigrum ostelarium', and it has hitherto been accepted as a hostel for the Black monks, i.e. Benedictines and Cluniacs of other houses who sought hospitality. Is it possible that the Blackestole or Black Stoole at Westminster and Abingdon had the same So far as can be discovered, no other building was set apart for them in either monastery, and although according to the earlier customaries of both houses, they slept in the dormitory with the monks, a change was perhaps made in the fourteenth century when many Westminster monastic offices were rebuilt by Abbot Litlington. Westlake has given no account of the guestmaster and the provision for hospitality, a notable omission. His conjecture that there were no very striking differences in the duties of the sacrist in Benedictine houses might be supported by a comparison with the Sacrist Rolls of Ely, edited by Archdeacon Chapman. The sacrist of Westminster had a unique source of income, the letting of seats for coronations. In 1445, at the coronation of Margaret of Anjou, he let the Great Campanile for £5 6s. 8d., erected stands in the cemetery of St. Margaret's which brought in £2 9s. 8d., and even took the windows out of the sacristry and the church to make more places for spectators. Mr. Westlake's reconstruction of the plan of the Norman infirmary and the rebuilding in the thirteenth century is most interesting and valuable. The destruction of the beautiful St. Katherine's chapel is a conspicuous instance of the materialism of the sixteenth century. No special room was built at Westminster for a library as at St. Albans, Christchurch Canterbury, and Gloucester, and no catalogue has survived except of the 115 volumes which were received after the death in 1376 of Cardinal Langham, who was so generous a benefactor of the monastery in which he spent over twenty years of his life.

Mr. Westlake points out justly how little credence is to be attached to the attribution of the tomb, illustrated in plate III, to King Sebert, and he might have added that in 1308, according to the contemporary Annals of St. Paul's, some of the monks transferred the body of King Sebert 'de veteri in suam novam basilicam'. It is certain that when Edith, the widow of Edward the Confessor, died at Winchester in 1075, she was buried at Westminster next to her husband, but it would be better to give the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle or Florence of Worcester as a reference, instead of Hoveden, who wrote a hundred years later; there is a curious story that she went to the monastery of Chaise-Dieu in Auvergne, where she was cured of leprosy by the abbot, and after her death at Chaise-Dieu she was buried in the church. Her tomb, a monument of the fourteenth century, is still pointed out as of special interest to English travellers, and Monsieur Emile Mâle has referred to it in a recent work. On the other hand it is difficult to believe that the head of St. Benedict ever left France to become a relic at Westminster. Mr. Westlake notes that Edward III gave it to the monks in 1355, with a reference to Walsingham's Historia Anglicana. St. Albans chronicler got the fact from the Westminster chronicler, John of Reading, including the wrong date, June 30, 1355, which was also repeated by Flete. The real date of delivery was July 5, 1358 (Rymer, Fædera, III, 398). The bones of St. Benedict had been

enshrined at the famous Benedictine monastery of Fleury, or St. Benoît-sur-Loire, about twenty-five miles south-east of Orleans, since 655, when one of the monks brought them from the ruined and deserted monastery of Monte Cassino. There is nothing in the history of St. Benoît-sur-Loire by the Abbé Rocher, or apparently in other records, to warrant a belief that Edward III got possession of the head of the saint. But the authenticity of the relic was not questioned, and Flete mentions an indulgence attached to it of eleven years and

forty days.

On p. 288 it is stated that the precise mode of election of the prior of Westminster has not survived, but it is probable for many reasons that it followed the Canterbury mode, by which is meant St. Augustine's, though the indexer interprets it as Christchurch. This suggestion of a method of indirect election by the monks, who finally chose three monks, of whom the abbot nominated one to be prior, conflicts with the direct evidence given in 1436, and quoted correctly on p. 143, that it had hitherto been the custom for the abbot to nominate five, seven, nine or more of the monks to elect a new prior, and for the abbot to confirm their choice. In the bull Summa Magistri, issued in 1337, Benedict XII united the two Benedictine Chapters of Canterbury and York, and directed that a convenient place should be chosen for the meeting; it was in 1338 that the abbots of St. Albans and St. Mary's York agreed on Northampton as in the middle of the kingdom. Most of the subsequent chapters were held there, but Oxford was chosen in

Mr. Westlake has paid tribute to the conspicuous excellence of the work of Richard Widmore, the chapter librarian, whose *History of Westminster Abbey* was published in 1751. But he has not checked some of Widmore's statements in the light of modern research. It is not a fact that Abbot Walter was 'sequestrated' from using his mitre by Cardinal Huguzon after the quarrel for precedence between the two

not a fact that Abbot Walter was 'sequestrated' from using his mitre by Cardinal Huguzon after the quarrel for precedence between the two archbishops in 1176. It is clear from the Gesta Henrici II (Rolls Series I, 405) that on February 24 the Cardinal suspended the abbot from the right to wear his mitre and the prior from entering the choir, because he was not received with sufficient reverence, whereas the Council at Westminster before which the archbishops quarrelled, was summoned for March 14. In 1335, as Dr. Pearce has noted, the licence from the King to Abbot Henley was not to go to Oxford for seven years for purposes of study, but to reside in universities or places of sound and flourishing learning, whether abroad or at home, on condition that he avoided Scotland and any country at war with the king, and in 1336 he was allowed to nominate two attorneys in England for seven years on the ground that he was going to pursue his studies across the seas. He was a president of the general Benedictine chapter in 1340 as well as in 1338 and a diffinitor in 1343. Widmore's statement that in 1437 Edmund Kyrton, when prior of Gloucester Hall, Oxford, was sent by the university to the papal curia, need not be qualified by the suggestion that it is not confirmed by any record at Westminster; he made it on the authority of so excellent an antiquary as Anthony Wood and the precise reference is Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis (1674), p. 216.

On p. 144 Mr. Westlake observes that the vacancy caused by Abbot Harwden's death 'was filled by papal provision, though no reason can be assigned for such a departure from custom'. It was due to Henry VI's weakness, as in the numerous similar instances of papal provisions to episcopal sees during his reign. The reason why the mode of election of Kyrton's successor, George Norwich, is 'not known'. is that he, too, was provided, as is shown by the entry on the Patent Roll in 1463. The entries on Patent Roll, 14 Ed. IV, pt. 2, enable Mr. Westlake to write that Abbot Estney was elected by the convent, whereas Widmore and the Victoria County History maintain that he was provided by the pope. Both statements are justified and neither is complete; the monks hurriedly elected Estney, but the pope had evidently again reserved Westminster, and formally provided Estney three months later. Edward IV recognized the provision, and before he issued a mandate for the temporalities to be restored, Estney renounced the words in the papal bull which were prejudicial to the

Mr. Westlake's sympathy with the monks is so strong that he has identified himself completely with their interests, and has quite unconsciously become a partisan. It is not possible to give a complete account of various disputes without studying other records besides those at Westminster. Several documents in the Lincoln register of Grosseteste (Canterbury and York Society, X), throw a different light on the quarrels with the bishop about the appropriation to the monks of the rich benefice of Ashwell. The account of the quarrel between the abbey and the bishop of Worcester about the exemption of the dependent priory of Great Malvern is very special pleading. The documents in Bishop Giffard's register, printed in 1725 by Canon W. Thomas in Antiquitates prioratus Majoris Malvernie, are a most serious indictment of the Abbot of Westminster. Archbishop Peckham was within his rights in asking even exempt monasteries to produce evidences of their claims to hold parish churches for their own uses or to draw pensions from them. Mr. Westlake does not mention that at the consecration of the bishop of Rochester in 1283 in the cathedral church of Canterbury, the sacrist of Westminster threw a large hard roll into the Archbishop's face, and was not unnaturally excommunicated for his insulting behaviour. A reference to the Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London would have qualified John of Reading's jealous assertion in 1358 that Queen Isabella had intended to be buried at Westminster, but was led astray by the Friars. Their choir was built with money given by her aunt, Margaret of Valois, and at her death a further sum of £700 was given by Isabella for the completion, and it was natural that she should desire to be buried in their church.

It is rash to assume, in the absence of any record, that Wolsey found little upon which to comment in his visitation of Westminster in 1518, for Polydore Vergil suggests that he created a good deal of disturbance in the monastery. It was probably in 1520 that members of the Order of Black Monks, assembled in London by the Cardinal's orders, notified him that they had read the book of his statutes and that many of the rules ought to be received by all good monks, but others were too

austere for those times.

It is greatly to be desired that a second edition should be published in a cheaper form, without the costly illustrations, but if possible with all the valuable plans. A few errors should be corrected: the date given in the Flores Historiarum III, 73, which was written by a contemporary Westminster monk, for the death of Abbot Ware, 'about the feast of St. Andrew', and quoted again in the Annals of Worcester, must be preferred to December 8, which is given by Flete in the fifteenth century. On p. 82 Abbot Crokesley was not sent to Pontigny, but he was sent abroad on a secret mission because the king wanted to go on a pilgrimage to Pontigny. It is certain that he was not elected on the date of the canonization of Archbishop Edmund Rich, which was decreed on January 11, 1248. On p. 33 Osbert de Clare was sent on a visit to Ely, not on a visitation; as the bishop of London had no jurisdiction over the nunnery of Kilburn, the use of 'visit' on p. 50 is ambiguous. The right of visitation was reserved to the abbot of Westminster, and the injunctions issued by Richard Crokesley or Richard Ware are entered in MS. Add. 8169, B. Mus. and have escaped notice. On p. 389 the attribution to the imaginary Matthew of Westminster should be corrected. The foot-notes require some revision, a number of page references are missing, and when a document has been printed, that reference should be given as well as the manuscript, e.g. chapter IX, note 10, should be English Historical Review, 1922, pp. 83-88, and note 22, Widmore Appendix, 191-201; chapter IX, note 22, should be Hoveden II instead of I; chapter XI, note II, should be Wylie I. A complete bibliography would be a very welcome . Rose Graham. addition.

City Government of Winchester from the Records of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries. By J. S. Furley, M.A. 10×6½; pp. 196. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1923. 14s.

One of the hopeful features of the last few decades has been the increased interest taken in municipal records and the deepening sense of responsibility for their preservation as part of the national heritage. Gradually it is becoming understood that the history of the nation as a whole and of its institutions is inseparably linked with the history of the great cities and indeed of the individual parishes. While any local history is of value, and while it is important that any records going back to medieval times should be calendared or, if of special interest, published in full, it is obvious that this applies more particularly to the records of a city such as Winchester, which has occupied a position of peculiar significance in the life of the nation from Norman times. Mr. Furley has made good use of the opportunities which he has had for examining the municipal records at Winchester and also those of Winchester College. His aim, however, has been a greater one than merely to give a very interesting and readable account of this city. In a good many ways he has used the conditions which applied to Winchester to illustrate aspects of the life of the larger cities generally, such as the growth of the position of Mayor, the place occupied by the Gilds in the everyday life of the citizens, the way in which taxation was administered. His chapter on 'The Townsman' is one of great interest, for what he says about the life of the Townsman in Winchester

would in some respects represent the civic life in London or Oxford or

other large towns.

Speaking generally, Mr. Furley's work has been well done. His appendix, containing a transcript of the important documents, is carefully prepared, and the illustrations from Mr. F. A. Grant's photographs are admirably clear. I notice a few blemishes, which indicate an inaccurate reading of proofs or a slightly slip-shod style: e.g. (p. 147) 'unless he his(?) willing '; p. 145, 'last sputter of war '-a rather curious phrase; p. 140, 'anything that hand could be laid on.' But these are venial faults, which do not much affect the value of the book. not sure that Mr. Furley has not been led astray over bull-baiting (pp. 153, 154): he has noticed the Winchester by-law that the flesh of a bull should not be sold unless he had been baited, and he assumes that this implies bull-baiting or bull-fighting in the accepted sense of the word. Perhaps Mr. Furley does not know that an almost identical by-law existed in other towns, including Leicester and Cambridge, and probably others. In Cambridge, according to Miss Mary Bateson, the prohibition was against selling 'the flesh of bulls, unless they are baited or fed with grass in a stall'. The word 'bait' is a good old English word meaning 'to cause a creature to bite for its own refreshment' (N.E.D.), or in other words, to feed; and I feel doubt whether a case has been made out for the sport of bull-baiting being the real meaning WALTER SETON. of this curious enactment in Winchester.

A Guide to the Manuscripts preserved in the Public Record Office. By M. S. GIUSEPPI, F.S.A. Vol. I. 11×7; pp. xxiv+411. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway. 1923. 12s. 6d. net.

Much has been done in the last few years to assist the serious worker in the field of British historical records. The third edition of Scargill-Bird's well-known Guide in 1908 was much needed, and as a subject-guide to the contents of the Public Record Office it will have a permanent value. More recently the first volume of the Repertory of British Archives, edited in 1920 by Dr. Hubert Hall, has provided a most valuable handbook for those who are specially concerned with the study of diplomatic. In the volume now issued by H.M. Stationery Office we have the fruit of ten years' careful and painstaking labour on the part of Mr. Giuseppi, to whom the thanks of all historical students and archivists are already due, and to whom such thanks will be even more cordially rendered when he is able to complete his work by the production of Volume II.

In deciding the system upon which this new Guide was to be prepared, Mr. Giuseppi and his colleagues came to the wise conclusion that the most scientific method and at the same time the most generally useful method—not always or necessarily the same!—would be to group the records under their class titles, instead of under subject-headings. The editor explains in his introduction that Volume I contains the judicial records and such records as have been removed to the Public Record Office under the countersigned warrant specified in the Act [viz. 1838]. The reason why Volume II will be so eagerly awaited is that it will deal chiefly with the Records of the State Paper

Office.

Not the least valuable feature of this volume will be found in Mr. Giuseppi's concise and scholarly subsidiary introductions dealing with the nature and origin of the Superior Courts of Law, Records of the Chancery, the Exchequer, the Court of King's Bench, etc.

Those who are at times under the necessity of consulting seals for genealogical or heraldic purposes will learn with satisfaction from p. 347 that a general descriptive catalogue of all the seals of special

interest preserved in the P.R.O. is in course of preparation.

Reference must finally be made to the index prepared by Mr. D. L. Evans. The value of a work of this kind depends almost as much on the index as on the main contents. Nearly sixty pages have been devoted to the index, which has been carefully and scientifically done. Some people think that an index can be made anyhow and by any one. This index can be tested by selecting any subject in which one is interested and looking up the references: and it stands such a test well.

May Volume II appear soon! WALTER SETON.

The Bearing of Coat-Armour by Ladies. By Charles A. H. Franklin. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xvi+144. London: Murray. 1923. 12s.

It is remarkable that heraldry should be regarded as a subject on which any one who is capable of reading is also capable of writing. No research or knowledge of original sources is considered necessary; it is sufficient to make a re-hash of the statements found in modern text-books, without attempting to verify them. The one original contribution to this book appears to be the statement (on p. 79) that 'John, Earl of Eltham (sic), second son of Edward II, bore England without (sic) a bordure of France, denoting his descent from a French mother'. Mr. Franklin is a devout worshipper at the shrine of the College of Arms and a profound admirer of the Prophet of the Heralds, Mr. Fox-Davies. We are therefore treated to the statement that, 'Any man who is lawfully entitled to bear arms is not, and cannot be, a commoner, but is a nobleman', and are given a full price-list of the College of Arms and of the cheaper rival establishment presided over by Ulster King of Arms.

By an unconscious stroke of humour Mr. Franklin demolishes at one blow the shrine before which he would have us join him in worship. On p. 73 he portrays the armorial bearings of 'Geraldine Susan Maud, daughter of J. E. G. de Montmorency, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), Barristerat-Law, Quain Professor of Law, University of London, a Cadet of the noble House of de Montmorency (Viscount), (Arms recorded in Ulster Office; pedigree in Ulster Office and College of Arms)'. The arms, which are as 'genuine' as the payment of fees can make them, are based on those of the great de Montmorency, whose name the Irish family of Morres assumed in 1815 on the strength of a pedigree which has received the official blessing, but of which Dr. Round does not hesitate to say, and to prove conclusively (Feudal England, 519-27), that 'a more impudent claim was never successfully foisted on the authori-

ties and the public'.

The book is not redeemed by its illustrations, as the author is almost entirely lacking in artistic discernment: almost—not quite, for although he assures us that 'Any one who is really entitled to arms should avoid

paintings done outside H.M. Offices of Arms', he very rightly denounces the design issued by the College of Arms for the 'married achievement of Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles', and rejects the 'utterly grotesque' official design for the arms of the Duke and Duchess of York. It is perhaps as a subtle proof of the danger of employing unofficial draughtsmen that he reproduces a feeble drawing of the arms of Lord Lascelles, in colours, with the intriguing motto, *In solo Deus salus*.

L. F. SALZMAN.

The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region. By CYRIL FOX, Ph.D., F.S.A. With illustrations, sketch-maps, and five coloured regional maps. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xxv + 360. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1923. 31s. 6d. net.

Dr. Fox's work fulfils a long- and sorely-felt want in the archaeological literature of this country. It has long been recognized that the Wash constituted throughout early times one of the principal gateways through which continental invasions and influences penetrated England. Only now for the first time has the wealth of material from the southern Fens and the country around their southern fringe been brought together in a sufficiently comprehensive manner to allow us to realize the full significance of that gateway. Now and again, as perhaps is only natural in a work which ranges from Neolithic times to the Conquest, one may feel that certain points have not received the attention that they merit, but that is a defect—and it is only a small one—that can easily be remedied by more specialized studies, for all of which this valuable survey must serve as a constant work of reference.

The book is, however, no mere bald survey compiled of strings of facts and references. The material collected by Dr. Fox (and we feel that very little can have slipped his notice) has been used as a text for a thesis in which he seeks to prove that the distribution of the remains, when set out on a map or series of maps, is the mirror of the geographical and economic conditions of the age to which they severally belong, while at the same time it reflects in a vivid manner the gradually increasing dominance of early man over his physical environ-This is particularly well illustrated by a comparison of the Bronze Age with the Late Celtic and Roman on the one hand and with the Anglo-Saxon on the other. The advances into the forested area which become marked in Roman times are checked by the arrival of a people who, though in other ways advanced, were mainly agriculturists and were instinct with much the same needs as their predecessors of the Bronze Age, with the result that their settlements tend to concentrate at the same centres.

These and other such points are admirably brought out by the five excellent maps, one for each period (Neolithic, Bronze Age, Late Celtic, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon), handily inserted in a pocket in the cover of the book. They are clearly printed in three colours, green for the forested areas, white for the open country, and brown for the fenland, with distinctive marks for the various classes of archaeological remains.

The Neolithic period is briefly treated, but is interesting as furnishing

evidence of a subsidence of the Fens towards its close. Signs also appear of trade, which, in the author's opinion, reached Cambridgeshire from the south-west along the Icknield Way. As an instance greenstone celts like those found in Brittany are cited, but, though they were certainly imported into the Cambridge region, is it certain that they came from Brittany? At one time the Breton examples were thought to be importations from elsewhere, but it is now known that a vein of rock of the same mineral character as that out of which the celts were made occurs in the Arzon peninsula, where Tumiac, the source of the finest collection, is situated.

In the Bronze Age the same trade-route becomes more manifest, but clearly Dr. Fox tends to favour the view that the Wash was probably the most important entrance for the beaker people, and even goes so far as to hold that Wiltshire received its beaker influences by that route. Right or wrong as that may prove to be (and he is more than probably correct in his estimate), the Atlantic trade-route to which he constantly refers plays no part in the beaker invasion.

Important arguments in favour of a modification of Montelius's chronological system for the Bronze Age of the British Isles can hardly fail to commend themselves to English archaeologists. The typological basis of Montelius's system suits well for Scandinavia where invasion was non-existent or negligible during the period in question, but a quasi-historical division such as Dr. Fox proposes seems to fit in better with a well-marked change discernible in our Bronze Age remains around 1000 B.C., a change which is associated with the coming of a people bearing leaf-shaped swords, here identified with the Goidels.

The division here suggested consists of two phases, the first subdivided into three periods, (I) Transition, 2000–1700 B.C.: (2) Early, 1700–1400 B.C.: (3) Middle, 1400–1000 B.C.: and the later phase or Late Bronze period from 1000–500 or 400 B.C., based, like that of Montelius, on the types of implements. The rich series of hoards from the second phase are particularly noteworthy.

The statement (p. 27) that 'cremation is almost unknown during the beaker phase of culture' is misleading. That beakers are not usually found with cremation burials is true, but, as the Derbyshire material proves beyond all shadow of doubt, cremation was quite common in some parts in the Early Bronze Age to which the beakers in the main belong.

The Iron Age of this region has produced important remains, only a few of which can, unfortunately, be illustrated. They cover most of the phases known from Hengistbury and other southern finds, though the finest pedestalled urns seem to be wanting. Some of the restorations of pottery (particularly plate xvi, figs. 5 and 6) are unconvincing and, it would seem, hardly justifiable. The period is chiefly interesting because the finds can to some extent be correlated with the great dykes which traverse the chalk ridge north-east of Cambridge. Dr. Fox has personally interested himself in attempts to solve the problem of these dykes by excavation, and with the aid of the archaeological material surveyed in this work, such as the distribution of British coins and the absence of La Tène pottery in Norfolk, makes out a good case for

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regarding these dykes as constituting the tribal boundary between the Iceni and their southerly neighbours. He has also brought together much material to add to the steadily growing *corpus* of finds which point to trade-connexions between this country and southern Europe and the Mediterranean during this period.

It is not clear why the Fen Ditton sector (p. 126) should be separated from the Fleam Dyke itself. Was it not purposely devised to flank on the Cam instead of on one of its tributaries, in order to use the short stretch of the Cam as far as the Fens as an additional line of defence, preventing passage down the river to the rear of the position?

The Roman period has little to mark it off from its counterpart in other parts of the country, though fine objects have from time to time come to light. Its chief interest is the evidence it affords that the existence of Cambridge begins with the engineering of the great road across the forest westwards to join the Ermine Street, and that the effective occupation which these roads connote is of first century date, while the southern Fens and the north-eastern portion of the district remained un-Romanized for some further period. In place of the complete Romanization of Britain Dr. Fox prefers the idea of strong Roman centres radiating influences which often no more than touched the Celtic population. The survival of Celtic burial in mounds, accompanied by Roman objects, which is here particularly well brought out, is a case in point.

Dr. Fox's theory of the gradual encroachments on the forest-belts by peoples of advancing culture leads him to doubt the wide cornlands which Haverfield suggested to explain certain scattered homesteads east of Cambridge. He seems to be justified in this contention, for, in proportion to the population of Britain at the time, surely sufficient open land existed wherewith to supply all its needs and also that surplus which gave Britain a name as one of the granaries of the

Empire.

Anglo-Saxon archaeology is particularly indebted to Dr. Fox for his lucid survey of the remains of this important period. Too many of the rich collections from the cemeteries of the district come unfortunately from unscientific excavations. The result is the loss to archaeology of many important facts for the correlation and dating of the objects discovered. This is the more deplorable, since the cemeteries chiefly affected are those from which come the relics to which the term 'Anglo-Saxon' is peculiarly applicable. The author has spared no pains to disentangle the records of past diggings on the various sites in the Barrington and Haslingfield areas, with a resultant gain to any further study. The chief points brought out are: (1) the marked difference between the remains from the cemeteries west of the Cam or close to its right bank south of Cambridge and those from the district north of the Fleam Dyke, which now becomes the boundary between the East and Middle Angles; and (2) the unusual phenomenon of the occupation of a strategic point of intersection of the Roman road-system at Cambridge itself.

Of one point, it would seem, Dr. Fox has failed to comprehend the full significance by reason, largely, of an obsession for the term 'Middle Angles'. This, like all other distinctive tribal names in this period, must surely belong to the time when the regional divisions crystallized out of the elements of which the invaders were originally composed. However much the term is applicable to the inhabitants of the Cambridge area in the seventh or even in the latter half of the sixth century, it is far from certain that such a title can properly be used to label the first occupants of the district. The first hundred years were a period of unrest and movement, and the strong Saxon tinge in the relics from the cemeteries south of the Fleam Dyke and from those round Northampton and Bedford can hardly be interpreted otherwise than as meaning that an original Saxon element was later overlaid and dominated by one of Anglian stock. The later comers would seem to have stabilized themselves as Middle Angles under their own chieftains and to have formed an entity distinct from the East Angles, with whom, however, they had culturally much in common. Just as the Romans were unable to suppress everything Celtic, so the Saxon survived in what became an Anglian atmosphere.

The connexion of the Cambridge region with the Upper Thames valley, for which the Icknield Way once more furnished the line of intercourse, is daily becoming more and more apparent, and further investigation will show that the cessation of the ties between the two districts—and the long brooches cited by Dr. Fox, from East Shefford, Berks., fall exactly within the compass of the period involved—synchronizes with that very stabilization which gave birth alike to the

tribal names of West Saxons and Middle Angles.

The book is clearly printed, with subsidiary details of finds and remarks such as are usually placed in foot-notes interpolated in smaller print in the text. This method simplifies reading, but emphasizes the fact that more often than not the foot-notes are material inserted as an afterthought, since here the portions in smaller type are frequently indistinguishable from the matter in the main text.

There are useful appendixes of beakers, bronze hoards, and barrows, an extensive bibliography and index; the illustrations, except the frontispiece, are fairly satisfactory, but the arrangement of the plates

in the Anglo-Saxon section leaves something to be desired.

Textual errors are few. I have noted: p. 27, l. 8, 'Plate II, 2' should be 'Plate I, 2'; there is a misplaced comma in the foot-note on p. 254, and on p. 221, l. 22, should not 'north-east' be 'south-east'? E. T. LEEDS.

The Miracles of Henry VI. By RONALD KNOX and SHANE LESLIE. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$; pp. ix + 224. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1923. 12s. 6d.

Several years ago the Provost of Eton gave us a reprint of John Blacman's memoir of Henry VI. Blacman was for a time the king's spiritual director, and the account of his 'meekness and good life' is, for this reason, of great value. In his notes, Dr. James drew attention to the existence, in the British Museum, of two MSS. of the king's miracles. One is plainly a copy of the other, and it is upon the original, once the property of Cranmer, that Father Knox and Mr. Shane Leslie have based their text. They give twenty-three miracles in full, and Father Knox provides an excellent translation.

The pious intention of the editors is hardly disguised. They are anxious that the canonization of the Founder of Eton and King's, interrupted first by Tudor parsimony and then by the break with Rome, shall be carried to completion after the lapse of four centuries. They would echo the versicle and response which follow a hymn in honour of the king: Veniant ad te qui detrahebant tibi: et adorent

vestigia pedum tuorum.

Miraculous power is, of course, the true seal of saintship. On one occasion, we are told, the body of an anti-pope began to work miracles; the wonders, however, soon ceased and were never repeated. In the case of Henry VI, the pilgrimages and miracles began while his body still lay at Chertsey, but it was the canons of Windsor who really organized the cult, and it was John Morgan, the dean (afterwards bishop of St. Davids), who got a learned clerk to compile in the accepted manner the official account of the miracles. It is useless to discuss how far these stories are constructed on a basis of fact or what is the value of the marginal annotations in the MS. (probatum, non reperitur, etc.), which suggest some kind of investigation at a later date, perhaps in the reign of Henry VIII. Father Knox is bold enough to say: 'It will easily be seen how unusually strong is the evidence in favour of these alleged miracles, except for those who disbelieve in ecclesiastical miracles on principle.' But among the 'proved' miracles are several cases of children restored to life after fatal accidents, and to any one familiar with medieval hagiography the stories as a whole present no distinctive features. One, at any rate—the story of a deliverance from the gallows—possesses a long ancestry.

There are no such good tales as those which enliven the pages of Caesarius of Heisterbach. The liveliest story describes the plight of two carters who had an accident with a barrel of wine which they were conveying from Reading to Aylesbury. The cart fell over and the barrel burst. In their distress, which is elaborately pictured, they 'prayed and besought the Father of mercies and God of all comfort. More especially they asked to be helped by the patronage of the blessed and glorious King Henry and put their whole hearts into that

prayer'. It is unnecessary to describe the happy ending.

The MS. throws some light on the social and religious practices of the day. Football is regarded by the chronicler as 'a game, abominable enough, and in my judgment at least, more common, undignified and worthless than any other kind of game'. Reference is frequently made to the 'bending of coins', which accompanied the promise of a pilgrimage to Windsor, where the coins were offered at the tomb, just as they were offered long before to Simon de Montfort at Evesham. Another curious custom, which is mentioned also in the Miracles of St. William of Norwich (ed. Jessopp and James, p. 210), was that of measuring the sick person's body, length and breadth, and making a waxen candle according to the measurements, for an offering to the saint. Some kind of sympathetic magic evidently underlies the custom.

The editors have found some traces of the liturgies used to commemorate the king. In addition to prayers, there are a few hymns,

three of which are in the familiar sequence-measure popularized by Adam of St. Victor.

It is to be hoped that the editors of the present work may be rewarded by seeing as the fruit of their labours the canonization of the gentle king, of whom Dr. James has beautifully spoken: 'The evils which his weak rule brought upon England have faded out of being: the good which in his boyhood he devised for coming generations lives after him. Pro eo quod laboravit anima eius, videbit et saturabitur.'

F. J. E. RABY.

Hornchurch Priory; a Kalendar of Documents in the possession of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. With an introduction and an index by H. F. WESTLAKE, M.V.O., M.A., F.S.A. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$; pp. 152. London: Philip Allan & Co. 1923. 7s. 6d.

The Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, are to be congratulated, not only on their choice of Canon Westlake as editor, but on their public-spirited enterprise in printing this Kalendar. It is to be hoped that other colleges of the older Universities, whose collections of muniments are still unpublished, will be disposed to follow an

example so useful and so welcome as this.

The days are happily over when the apparent plums were alone extracted from a collection of this kind. For documents which have the first appearance of minor importance often provide material of surprising value. In this volume every document in the collection of 547 is described; and in every case, we are glad to note, the names of all the witnesses are included. Our only regret is that the documents have been printed, not in some kind of chronological order, but in accordance with the somewhat casual numeration which had previously been given to them. This disadvantage can, however, be overcome to some extent by a careful use of the index.

These documents relate mainly to the Essex property held by the alien priory of Hornchurch, the sole dependency in England of the Hospital of St. Nicholas and St. Bernard of Montjoux; and the greater part of the collection is of earlier date than 1391, when the priory had shared the fate of many other alien houses, and William of Wykeham had licence to purchase its possessions and grant them to New

College.

Comparatively little was known of the origin and history of the priory before 1898, when Dr. J. H. Round printed in the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society* an interesting account of the royal charters then available and of other points arising therefrom. He laid at rest the confusion which had actually occurred through a misrepresentation of the 'Abringes' of a papal bull of 1177 as Avranches in Normandy instead of Havering in Essex. And he suggested that the origin of the foundation may be traced to the fact that Henry II's envoys to the Emperor Frederick in the winter of 1158-9 probably crossed the Alps by the pass of the Great St. Bernard. He also made the prophecy, now fulfilled, that 'further records, doubtless, will come to light in time'.

In this collection there are three original grants by Henry II, the first of which Canon Westlake dates as almost certainly belonging to

August 1158. Hitherto, although Tanner appears to have known of the New College archives as relating to Hornchurch, these grants have only been available from confirmations or from an inspeximus of 1285. In addition to the royal charters and confirmations there are many grants by local benefactors. These with their relevant title-deeds and the subsequent leases made by the priory provide splendid material in local and field names. There are allusions to the Prior's Inn in London-within-Aldgate, which, as stated by Stow, lay on the south side of Fenchurch Street, although it is somewhat disappointing to find no documents relating to the property known as the Savoy, which was granted to the priory by Peter of Savoy, uncle of Queen Eleanor, and shortly afterwards sold by the brethren to the queen for the sum of £200. Other documents indicate the site of the priory, hitherto unknown, and to some extent the nature of the buildings. possessions of the priory in 1391 are detailed in the grant by the provost of Montjoux to William of Wykeham.

If any proof were needed of the value of this volume in increasing our knowledge of Hornchurch Priory it would be sufficient to point to the fact that, as recorded in the account given in the *Victoria County History*, the names of only eight masters have been previously known to us; while the list, compiled by Canon Westlake from the New College documents, numbers no less than nineteen. This is only one example of a number of interesting points, not excluding the vexed question of the origin of the name of Hornchurch, which are discussed by the latest historian of the parish church, Mr. C. T. Perfect, in the

light of information gathered from the Kalendar.

CHARLES CLAY.

Curia Regis Rolls of the reigns of Richard I and John, preserved in the Public Record Office. 10\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}; pp. ix + 668. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway. 1923. £2 net.

The printing of these, the earliest of our Plea Rolls, was begun as far back as 1835, when the old Record Commission published two volumes of transcripts under the title of *Rotuli Curiae Regis*; later on the Pipe Roll Society printed several rolls of the reign of Richard I; the present volume continues the work down to the end of the second

year of John.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of these early rolls: for the topographer and genealogist they contain much valuable material, while to the student of the development of English law they are a mine of information. As the able editor, Mr. C. T. Flower, M.A., F.S.A., an Assistant Keeper of the Records, points out in his preface:— 'They belong to a period when the common law was still being evolved out of the common sense of the king's justices and many points of procedure were still in course of settlement.'

Where most of the cases are those of private litigation we cannot expect to find much of public matters; there are a few casual references, however, the most interesting of which is that the absence of William de Mowbray, a defendant, in 1198, was explained by the fact that he

was detained at Vienna as a hostage for Richard I.

The most frequent causes of action relate to claims to or connected with land, advowson of churches and last presentations, tenures and services, and so on, but there are many others in respect of debts, seizure and detention of chattels, &c. Among the curiosities is the case of a lady's action against two men who 'had made her a nun' (p. 178), and there is another in which a defendant accused of murder offered 'to make a monk' for the soul of the murdered man (p. 395).

We get some interesting details of the judicial duel, which was sometimes asked for by the parties and sometimes ordered by the court. In one case the Prior of Coventry protested—perhaps as a cleric he disapproved of the practice—but he was compelled to agree. He would not, of course, fight himself, but would appear by his 'champion', as indeed did most of the other persons concerned. It does not appear whether, under certain circumstances, the litigants themselves could be compelled to fight, but the fact that certain excuses were accepted suggests this. These excuses were, being under or over the age-limit (which is not stated), a broken leg, and being maimed; two stout fellows, who claimed exemption on the last ground, put in as a saving clause, 'unless they recovered in the meantime'. The champion was often hired, and apparently could be objected to on this ground. In one case (p. 100) the champion of William de Ponte des Arch' complained that after he had knocked down Robert Bloc's champion, Robert himself picked up his fallen champion's club (baculum) and hit the other man on the head with it. Robert denied the story, and referred to Adam the clerk, who was present on behalf of the sheriff, those who kept the 'ring' (campus) and the record of the county court, and added that both champions were hired. The sheriff was ordered to bring the record to Westminster, and the like order was made in another case, from which we may perhaps infer that most, if not all, of these duels took place before the county assembly. One fortunate champion seems to have married the daughter of his principal, a lady, and to have received the reversion of the land recovered (p. 185). A sporting touch is provided by an order of John to the justices to postpone a certain duel, because he, John, wished to see it himself (p. 279).

Mr. Flower is to be complimented most warmly on his transcription and editing of these records, a task which any one who has personal knowledge of the rolls will admit to be one requiring the utmost skill. patience, and scholarship. His index of subjects is a veritable achieve-He has developed and extended a system, used for some time past in the Record Office publications, of grouping the subjects into general headings, with copious cross-references. Thus, the student of real property law will find all his references under the general heads of Custom, Dower, Final Concords, Inheritance, Manors, Tenures, and Services, Villeinage, etc., while for those interested in church history there are the headings, Ecclesiastical Affairs, Pilgrimages and Religious Vows, and Religious Houses. But it is the legal procedure section which mostly excites our admiration; under appropriate general headings there is a really remarkable analysis of the contents of the volume, from which one could write a treatise on the principles and practice of the law in the year 1200, without much outside help. It is greatly to

be hoped that this excellent plan will be followed in all future Record Office publications.

Lorica, by the way, should be translated 'shirt of mail', not 'breast-

plate'; were breast-plates known so early as 1200?

W. PALEY BAILDON.

Die Ältere Eisenzeit Gotlands. Von OSCAR ALMGREN und BIRGER NERMAN. 12½ × 9½; pp. ii + 152 with 48 plates. Stockholm: Ivar Haeggström, 1923.

Long has Scandinavia stood in the front rank of archaeological research, the work of its scholars being marked by that extraordinary thoroughness, critical reasoning, and sanity of judgement which make it such a valuable contribution. The present volumes are no exception to the rule. Initiated by Almgren, by whom the first volume was completed in 1914, the second part has recently appeared under the same authorship in collaboration with Dr. Birger Nerman, and the joint authors are to be heartily congratulated on the successful termination of their work. It is to be hoped, however, that the termination only applies to that period of Gotland's past with which these volumes are immediately concerned, and that we may see a further survey on similar lines of the material from the island's later Iron Age, which is one of peculiar interest and extraordinary richness.

The present admirable survey, excellently illustrated by numerous plates and figures in the text, serves to emphasize once more the great value of these works on regional archaeology as a means of arriving at a true estimate of the area in question during any given period. The rich material from a large number of graves, cemeteries, and other finds preserved in the National Museum at Stockholm has been submitted to a critical study, and allotted to the various subdivisions of the older Scandinavian Iron Age according to the chronological scheme evolved long ago by Montelius. The process, of which these volumes are the record, has led to numerous interesting observations, particularly in regard to Gotland's relations to the Scandinavian mainland and to

its nearest continental neighbours.

For the first two periods from the sixth to the middle of the second century B.C. the material is somewhat sparse, due in part to the cessation of hoards such as characterize the late Bronze Age, and in part to the scantiness of the grave-finds. But there is also reason to believe that a marked deterioration in the climate from the close of the Bronze Age caused a considerable migration from Scandinavia southwards. The little that remains, however, of these early periods is distinguished by a marked independence. Such external relations as exist are strongly in the direction of north-west Germany, and these relations become even stronger in Period III, when the great cemeteries, some of which continue in use down to the end of the older Iron Age and beyond, come into being. The late Bronze Age rite of cremation, partially superseded by inhumation in Period I of the Iron Age (a change for which no certain explanation is offered), comes back once more to its own.

In Period IV, the so-called Roman Iron Age, the finds from Gotland exceed those of any other part of Sweden, but in contrast to the earlier periods there is less independence and less variety of forms. The orien-

tation of foreign trade now shifts to the southern shores of the Baltic, and imports become more numerous, chiefly from Bohemia, the seat of the Marcomanni, from whom also the rite of inhumation, taken over by them from the Celtic Boii, rapidly spreads northwards to the island where it becomes a feature of this and the subsequent periods. To the latter part of this period belong the large finds of Roman denarii, mainly of the second century, which have been brought into connexion with the southward movement of the Goths. Through these Goths settled in South Russia the Gotlanders acquired various industrial techniques, certain types of ornaments, and a knowledge of the runes. From A.D. 300 onwards, however, these relations break off, and the external connexions swing back once more to north-west Germany, probably as a result of the gradual evacuation of north-east Germany by kindred Gothic folk. Thus the archaeological material under review presents a vivid picture of the commercial intercourse between the island and its neighbours over a period of some 1,000 years, and to the ebb and flow of these connexions there corresponds an increase or decrease of cultural independence as illustrated by the material relics of the island's inhabitants.

But the value of a survey such as this is yet more strikingly emphasized by the deductions which the study of the archaeological remains allows to be made in regard to the southward migration of the Goths. It has generally been held that they started from the island of Gotland itself. But the authors briefly show—and the subject is developed at length by Nerman in an article entitled 'Goternas äldsta hem' (Fornvännen, 1923)—that this theory is untenable. The date of the ingress of the Goths into the Vistula region lies traditionally around the Christian era, and yet this is the very period when a gradual but marked increase becomes apparent in the finds from the great cemeteries in Gotland, in addition to which the types of graves in the two districts differ considerably. But in Östergotland, on the mainland of Scandinavia, the graves resemble those of north-east Germany, and though the material exactly datable in the centuries immediately before and after the Christian era is not very large, yet the scarcity of graves of this period in the large number of cemeteries scientifically explored in Ostergotland points to this part of the mainland as the more probable source of the migration. E. T. LEEDS.

Vol. VII, Edward III, 1356-1368. 10\frac{1}{4}\times 6\frac{3}{4}; pp. iv + 547. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway. £2 net.

The translated text and the index have been prepared by Mr. M. C. B. Dawes, B.A., of the Public Record Office. The Fine Rolls are mainly concerned with private persons and their property, and consequently this volume, like its predecessors, contains little relating to public affairs. There is an interesting item in 1368, showing that Prince Galeazzo, lord of Milan, paid Edward III 100,000 florins of Florence for contracting the marriage of his daughter, Violante, with the king's son, Lionel, Duke of Clarence.

One would like to know the result of the hunt in 1358 for gold and silver mines in Devon; apparently none was known, for the lessees

were authorized to dig in the hills, and country, and desert places, to find mines, but so that they dug not in gardens, nor under houses. There was a somewhat similar roving commission in 1364 to search in Ireland.

Many of the entries are tantalising in their omission of detail, as, for example, the case of treasure-trove, in 1368, at Great Billing, Northants, where a pot was found in the earth, with money in old sterling to no small amount.

Mr. Dawes gives a very interesting list of services due from various tenants-in-chief. Besides the well-known services of castle-guard and finding soldiers in war-time, there are others of less usual character. Sir John Dengayne, of Dillington, held lands at Pytchley, Northants, by the service of hunting and taking wolves, foxes, cats, and other vermin; some foxes, we imagine, are still to be found in the neighbourhood, but the Dengaynes and their successors would seem to have exterminated the wolves and the wild cats. The service of 'being personally in the king's chamber whenever the king wishes him to be might easily become burdensome and, in this respect, is a contrast to that of Robert Forster, who held 17 acres at Marden, W. Hereford. by the service of holding a cord to measure a castle in any place where the king wished to build a new castle on the Welsh border. New castles, in the middle of the fourteenth century, cannot have been of frequent occurrence. Aylesbury geese (not ducks) must have acquired a reputation at an early date, for property was held there by the service of finding two geese for the king's eating, if he came there in summer, while on a winter visit three eels were required instead—a poor substitute. Two of the rents mentioned are very uncommon: land at Hednesford, Staffs., paid a greyhound's collar yearly, and land at Broom, Warwick, paid a rent of a pair of scissors. The partition of lands held in chief usually meant the subdivision of the services, with the result that one person had to find \(\frac{2}{3} \) of a hobeler, and another \(\frac{2}{3} \) of ⅓ of a cross-bowman.

We should like to suggest that in all Record Office Calendars the indexed surnames should be treated more on similar lines to the placenames. The latter are always indexed under the modern spelling, with cross-references to this from all variants. Surnames are indexed only under such spellings as actually occur in the particular volume, with the result that a searcher may easily miss the one he is interested in. For instance, such cross-references as Bruce see Bruys, Millward see Muleward, Newdegate see Nieudegate, would not add materially to the bulk of the index, and would certainly be useful. A genealogist of the Whitehead family might be excused for overlooking John Whythefd. 'Wardship' is not an apt translation of custodia when applied to manors or lands, though it is the right word as applied to the heir; 'keeping', which is also used here, seems a little pedantic: why not 'custody'?

There is one most admirable precedent. In 1367 the escheator for Gloucestershire was amerced 40s. for making certifications that were frivolous and had no sensible meaning. If a similar code of punishment were adopted nowadays, what a saving of time and temper would be effected. We present the suggestion to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

W. PALEY BAILDON.

La Chiesa Nuova (Santa Maria in Vallicella). By EUGÉNIE STRONG. $6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$; pp. 158, 38 plates. Rome: Società Editrice d'Arte Illustrata. 1923. 10 lire.

Not only visitors to Rome, but even those whose interests have been confined to English medieval iconography will find great profit in this careful and detailed description of Sta. Maria in Vallicella by our Fellow Mrs. Strong, the Assistant-Director of the British School at Rome. The mother church of the Oratorians, founded by St. Philip Neri in 1575, is one of the most instructive as well as the most elaborate monuments of the Counter-Reformation and its artistic expression, the Baroque style. Mrs. Strong has been at pains to explain the scheme of its pictorial and symbolical decorations as embodying the spiritual ideas of the founder. Those connected with the cult of the Virgin are interesting to compare with their, in many cases, medieval originals. When we add that the ceiling- and altar-paintings by Pietro da Cortona and other masters of the later Italian schools are described and criticized; that all the inscriptions are given in full; and that there is an historical sketch of the church from its earliest origins to the present day, it will be seen that this modest volume (the first, we understand, of a series on the great Roman baroque churches) is a valuable addition to the literature of the churches of Rome; and it is fortunate that the subject has fallen into such competent and sympathetic hands. The thirtyeight photographic illustrations, produced with all the clearness for which Italian work of the kind is noted, are a great addition to the attractions of the book. G. M°N. Rushforth.

Londinium: Architecture and the Crafts. By W. R. LETHABY. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$; pp. 248. London: Duckworth. 1923. 12s. 6d.

The publication in book-form of articles contributed to the periodical press—even a technical press—has serious and obvious dangers. In fortnightly instalments the overlapping of subjects is often inevitable: an interest in the trees rather than the wood is easily overlooked; and any lapse from a logical arrangement of the material is much less obvious than in a book which can be read in one long sitting. The chapters in Mr. Lethaby's book have appeared serially in the Builder, and the author has not entirely escaped these three pitfalls. His publishers have even emphasized them by promising on the paperjacket, in defiance of the limiting sub-title of the book, 'as clear a picture as can at present be obtained of the Roman City of London', and a discussion of the problems of the topography and origins of the city'. A volume in which the city wall is described without a map to show its line (though the reader is told where he may find one); in which only one street, that of the approach to the bridge, is seriously discussed; and in which the question of origin is postponed to the last and one of the shortest chapters, can hardly be said even to aim at these high marks.

Mr. Lethaby, however, cannot be held responsible for the advertising vagaries of Messrs. Duckworth. Within the bounds of 'architecture and the crafts' he has produced the best summary of the material facts of Londinium which has yet appeared. He has omitted no important discovery in bricks and mortar or stone; and not only the

most recent volumes of Archaeologia but even the daily papers have

contributed to his notebooks up to the time of going to press.

A book dealing so largely with details invites comment in detail. In Chapter I, which is concerned with building materials, Thomas Wright's statement that Roman mortar generally contained pounded tiles needs qualification, for such red mortar seems invariably to be late in date; on the city wall, for instance, it only occurs in repairs and in some of the bastions. On p. 13 there has been some confusion of locality. The pit which had been concreted over was not at the

Post Office but at the Royal Exchange.

Chapter II, which deals with buildings and streets, is largely occupied with a tentative but ingenious essay on the reconstruction of the basilica of Londinium from the finds in and about Leadenhall Market. trail of the periodical is over the suggestion that 'it is desirable that all the walls found in this locality should be laid down accurately on a plan'. Surely this book would have served its purpose better if it had included such a plan. In this chapter, and later, perhaps too much emphasis is laid on the discovery of Roman and modern buildings on the same alinement. There are many exceptions: Cornhill, for instance, crosses obliquely every Roman wall that has been noted on it. It is only natural that a riverside town should have some of its streets parallel to the bank and others at right angles. So far the suggestion that the lanes which cross King William Street are 'in some degree the successors of Roman streets holds good. But there is much virtue in that 'in some degree', for the discovery in 1920 of a pavement under the middle of Nicholas Lane disproves the claim of that street at least. The chief contribution to topography is the suggestion that the direction of all walls should be plotted. Here again, who is better qualified for the task, at least as regards published finds, than Mr. Lethaby himself?

Chapter III discusses the wall, the gates, and the bridge. author finds it difficult to believe that there is no re-used material in the original wall, or that 'two miles of chamfered plinth had to be provided out of new stone at the very beginning of the work'. Why, then, is ferruginous sandstone exclusively used for the plinth? The reviewer has lately watched the destruction, almost inch by inch, from the modern ground-level to the lowest footings, of about eighty yards of the wall, and can affirm that not the least sign of working appeared on any stone in that considerable mass. This has been the experience of every observer. All the evidence tends to show that Londinium did not, in the words quoted from M. Ledru, 'sacrifice its faubourgs' until the bastions were built; on the contrary, the wall even included the suburban rubbish-pits within its ambit. In this same chapter it is argued that the Roman bridge stood on the same site as the medieval. The reviewer has never built a bridge, but—assuming the continuity of the Roman and Saxon lines—is it possible to replace a wooden by a stone bridge without putting the structure very inconveniently out of action? The accumulation of coins and pottery which convinced Roach Smith can be explained by the action of the tide sweeping fragments down the river and lodging them among the piles. Recently the site of the first locks of Old London Bridge has been completely excavated, on the demolition of Adelaide Buildings, but not a trace

of any structure earlier than the medieval starlings, has come to

light.

Chapters IV, V, and VI, dealing with tombs and sculpture, include interesting restorations of many fragments, particularly those at the Guildhall, some of which have never before been illustrated; and Mr. Lethaby finds among them parts of the 'Jupiter and giant' columns of the Rhineland. The first sentence of Chapter IV contains a statement often repeated but not entirely true. The site of London was not 'clean gravel ground' but for the greater part brick-earth, which must, in a damp climate, have made a very objectionable surface.

Chapter VII describes all the important mosaics recorded or preserved, and claims higher merit for them as works of art than is generally allowed. One small slip has been overlooked, for the sun-

dial illustrated in fig. 102 is not at Bramdean but at Brading.

Chapter VIII is of particular interest as illustrating fragments of wall-painting hitherto unpublished; and Chapter IX considers inscriptions rather from their aesthetic side as lettering than from their

historical importance as records.

Chapter X contains (among much else about the minor crafts) an appeal for 'a volume on the pottery found in London'—a task which, in regard to one important collection, is now in hand—and two impracticable suggestions. The first, that London-made pots can be identified from Conyers' description of the St. Paul's kilns, is hampered by the hopeless confusion in Conyers' notes between the contents of the kilns and the rubbish-pits. The second, that certain appliqué' Samian' at the Guildhall could be restored from an apparent duplicate at the British Museum, has been tried and found wanting, for the figures at the British Museum were made from slightly larger moulds.

Chapter XI, on Early Christian London, is an amplification of a similar chapter in London before the Conquest; and in the final chapter, XII (which should surely have come first or been relegated to an appendix), a theory of origin is propounded, based on the growth of Verulam on the Watling Street, the development of Londinium as its port, and their communication by means of a road from London Bridge through Aldersgate. Unfortunately, before any such theory can be accepted, far more material evidence of the existence of pre-Roman London must be found. Mr. Lethaby rightly asks for the publication of a list of Celtic finds; the few attempts at such lists are either incorrect or imperfect or contain finds of doubtful age. But when that list is published it will be found to be exceedingly scanty. The bead-rimmed pots from the General Post Office, for instance, which are called in question on p. 232, were dated A.D. 50-80 and called a 'survival', because they were associated in all cases with 'Samian' made after the Claudian conquest.

The above is certainly an imperfect, and perhaps an ungracious, summary (insisting overmuch on matters that must always be controversial) of the first attempt, since Haverfield's paper of 1911, to gather together the latest as well as the best-known facts of Londinium. It 'fills a want' which has been felt for ten years; and frequently it points out a path for investigators to follow. But why has its obvious value been so seriously impaired by an inadequate index?

A work like this, an orderly array of multitudinous minutiae, needs above all a full index nominum et locorum. We are given instead a brief index rerum, which would have been better in place as a list of contents following the title-page.

FRANK LAMBERT.

Chiswick. By WARWICK DRAPER. 10 x 6; pp. xix + 236. London: Philip Allan. 1923. 25s.

It is pleasant to find a Chancery barrister with a considerable practice devoting his leisure to writing a book about the place where he lives. The advantages of a mind trained to deal with evidence and with ancient documents, and a pen able to set out conclusions arrived at succinctly yet clearly, are not to be gainsaid, for have they not been exhibited to the world by several distinguished lawyers, whom, as they are living, it would be invidious to name? Mr. Draper follows his excellent leaders and shows by this book how much he has enjoyed his task. He has given to the world a most readable volume full of interesting gossip about his own residence—Bedford House—and the houses of his neighbours. The volume, moreover, has the advantage of its presentation in excellent type, on excellent paper, and in a size that can be read in comfort.

It is possible to write an interesting and readable account of almost any parish in England, and about the parishes near London—in Middlesex and the other home counties—the mass of material is almost embarrassing. The general history in our country villages centres round the church, but it is an unhappy fact that near London nearly all the old churches have been destroyed. This is the case, unfortunately, at Chiswick, for Mr. Draper has to relate how the old church met its fate at the hands of the fashionable architect aided by overmuch money. He rescues for us one or two interesting views of the interior of the old church with its original roof (p. 95), with the pitch pine roof substituted in 1862, and a view of its exterior prior to its final destruction in 1882 (both opposite p. 94). His readers will share Mr. Draper's regret at its loss, but it may perhaps be permitted to hazard a doubt whether the window of so-called plate tracery shown on the south of the chancel was not a modern insertion. Mr. Draper alludes on p. 39 to an interesting memorial once in the old church, namely the brass (dated 1435 and not 1440 as stated in the list of illustrations) of Wm. Bordall, once vicar, who built the tower (luckily spared at the rebuilding), and gives opposite page 36 a reproduction of Faulkner's illustration of it. Faulkner's statement about this brass is confused. In his letterpress he says the inscription which would have been at the foot of the effigy was in the hands of the churchwardens. It may be suspected that he adopted his usual practice in this matter and reprinted what he found in Bowack, for it is understood that Mr. Dale made every possible inquiry about this brass. He became vicar in 1857, and if the inscription had been in the churchwardens' hands in 1850, when Faulkner wrote, it is unlikely that Mr. Dale would not have discovered it. the other hand, if Faulkner had never inquired about it but had merely copied a statement of Bowack's (possibly accurate when he wrote in 1706), Mr. Dale's want of success is in no way surprising.

does not state, and apparently Mr. Draper has not discovered, where Faulkner got his illustration of the brass. It is not the kind of caricature that is often met with, and suggests the careful hand of Thomas Fisher. The effigy is coloured yellow as if that was all the brass that remained, while the canopy and foot inscription were gone with the marginal inscription around the whole. Unfortunately no rubbing has yet been traced. The moustache and incipient beard which Faulkner's engraving gives to the priest are so unusual that their accuracy must be suspect, and if it is taken from an original drawing of Fisher's it has been 'improved' by the engraver.

The volume is profusely illustrated, so that it may seem churlish to suggest that some of the illustrations might be somewhat larger. As to the Tudor houses shown opposite page 46, it must surely be an error to say they were at Strand on the Green and not at Chiswick Mall where they are clearly shown in a sketch in the collections of the Society.

RALPH GRIFFIN.

Babylonian Problems. By Lieut.-Col. W. H. LANE. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$; pp. xxvi+350. London: Murray. 1923. 21s.

Colonel Lane was 'bitten' with enthusiasm for Babylonian antiquities when on service as commander of an Indian battalion in Mesopotamia during the War. He conscientiously read up his subject, and found that in the district in which he was stationed there were a few topographical problems which seemed to him by no means explained by the current views of Assyriologists; and when, after the close of hostilities, he had time to develop his hobby on the spot, he set himself to elucidate them further. The chief subject of his inquiry was the disputed situation of the city of Opis and the identification of the 'Median Wall', and he has, not merely to his own satisfaction, but also to that of Professor Langdon of Oxford, settled these two points. Professor Langdon writes a foreword to the book, in which he warmly supports Colonel Lane's theories, which certainly seem to have much in their favour, although all Assyriologists are by no means convinced that he and Professor Langdon are correct. Time will show whether their views will prevail. The situation of Opis has always been a puzzle, and it will be interesting to see whether further excavation on the spot indicated by Colonel Lane will prove him to be right. The book itself is somewhat too voluminous for its subject, and there is too much quotation of classical authorities in extenso, which increases its bulk unnecessarily. Also it is somewhat slow reading, and some of the illustrations (notably the author's head-quarters at Balad railway station) are not interesting to anybody but the author. And others, such as Nimrod's Dam, will not be intelligible to anybody but himself. These defects mentioned, one can have nothing but appreciation for the intelligent and laudable archaeological activity of the author, which is a great contrast to the Gallio-like indifference of some of the soldiers in Mesopotamia to its antiquities, and the destructive souvenir-hunting proclivities of others. Colonel Lane has now taken up regular archaeological work with Professor Langdon and Mr. Mackay at Kish, where his practical knowledge of the country and of labour there should be of much use, and where he will, no doubt, gain archaeological knowledge that will fit him, we may hope, to excavate himself on the site which he considers to be Opis.

H. R. HALL.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English Affairs existing in the archives and collections of Venice and in other libraries of Northern Italy. Vol. xxiv, 1636-39. Edited by ALLEN B. HINDS, M.A. 10\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}; pp. lvii + 792. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway. 1923. £2.

The present volume, comprising so short a period, is one of the most interesting of the series. It would not be difficult to contend that history is best written like this. If all historical works of the period were swept away, it would be possible to reconstruct the political, if not the social, state of Europe of the time. The Venetian senate spread their nets far. To their ambassador in London they send news of the progress of the siege of Babylon, the name by which they designate Baghdad (p. 498). Of the eleven million lb. of currants produced by the islands of Zante and Cephalonia they report that five million lb. go to England. Every detail of the war between Spain and Holland, of the troubles in the Palatinate, of the Scottish covenanters, is reported. We see Charles I playing mall and racquets (p. 436), walking in the garden at Bradford-on-Avon (p. 44), his 'radiant face' at one moment (p. 473), his clouded visage at another. The incubus of the Queen Mother, Mary de' Medici, spreads through the book; the intrigues of the Spanish court, and the trying incompetence of our ambassador, Lord Feilding. Laud, it is duly reported, knows no language but English (p. 163), and people are openly regretting that no one will assassinate him (p. 393). The whole tragedy of the Scots is told with dramatic intensity. Abroad we are famous for talk and doing nothing. The figure of Richelieu looms behind the letters from Paris. After describing the king of England and his fourteen lords in one masque at court, and the queen of England and her fourteen ladies in another, the ambassador speaks of the days at the palace spent in continual dancing, and sums it up in the phrase of 'this idle court' (p. 594). In art we see Lord Feilding sending home twenty-four chests full of marble heads (p. 420) and sixteen chests of pictures (p. 423). The Levant Company import gold cloth (p. 402). Venetian glass is imported (pp. 40-1). The secret of the manufacture of Venetian mirrors, of which Sir Robert Mansfelt has the monopoly, is in danger of fraudulent betrayal (p. 390). Pocket pistols in their case are presented by the Doge to the Shah (p. 46). Phineas Pett is the naval architect (p. 282), Sir Thomas Mayerne the physician. Gold medals, with the bonnet of the crown closed, are struck by Savoy (p. 356). There is a masterly description of England by the Venetian ambassador, at considerable length (p. 296), and a preface of equal brilliancy by Mr. Hinds. The royal children are playing in the room at Richmond (p. 128), the Prince of Wales at the age of nine is given the Garter (p. 416). Sir Kenelm Digby is 'a clever pirate' (p. 559). As for the Prince Palatine, the ambassador will have nothing to do with 'this tactless prince' (p. 565). The crown and royal jewels are brought from Dalkeith (p. 535). The Pope's reliquary has been presented to

the queen (p. 70). How will it all end? We must wait for the next volume to see. The rocks are not far ahead. The king will not call his parliament in England, though the Scots have got their way. The Barbary corsairs from Algiers, 'this pest of the nations' (p. 474), must be suppressed, and England is still struggling over the command of the sea. The index could not be improved, nor the editing, except for a few misprints.

CHARLES SAYLE.

La Tène: monographie de la station publiée au nom de la Commission des fouilles de la Tène. Par Paul Vouga. 12½ x 9¾; pp. ix + 91. With 50 plates, 2 plans, and 12 figures in text. Leipzig: Hiersemann. 1923.

The amazing vitality of lake-dwelling antiquities in archaeology is no doubt due to their recognition as the national heritage of Switzerland, and from the international point of view those of La Tène, at the east end of the lake of Neuchâtel, are the most important. have given a name to the latter part of the Early Iron Age in Europe, but themselves only represent the middle third of the period; hence the somewhat paradoxical equation: the La Tène series=La Tène II (say 250–100 B.C.). The present volume is dedicated to the author's father, Emile Vouga, who was one of the first to excavate and publish the treasures of La Tène; and it not only incorporates the Excavation Committee's Reports (1908–14), but gives an account of collections from the site in various museums and of previous works on the finds, beginning in 1858. Owing to their preservation below water-level, the wooden specimens are particularly valuable and interesting, and there are many novelties illustrated, together with a folding plan of ten years' excavations. The ornamental scroll-work on the swordscabbards betrays its connexion with the classical acanthus, and not only reveals the source of the Early British scroll and trumpet-pattern but gives a limiting date for the development of the style in this country. The volume may be regarded as the last word on La Tène, but work has by no means ceased on the Swiss lake-dwellings, and more than one attempt has been made recently to date their beginnings, and to classify by stratification the remains of the Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages. M. Vouga has himself contributed a paper on the subject to L'Anthropologie, xxxiii (1923), 49; and the same volume (p. 409) contains a review of Dr. Ischer's fivefold classification of the local neolithic finds. This year also sees the publication of the Zürich Antiquarian Society's tenth Report on the lake-dwellings, the first having appeared in 1854; so that M. Vouga's work is certainly topical, and incidentally a gratifying example of what seems to be a rule that the interest taken in national antiquities is in inverse proportion REGINALD A. SMITH. to the size of the country.

Records of the Borough of Leicester, 1603-1688. Edited by HELEN STOCKS, with the assistance of W. H. STEVENSON. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$; pp. lvii +644. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1923. 50s. net.

The Corporation of Leicester has completed its service to English History by authorizing Miss Stocks to print a volume of selections from its records from 1603, where Miss Bateson's book left off, to 1688,

after which we gather that there is little of general interest in the town archives. Though not, strictly speaking, a continuation of Miss Bateson's book, it follows pretty closely the lines of her third volume. The selections are well chosen to interest the reader, and to give a lively picture of an English town in the seventeenth century. transcription and interpretation are, as a rule, very satisfactory. Sometimes, however, the reader might wish that the transcription had been less faithful, or else that the editor had boldly emended the text. Thus we have 'peticion' for 'partition' (p. 52), 'newes bodies' for 'news books' (p. 483), and 'a vest of boxes' (p. 292) where a nest of boxes seems to be intended. The figures also seem to have given trouble, since in many cases the sums, the totals of receipts and expenditure, and the balances due to or from the Chamberlains, do not add up correctly. Translations are given of the town charters, instead of the original Latin, a plan which has advantages where, as here, the documents are of late date and the exact wording of the originals is comparatively unimportant. But it may be questioned whether 'Gaole libertates' (p. 500) is correctly rendered as 'gaol deliveries': it seems to mean the right to have a town gaol. Such slips are, however, exceptional. The index, though adequate, would have repaid a little additional trouble. The subject-headings are not always exhaustive; under 'Racing', for instance, there is no reference to the 'horsse runnynge for the Golden Snaffle' mentioned in the Chamberlains' Accounts for 1612–13. Nor is 'Screvelines Lexicon, 438' a becoming reference to the masterpiece of Cornelius Schrevelius, which was purchased for the Free School in February, 1657, commendably soon after its publication. Except for its high price, the book is admirably produced.

One of the most interesting entries relates to John Bunyan, who produced at Leicester, in October, 1672, his licence to preach at Bedford as 'a congregational person', bearing date 9th May in the same year. There is something appropriate in this mention of Bunyan, for it is hard to read these extracts from the Leicester records without recalling the incidents of 'The Holy War'. We are constantly hearing of 'Mr. Recorder', and begin to understand why he was so important a personage in Mansoul. In Leicester, too, he was the main channel of communication between the town and the king, and the constant adviser of the corporation in legal and political matters. Leicester, again, was twice captured in the Civil War. When the Cavaliers sacked it in 1645 they destroyed the Rental of the Town Lands, carried off the mace and seals and the staves of the Chamberlains, and only relinquished the Charters on being paid a ransom of £100. The loss of life must have been small on both sides, as the town only paid for the burial of fifty corpses. No doubt a great deal of damage was done, but the claims for losses usually relate to houses which had to be pulled down in order to extend the fortifications and deprive the

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enemy of cover.

Puritanism must have been strong in Leicester. Throughout the century the laws against Romanists seem to have been zealously enforced. Under the Commonwealth the town Waits were suppressed, and though they were reinstated after the Restoration, they did not

get back their silver badges. In 1666 three of the 'forty-eight' refused to abjure the Covenant, and, after reference to the Privy Council, were

glad to escape with fines and the loss of their office.

The constitutional history of the town is complicated by the complexity of its relations with the Duchy of Lancaster and with the liberties of Newark and the Bishop's Fee. This made the obtaining of new charters more difficult than usual. The disputes over them are well explained in the introduction. The Corporation promptly surrendered its charter in 1684, and obtained a new one which reduced its numbers without greatly curtailing its privileges. The regulation of the corporations by Charles II had already deprived the town of all real freedom.

Education was well provided for in Leicester. We find many references to the Grammar School and to the maintenance of scholars at the universities. The ordinances for the conduct of the school are evidence of much care for learning. 'Barring Out' seems to have been a good old custom of which the authorities disapproved. There was a town library, housed in the chancel of St. Mary's, and removed to more suitable quarters in 1633, when the chancel was restored to its proper use and the communion table placed in it, to remain there except when it was required for use, for which purpose it might be

placed in the body of the church.

The records are full of details which throw light on the social and economic conditions of England in the seventeenth century. In 1615 and again in 1666 the government attempted to stop the issue by private persons of halfpenny and farthing tokens. In 1630 there seems to have been a bad harvest, as measures were taken to check malting and to provide corn for the poor at low rates. In March 1631 a number of men came to the mayor 'to demand work of him or mayntenance'. One of them admitted that 'Thomas Wood the joyner would have given him iiijd. to have wrought with him to day but he would not under vd.'. So exactly does history repeat itself. There are numerous references to payments to players, who were sometimes prohibited from performing; also to puppet shows, or 'Italian Motions'; while in 1605 2s. 6d. was given to the 'Mr. of the Babons lycensed to travel by the King's warrant'. In 1672 a riding, fencing, and vaulting academy was founded in Leicester under the will of John Dillington.

We learn a good deal about trades in Leicester. It became a staple town in 1617, and there are many references to brewing and to the trade in leather. Bells were cast there as well as at Loughborough. In 1631 an attempt was made to introduce hemp-dressing as work for persons detained in the house of correction, but it was a failure. Hosiery seems to have begun about 1610 when Sir Thomas White's gift was employed in setting the poor and their children on 'knitinge and spinning of Jersey and Weyvinge of Bone lace'. It was large enough to have become a nuisance in 1665, owing to the hosiers

throwing down their suds into the streets.

One might quote thousands of equally interesting details of the life of the time, but space forbids, and it only remains to thank the Corporation of Leicester and Miss Stocks for a fine piece of work faithfully executed.

CHARLES JOHNSON.

Periodical Literature

The English Historical Review, January 1924, contains the following articles:—The battle of Maes Madog and the Welsh campaign of 1294-5, by J. G. Edwards; The production and exportation of English woollens in the fourteenth century, by H. L. Gray; Peter Wentworth, part I, by J. E. Neale; Princess Lieven and the protocol of 4 April 1826, by H. Temperley; Roger of Salisbury, Regni Angliae procurator, by Mrs. F. M. Stenton; A new fragment of the Inquest of Sheriffs (1170), by J. Tait; The 'Rageman' and Bills in Eyre, by R. Stewart-Brown; Charles II and Louis XIV in 1683, by E. S. de Beer; The journey of Cornelius Hodges in Senegambia, 1689-90, by Thora G. Stone; The Irish Free Trade agitation of 1779, part 2, by G. O'Brien.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, 4th series, vol. 6, contains the following papers:—The relations of Great Britain with Guiana, by Rev. G. C. Edmundson; The birth of an American State: Georgia, by R. A. Roberts; The system of account in the wardrobe of Edward I, by Charles Johnson; The English colony in Rome during the fourteenth century, by Dr. Emilio Re; The portraits of historians in the National Portrait Gallery, by Sir Charles Firth; The East

Midlands and the second Civil War, by E. W. Hensman.

The Cambridge Historical Fournal, vol. 1, no. 1, contains the following articles:—A lost Caesarea, an enquiry into the identity of the town in Britain presumably of that name, by Professor J. B. Bury; Recent work in Italian medieval history, by C. W. Previté-Orton; Peacemaking, old and new, by Sir Ernest Satow; Baron von Holstein, 'the mystery man' of the German Foreign Office, 1890-1906, by G. P. Gooch; The miller and the baker, a note on commercial transition, 1770-1837, by C. R. Fay; The growth of an agrarian proletariat, 1688-1832: a statistical note, by J. H. Clapham; Russia and The Times in 1863 and 1873, by W. F. F. Grace; Plea rolls of the medieval County Courts, by Hilary Jenkinson; The resignation of Lord Palmerston in 1853: extracts from unpublished letters of Queen Victoria and Lord Aberdeen, by B. K. Martin; Note on modern diplomatic, colonial, and other records at present available for study at Cambridge: (i) Foreign Office papers, by H. W. V. Temperley, (ii) Colonial Office papers, by Lillian M. Penson, (iii) Admiralty Records, (iv) Civil List, etc., (v) Customs, etc., (vi) Papers of the late Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace.

History, January 1924, contains the following articles:—Recent world history and its variety, by E. F. Jacob; The historical method of Mr. Coulton, by Professor Powicke; The centenary of Francis Parkman, by Professor B. Williams; Historical revisions: xxviii, the

great Statute of Praemunire, by W. T. Waugh.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, vol. 1, no. 2, contains the following articles:—The homes and migrations of historical Manuscripts, by J. P. Gilson; MSS. in the Bodleian and College Libraries in Oxford bearing on English History, 1485–1547, by Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher; Index of palaeographical facsimiles; Summaries of Theses,

ii, The development of parties during the Ministry of Danby, by E. S. de Beer; The Dictionary of National Biography: Corrigenda

and Addenda; Migrations of Historical Manuscripts.

The Library, 4th series, vol. 4, no. 3, contains the following papers:—Francis Jenkinson, 1853–1923, by Stephen Gaselee; Notes on eighteenth-century book building, by R. W. Chapman; The Hortus Floridus of Crispijn vande Pas the younger, by S. Savage; Massinger's autograph corrections in 'The Duke of Milan', by W. W. Greg; Letters and booklists of Thomas Chard (or Chare) of London, 1583–4, by Robert Jahn.

The Fournal of the British Archaeological Association, vol. 28, new series, part 2, contains the following articles:—The Priory of St. Mary of Prittlewell, by W. A. Cater; The Cluniac Order and its English province, by Rose Graham; The Charters of Bath, by R. W. Falconer; The King of Bath, by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield; Discoveries at Rome, by S. K. Forbes; Recent discoveries at Colchester Castle, by A. M.

Jarmin; Deneholes and Chalk mines, by Rev. J. W. Hayes.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 5th series, vol. 5, parts 3 and 4, contain the following articles:—Visitation of Arms of Kent, 1594; Pedigree of the Besils family of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Devonshire, Berkshire, and Somersetshire; London pedigrees and coats of arms from Add. MS. 5533 and Harl. MSS. 1086 and 1096; Cromwell entries in the Registers of Seend, Wilts.; Kentish Wills: Genealogical extracts from sixteenth-century wills in the Consistory Court at Canterbury; Register of Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge; Knill of Knill in the Marches of Wales, co. Hereford; St. Andrew's Church, Isle of Portland, churchyard inscriptions; Pedigree of Newton of Oundle and Hitchin; Feet of Fines, Divers Counties, Henry VIII.

The Mariners' Mirror, vol. 9, no. 12, contains the following articles:—The 'Santa Anna': an early armour-clad, built about 1530, by Col. C. Field; The early naval lieutenant, by Isabel G. Powell; The navy of the province of Fukien, by Dr. F. Moll; The ordinance made by the Commons in 1442 for the Safeguard of the Sea, communicated by

G. E. Manwaring.

With vol. 10, no. 1, this periodical becomes a quarterly: this part contains the following articles:—River craft on the Yangtszekiang, by I. A. Donnelly; The writing of naval history, by L. G. Carr Laughton; The dress of the British seaman from the Revolution to the Peace of 1748, by G. E. Manwaring; The mace of the Admiralty Court, by W. Senior; Early books on shipbuilding and rigging, by R. C. Anderson; Naval satire and caricature, by J. Leyland; Fireship of the Guard in 1680, document communicated by W. G. Perrin.

Fournal of the Society of Army Historical Research, January 1924, contains the following articles:—Old printed Army Lists (continued), by Lt.-Col. J. H. Leslie; Notes on old books concerning, or pertaining to, the Art military, by M. J. D. Cockle; Canton memorial, 1858-61, by N. Shaw; The battle of Dettingen; Officers of the past: 2, General Sir Philip Honywood, by Capt. T. H. Parker; The offspring of 'Black Watch' Tartan, by J. M. Bullock; The Government or 'Black Watch' Tartan (concluded), by Major I. H. MacKay Scobie; The arms of Major Thomas Ross, R.A., by Lt.-Col. J. H. Leslie.

Man, vol. 23, contains the following articles of archaeological interest: -- Mycenaean elements in the North Aegean, by S. Casson; Stone vokes from Mexico and Central America, by S. K. Lothrop; Dardania and some Balkan place-names, by M. Edith Durham; A criticism of Mr. S. Hazzledine Warren's views on Eoliths, by A. S. Barnes and J. Reid Moir; Bone harpoons from Holderness, E. Yorks., being the report of a Committee of the Council of the Royal Anthropological Institute; Further evidences of Maglemose culture in East Yorkshire, by A. L. Armstrong; The discovery of an undisturbed midden and fire-hearth at Chark, near Gosport, by J. H. Cooke; The eolithic problem: a reply, by S. Hazzledine Warren; The Piltdown flints, by H. P. Blackmore; The Sheela-na-gig (carved female figure) at Oaksey, Wilts., by M. A. Murray and A. D. Passmore; Egypt: the Palaeolithic Age, by G. W. Murray; General results of the season's excavations in Egypt, by M. A. Murray; A pre-dynastic burial on the Red Sea coast of Egypt, by G. W. Murray and W. E. Derry: The age of the chalky Boulder Clay, by C. E. P. Brooks; The Ice Age and man, by J. Reid Moir; The archaeological literature of Finland in 1922, by C. A. Nordman; A stone relief in Graeco-Buddhist style from NW. India, recently acquired by the British Museum, by T. A. Joyce; Stone implements from Borg en Nadur, Malta, by M. A. Murray; Recent excavations in Mesopotamia, by L. H. D. Buxton; Prehistoric man in the Sinai peninsula, by H. W. Seton-Karr; Some affinities of Chalcolithic culture in Thrace, by V. G. Childe. The volume also contains correspondence on Palaeolithic cave-paintings, The Foxhall flints, The Maglemose harpoons, The Ice Age and man, and Prehistoric man in Mesopotamia.

Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Liverpool, vol. 10, nos. 3-4, contain the following articles:—Attic reliefs and vase paintings, by J. P. Droop; A drinking-horn from Asia Minor, by C. Leonard Woolley; Oxford excavations in Nubia, continued, by F. Ll. Griffith; Notes on Hittite Political Geography, continued, by

John Garstang.

Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, vol. 4, part I, contains the following articles:—Some aspects of the Hampshire Plateau gravels, by H. Bury; A newly-discovered Transition culture in North Spain, by M. C. Burkitt; Some further flint implements of Pliocene Age discovered in Suffolk, by J. Reid Moir; The Maglemose remains of Holderness and their Baltic counterparts, by A. L. Armstrong; A series of Solutré blades from Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, by J. Reid Moir; Ancient Flint Mines at Stoke Down, Sussex, by Major A. G. Wade; Palaeolithic types of implements in relation to the Pleistocene deposits of Uganda, by E. J. Wayland; Discovery of a new phase of early flint-mining at Grime's Graves, Norfolk, by A. L. Armstrong.

Ancient Egypt, 1923, part 4, contains the following articles:—The branch on prehistoric ships, by E. S. Thomas; Early Hittite records, by Professor A. H. Sayce; The cave of Macpelah, by Sir Flinders Petrie; Regnal years and Calendar years in Egypt, by F. W. Read.

The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, vol. 9, parts 3-4, contain the following articles:—An unusual tomb scene from Dirâ' Abu'l-Nagâ,

by T. H. Greenlees; Akhenaten at Thebes, by N. de G. Davies; The antiquity of Egyptian civilization, by Sir Flinders Petrie; The Meroitic kingdom of Ethiopia (additional note), by G. A. Reisner; A sixth dynasty cemetery at Abydos, by W. L. S. Loat; The Anagraphai of the Grapheion of Tebtunis and Kerkesouchon Oros. Pap. Michigan 622, by A. E. R. Boak; Notes on the Aten and his names, by B. Gunn; Ur and Eridu: the British Museum excavations of 1919, by H. R. Hall; The chronology of the twelfth dynasty, by G. H. Wheeler; Bibliography 1922–23: Ancient Egypt, by F. Ll. Griffith, Christian Egypt, by D. L. O'Leary, Graeco-Roman Egypt 1921–22—Greek inscriptions, by M. N. Tod.

Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, vol. 21, parts 1 (1922) and 2 (1923), contain the following articles:—The Kea chalice and paten, by Canon H. H. Mills; Flint implements of Le Moustier type from Camborne, by J. G. Marsden; The Men Scrifa or inscribed stone on Busallow Downs, by Henry Jenner; The arms of Cornwall, the two wrestlers, by Sir Robert Edgcumbe; Guise-dancing and the Christmas play, by R. Morton Nance; The Bodmin Gospels, by Henry Jenner; John Davey of Boswednack, and his Cornish rhyme, by R. Morton Nance; An old Cornish carol, by Lady Molesworth St. Aubyn; Some unrecorded prehistoric sites in West Penwith, by J. G. Marsden; Church Inventories, 1549, by Canon Thomas Taylor; Notes on Lieutenant-Colonel John Bonython and Major Hannibal Bonython, by Sir J. L. Bonython.

Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, vol. 44, contains the following papers:—Sir Thomas Dackomb, priest, rector of Tarrant Gunville, 1549-67, a Dorset Bibliophile, by Canon J. M. J. Fletcher; Dorset church towers, by E. T. Long; The pre-Roman and Roman occupation of the Weymouth district, by V. L. Oliver; Additional notes on two sixteenth-century Dorset clergymen, by Canon J. M. J. Fletcher; Dorset church fonts, by E. T. Long; On ancient buildings and their protection, by A. R. Powys; Sir Stephen

Glynne's notes on Dorset churches.

Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society, vol. 17, part 1, contains the following articles:—Pigs and pannage: a short chapter on medieval stock-rearing illustrated by some Essex manorial records, by Canon F. W. Galpin; Chalvedon, Kelvedon and Kelvedon Hatch, by Dr. J. H. Round; Some omissions in Newcourt's Repertorium, by Rev. H. Smith; Wall-paintings in Essex churches: 1. Wall-paintings formerly in the churches of Felsted and Great Chishall, by Rev. G. M. Benton. Among the archaeological notes are the following:—Some additional Essex members of Parliament; Berryfield, Colchester; Roman remains in Essex; The 'Brightlingsea' family; Roman pavements at Colchester; Blacham; Pant or Blackwater; A hospital at Rainham; Heads of Essex Religious houses; Edward the Confessor and the church of Clavering; Fifteenth-century key belonging to Heydon church; Armorial glass formerly in Clavering church.

The Essex Review, January 1924, contains the following articles:— The old house at Clavering, by May Ffytche; Essex Parliamentary elections, Commonwealth and Restoration, by Rev. H. Smith; The Crouched Friars, Colchester, by L. C. Sier; Baldwin of Felsted (1185), by Dr. J. H. Round; Litigation in Essex in 1649; Church brasses and the care of them, by H. Mothersole; Presbyterian Essex, by

Dr. J. H. Round.

Archaeologia Cantiana, vol. 36, contains the following articles:—
The picture of Queen Ediva in Canterbury Cathedral, by C. Eveleigh Woodruff; The family of William Longchamp, bishop of Ely, chancellor and justiciar of England, 1190-1, by Agnes Ethel Conway; Minster in Sheppey: notes on two brasses in the church, by Ralph Griffin; Ash Wills, by Arthur Hussey; A Roman cemetery discovered at Ospringe in 1920, by W. Whiting; Churchwardens' Accounts of the parish of St. Andrew, Canterbury, 1485-1625: part v, 1597-1625, by Charles Cotton; Abbot Foche's Grace cup, by Rev. R. U. Potts; A note on the early history of Cranbrook school, by Leland L. Duncan; An inscription in Little Chart church, by Ralph Griffin; Notes on helmets in Little Chart church, by Major Victor Farquharson; A fourteenth century altarpiece from Sutton Valence, by R. P. Bedford. The volume also contains a General Index to the papers contained in vols. 20-35.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. 74, contains the following articles:—Maghull chapel, by F. H. Cheetham; Rector Wolstenholme, of St. Peter's, Liverpool, and his memorial tablet, by H. Peet; Reliquiae of St. Peter's church, Liverpool, a record of the destination of the furniture and fittings of the church on its demolition in 1922, by H. Peet; Manchester cathedral: the screens of the nave chantries, by Rev. H. A. Hudson; Wirral watersheds and river systems and their influence on local history, by E. H. Rideout; St. Catherine panels in English alabaster at Vienna, by P. Nelson; Early railways in South-West Lancashire, by W. H. Williams; Lord Harington and Conishead; Fitton Obits, by R. Stewart-Brown; Notes on the Brooke and Brock families of Cheshire, by F. C. Beazley. The number also contains a General Index to

Volumes 62 to 71 of the Transactions.

London Topographical Record, vol. 13, contains the following articles:—Notes on the history of the Leadenhall, 1195–1488, by A. H. Thomas; Ancient Bradestrete identical with Threadneedle street, by H. L. Hopkinson; Cheapside in its relation to the Trades and Crafts of London, by H. L. Hopkinson; London Topographical Gleanings, by C. L. Kingsford; The Pantheon in the Oxford Road: James Wyatt, architect, 1770–2, by A. T. Bolton; Disappearing

London, by Philip Norman.

Norfolk Archaeology, vol. 21, part 3, contains the following articles:— The Premonstratensian abbey of Langley, co. Norfolk, by F. C. Elliston Erwood; Assessment of the Hundred of Forehoe, Norfolk, in 1621, by Rev. W. Hudson; Church plate in Norfolk: Deanery of Repps, by J. H. F. Walter; A fourteenth-century manuscript poem on hawking, by B. Cozens-Hardy; Thomas Blundeville, of Newton Flotman, co. Norfolk (1522–1606), by A. Campling; A review of the minute books concerning the erection of the Octagon chapel, Norwich, by S. J. Wearing; Literature relating to Norfolk archaeology and kindred subjects, 1922, by G. A. Stephen.

The Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, December 1923, contains the following articles:—Sir Stephen Glynne's notes on Wiltshire churches (continued); The Society's MS. Inventory of the goods of Sir Charles Raleigh, of Downton, 1688; Wiltshire newspapers, past and present: part 5, Newspapers of North Wilts.: The North Wilts. Herald, by J. J. Slade; The source of the foreign stones of Stonehenge, by Dr. H. H. Thomas. The number contains also the following short notes:—Survey of the lands of Ferdinand Hughes, of Bromham, 1652; Sarsen stones in the vale off the chalk; Roman pavement near Avebury; Sarsen millstone (?); Cross shaft at Upper Widhill; Old chest, Great Bedwyn church; Latten pyx from Codford St. Peter; Masons' marks on the Barton barn at Bradford-on-Avon; Langdean stone circle; Chambered Long Barrow in West Woods, Overton; Discovery of the commonplace book of the mayor of Wilton, c. 1306; Pits in

Battlesbury camp, near Warminster.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. 57, contains the following articles:-Two Celtic crosses from The Machars, Wigtownshire, by Rev. R. S. G. Anderson; Stone circles at Raedykes, near Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, by J. Ritchie; The development of Caerlaverock castle, by G. P. H. Watson; The pigments used in painting 'The Rosslyn Missal' in the Advocates' Library, and the Celtic psalter, D. p. 111, 8, in the Library of the University of Edinburgh, by Principal Laurie; On the method employed in using the so-called 'Otter or Beaver Traps', by G. S. Graham-Smith; Report on the excavation of (1) a long segmented chambered cairn, (2) a Bronze Age cairn, and (3) a hut-circle, in the parish of Minnigaff, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, by A. J. H. Edwards; The royal castle of Kindrochit in Mar, by W. D. Simpson; Discoveries in North-western Wigtownshire: cinerary and incense-cup urns and perforated axe-hammer, mould for bronze winged-chisel, whetstone for stone axes, cup-marked rocks and boulder, apron of moss fibres, by L. M'L. Mann; The Lee Penny, by T. Reid; Note on a hoard of coins found at Auchenbart, in the parish of Galston, Ayrshire, by G. Macdonald; Scottish Bronze-Age hoards, by J. G. Callander; An old chapman's standard yardmeasure from Ceres, Fife, by J. L. Anderson; A Roman inscription found at Jedburgh, and some Roman sculptures recently presented to the National Museum, by G. Macdonald; Account of the excavations on Traprain Law during the summer of 1922, by J. E. Cree; Notes on Stuart Jewellery, by A. Sharp; Report on a Bronze Age grave and two others discovered at Camelon, Stirlingshire, by M. Buchanan, with a note on the relics found, by J. G. Callander; Celtic place-names in Orkney, by H. Marwick; Skipness castle, by A. Graham and R. G. Collingwood; Notes on the Duirinish Communion cups, by F. T. Macleod; Bronze Age short cists near Dunfermline, Fife, by J. G. Callander, with a report on the bones found, by Professor T. H. Bryce; The Deuchny Hill fort, by R. R. B. Watson; Norse heraldry in Orkney, by J. S. Clouston; Bronze Age gold ornaments found in Arran and Wigtownshire, with suggestions as to their method of use, by L. M'L. Mann.

The Scottish Historical Review, January 1924, contains the following articles:—The later captivity and release of James I, by E. W. M.

Balfour-Melville; The Lawthing and early officials of Orkney, by J. S. Clouston; A sidelight on the mystery of Mary Stuart: Pietro Bizari's contemporary account of the murders of Riccio and Darnley, by G. F. Barwick; A Yell 'Chartour' in 1639, by G. Neilson; The Lowland Division, by C. T. Atkinson; Two papers from the Argyll charter chest: letter from Sanders Lyill to James VI in 1580 and a paper relating to the abbey of Cupar of about 1559, by the Duke of Argyll.

The Journal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society, vol. 10, no. 1, contains the following articles:—The Grand Canal: 2. The passenger boats, by H. Phillips; Notes on the history of County Kildare, written in 1846 by John D'Alton; Ferns marriage licences (continued), edited by H. C. Stanley-Torney; The Chetwood letters (continued); Kildare members of Parliament, 1559-1800 (continued),

by T. U. Sadleir.

The Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society for 1923 contains the following articles:—The Bronze Age in Anglesey, by E. Neil Baynes; Copper cakes found in Anglesey; Ancient Forts in Anglesey, by H. Higgins; Notes on some non-dynastic Anglesey clan-founders, by G. P. Jones; Marwnad Hywel at Owain Gwynedd, by I. Williams; The non-parochial registers of Anglesey, by G. Eyre Evans; The mat-weaving industry in Newborough, by Hugh Owen; Goronwy Owen, by J. H. Roberts; The National Eisteddfod and Anglesey, by B. G. Evans; The collecting of Anglesey Folk Songs, by R. G. Davies; Some notes on a snuff-box found at Tyddyn Roger, Trefdraeth, by E. Neil Baynes.

The Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, vol. 2, part 1, contains the following articles of historical and archaeological interest:—The Account Roll of the Chamberlain of West Wales from Michaelmas 1301 to Michaelmas 1302, by E. A. Lewis; Current work in Welsh archaeology, by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler; The coins found at Caerwent

and Caerleon, by V. E. Nash-Williams.

Société Fersiaise: Bulletin annuel, 1923, contains the following articles:—The Jubilee of the Société Jersiaise 1873–1923, by E. T. Nicolle; The celebration of the Society's Jubilee; The sources of Wace for his history of the Dukes of Normandy and of the Conquest of England, by the President, Sir W. H. Venables-Vernon; The Spanish chronicle 'El Victorial' and the attack on Jersey in 1406, by E. T. Nicolle; An historical account of the fief 'des arbres', the fief which belonged to the bishop of Avranches, and the property known by the name of Avranches, by A. Messeroy.

Old-Time New England, vol. 14, no. 3, contains amongst other matter, the following articles:—Blue and white 'India-China', by J. Robinson; Oriental Lowestoft ware in 1803; The ancient remains

at Pemaquid, Maine, by W. K. Moorehead.

Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, Band 53, Heft 6, contains the following article of archaeological interest:—Racial relations in Southern Bavaria at the end of the Stone and the beginning of the Bronze Age, by J. von Trauwitz-Hellwig.

Vol. 54, parts 1-2, contains the following articles:—The palaeoethnology of the East, by V. Christian; The neolithic pottery of the Manharts district, by A. Hrodegh; Archaeological studies in China,

by J. G. Andersson and L. Franz.

Académie royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la classe des Lettres, 5th series, vol. 9, parts 7-10 and 11, contain the following articles:—The runes in the MS. of Isidore in the Bibliothèque royale at Brussels, by G.C. van Langenhove; The Templars at Louvain, by H. Vander Linden.

Mémoires présentés par divers savants à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, vol. 13, part I, contains the following articles:— A decree of the deme of Cholargos relative to the Thesmophoria, by E. Michon; Remarks on Roman theatres, especially those of Arles and Orange, by J. Formigé; The law of nations in Greek antiquity, by G. Glotz; Studies in Assyro-Babylonian chronology, by D. Sidersky; The so-called Roman circus at Orange, by J. Formigé; The site of Ghana and Tekroub, by B. de Mézières; Gallo-Roman burials

at Martres-de-Veyre (Puy-de-Dôme), by A. Audollent.

Bulletin archéologique, 1922, part 1, contains the following articles:— An Acheulean site at Montigny, by Dr. Capitan and G. Poulain; A Roman inscription at Salamanca, by R. Cagnat; The excavations at Sabrah, by G. Marcais; A mosaic inscription discovered at Djemila, by M. Albertini; Potters' marks from Aleria, by R. Cagnat and M. Ambrosi; The excavations in the Punic sanctuary at Carthage, by L. Poinssot; A mosaic from Sousse, by L. Poinssot; Recent discoveries in Tunisia, by R. Lantier; A Cufic inscription from Sabrah, by B. Roy; The excavations at Carthage, by L. Poinssot and R. Lantier; Arab coins from Reval, Esthonia, by C. Huart; Inscriptions from North Africa, by R. P. Delattre; A Report with abstracts of papers of the annual meeting of delegates of learned societies held at Marseilles; The Roman road from Mâcon to Autun, by G. de Leusse; A sepulchral cavern of the first century at Bavay, by M. Hénault; A Gallo-Roman statuette of Victory, by Canon Urseau; The Roman column at Tournus, by G. Jeanton; The early church of the Holy Trinity at Vendôme, by Abbé Plat; A bas-relief of Thuburbo Majus, by L. Poinssot.

Revue archéologique, 5th series, vol. 17, May-June 1923, contains the following articles:—A portrait of Caligula recently acquired by the Glyptotec at Ny-Carlsbad, by F. Poulsen; Anatolian notes, by Sir W. M. Ramsay; Observations on the 'reduced' Egyptian chronology, by J. de Morgan; The place of Cluny in the revival of French sculpture in the Romanesque period, by C. Oursel; The new excavations at Pompeii and the discoveries at Monte Mario, by J. Colin; The soldiers and arms on the reliefs of the mausoleum of Julius at Saint-Remy, by P. Couissin; The museum of archaeology at Granada, by P. Paris; Punic Carthage and the recent discoveries, by Dr.

L. Carton; Ramesside and Saite temples, by E. Naville.

Vol. 18, July-October 1923, contains the following articles:—More about the basilica of the 'Porta Maggiore', Rome, by J. Carcopino; Note on a bronze statuette of Athena Nike, by O. Waldhauer; The weapons on the Roman monuments of southern Gaul, by P. Couissin; A book of designs by Jacopo Bellini in the Louvre, by S. de Ricci; The interpretation of Attic funerary stelae, by P. L. Couchoud; Talismans in the Museum at Geneva, by W. Deonna.

L'Anthropologic, Tome xxxiii, no. 4 (Dec. 1923). The land and freshwater molluscs of Quaternary times are treated by M. Louis Germain, who divides them into classes according to the climate they prefer, with a view to determining climatic changes in palaeolithic times. The subject is one for specialists who might, for instance, concentrate on Corbicula fluminalis (formerly known as Cyrena consobrina) which is a critical shell in England. The Abbé Breuil contributes notes on implements seen during a tour of Eastern Europe, and typical specimens all assigned to their horizons are illustrated from Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia, also two in Manchester Museum of late palaeolithic date from the Piraeus. The article is a useful exercise in discriminating types, and it is interesting to find a uniform development at both ends of Europe. There are instructive reviews of several works on Prehistory, and Professor Boule finds it necessary more than once to protest against the use by others of French illustrations without permission or acknowledgement. An event of more than local interest is the inauguration of a state museum at Les Eyzies for the remarkable prehistoric remains of the neighbourhood, under the control of M. Peyrony to whom its initiation was mainly due. The caves and rock-shelters of the Dordogne have long been scheduled as ancient monuments under government protection.

Aréthuse, vol. I, no. I, October 1923, contains the following articles:

—The portrait of a Roman magistrate on a coin of Priene, by
E. Babelon; The Mantuan school of medallists at the end of the
fifteenth century, by G. F. Hill; A Sassanian statuette in the Louvre,
by H. C. Gallois; Reflections on war medals, by the Editors; Ivories
forged at Milan at the beginning of the nineteenth century, by

Eric Maclagan.

Hespéris, vol. 3, part 2, contains the following articles:—Two petroglyphs from Western Morocco, by H. Basset; The decoration of the old gates of Morocco, by H. Terrasse; The native sailors of the French zone in Morocco, by R. Montagne; The Hamadcha and the Dghoughiyyin, two Moroccan religious fraternities, by J. Herber; Berber fishermen of the Sous, by E. Laoust; Notes on weapons and armour in the museum at Fez, by P. de Vigy; Fez popular airs, by A. Chottin.

Bulletin de la Société scientifique, historique et archéologique de la Corrèze, vol. 45, part 3, contains the following articles:—The tympanum of the church of Collonges, by A. Mayeux; Libéral François Salviat (1746–1820), by L. de Nussac; The hospital at Brive—the second hospital, 1388–1681, by J. Lalande; The troubadours of the Brive district, by J. Audiau; The notarial minutes in the archives of the Corrèze, by R. Rohmer; The 'bastide' of Tauriac Puybrun and its charter of liberties, by Abbé Albe.

Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, vol. 14, January-April, May-July 1923, contains the following articles:

—Minstrels and schools of minstrels at St. Omer in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, by J. de Pas; The school of St. Bertin: (i) chroniclers, copyists, and illuminators, (ii) Tassar, the chronicler, by Canon Bled; François Modius, canon of Aire (1590-7), by Dom

A. Vilmart.

Bulletin de la Société archéologique de Nantes, vol. 62, contains the following articles:—History of the conquest of the marshes and of the port of Bourgneuf, by F. Guilloux; 'Martrays', by L. Maitre; Ritual deposits of polished stone axes in Loire-Inférieure, by Dr. M. Baudouin; Religious customs and art treasures of the church of St. Nicholas, Nantes, before the Council of Trent, by Abbé A. Bourdeaut; The processional cross of St. Philipert-de-Bouaine, by E. Evellin; The monastery of Couëts before the Revolution, by Abbé J. B. Branchereau; The legend of St. Giles and the wall paintings at Loroux-Bottereau, by Abbé A. Bourdeaut; The wall paintings at Loroux-Bottereau, by M. Giraud-Mangin.

Bulletin trimestriel de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1923, no. 1, contains the following article:—Little known or unpublished

details concerning the Minimes of Amiens, by O. Thorel.

Άρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον, Tome 6, contains the following articles:—Bases with reliefs recently found in Athens, by A. Philadelpheus; The standard of the Athenians, by J. Sporonos; The hockey players (κερητίζοντες), by G. Oeconomos; Aetolian female figurines, by K. Romaios; Inscriptions from Lesbos, by D. Euangelios. The number also contains the usual notes on archaeological discoveries, by A. Philadelpheus, N. Papadakis, and K. Romaios, and in addition short articles on excavations at Spata, by A. Philadelpheus; on discoveries in Cephalonia, by S. N. Marinatos; on Byzantine mosaics and graffiti, by G. Soterios; on the Keramentin Tzami at Salonika, by A. Xuggopoulos; a Byzantine picture showing a sea fight, by S. N. Marinatos; the work of the ephor of Byzantine antiquities, by G. A. Soterios.

Rendiconti della R. Accademia nazionale dei Lincei, 5th series, vol. 32, parts 5–10, contain the following articles:—A fifteenth century map of the territory of Verona, by R. Almagià; The literal contract in ancient Greek jurisprudence, by F. Brandileone; Gallio, proconsul of Achaia, and St. Paul, by L. Cantarelli; Preliminary notes on the Stantia or Convenientia, by F. Brandileone; Note on Mr. O. G. S. Crawford's paper on Air survey and archaeology in the Geographical

Fournal, by Dr. T. Ashby.

Atti e Memorie della Società Tiburtina, vol. 3, nos. 3-4, contain the following articles:—The Via Tiburtina (continued), by Dr. T. Ashby; The bishops of Tivoli (continued), by G. Cascioli; Bernini at Tivoli, by V. Pacifici. The number also contains the following notes:—Tivoli from 1764 to 1780 from the diary of Giuseppe Gismondi; Pius VII, bishop of Tivoli; Discovery of a sarcophagus of the second to third century at Castell' Arcione; Discovery of an archaic sarcophagus and a circular building at Tivoli.

Upplands Fornminnesförenings Tidskrift, vol. 38, contains the following articles:—Medieval church bells of Uppland, by M. Åmark; Upsala in the seventeenth century, by Å. Stavenow; An Indian inscription at Vårdsätra, by K. V. Zetterstéen; More about the inscription on the so-called 'Kurirsten' in Vendel, by K. V. Zetter-

stéen; The psychology of names, by A. Isaacson.

Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skriften, 1921 og 1922 (Trondhjem, 1923) contain the following archaeological articles:—Accessions to the Society's museum in 1921 and 1922 of objects

earlier than the Reformation, by T. Petersen; A contribution to the Quaternary Geology (moraines, terraces, local molluscs, oscillations of the land, and Tapes depression) of the Peat period, by H. Kaldhol; A fourth communication on the coin-find at Sand, by V. Ronander.

Mitteilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich, Band 29, Heft 4, consist of the tenth report on Pile-dwellings, by D. Viollier, K. Sulzberger, P. E. Scherer, O. Schlaginhausen, K. Hescheler, and E. Neuweiler, with 15 plates, plans, and illustrations in the text.

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Art.

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Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 22nd November 1923. Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:-Mr. E. B. Chancellor,

Mr. H. E. Stilgoe, Mr. F. N. Pryce, and Mr. S. Casson.

The Chairman moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously, the Fellows signifying their assent by rising in their

places:

'The Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries have heard with very great regret of the death of their Honorary Fellow, M. Eugène Lefèvre-Pontalis, whose work on medieval archaeology has secured for him a permanent position among the great antiquaries of his time, and desire to assure Madame Lefèvre-Pontalis and her family of their respectful and sincere sympathy in their great loss.'

A miniature of Nicholas Carlisle (Secretary 1807-47) at the age of

27 was exhibited and presented by a few Fellows.

Mr. S. Casson, F.S.A., read a paper on the Bronze Age in Macedonia, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 29th November 1923. Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Dr. A. C. Fryer, F.S.A., read a paper on monumental effigies made in Bristol in medieval times (1240–1550), which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 6th December 1923. Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President, in the Chair.

On the motion of the Chairman it was unanimously resolved that a letter of congratulation be sent to Bishop Browne, F.S.A., on the completion of his ninetieth year.

Mr. E. T. Leeds, F.S.A., read a paper on an Anglo-Saxon cremation

burial in Asthall barrow, Oxon. (see p. 113).

Mr. R. A. Smith, F.S.A., described two pottery urns from the Thames, exhibited by Mr. G. W. Smith (see p. 126).

Thursday, 13th December 1923. Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A letter was read from Madame Lefèvre-Pontalis thanking the Fellows for the message of sympathy on the death of her husband.

A letter was read from Bishop Browne thanking the Society for its message of congratulation, and presenting the MS. and illustrations of his unpublished lectures delivered at Cambridge as Disney Professor of Archaeology. A special vote of thanks was passed for this gift.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., read a paper on Roman milestones in Cornwall (see p. 101), and exhibited a fragment of a decorated

Samian bowl of the potter Pervincus (see p. 154).

Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A., exhibited two bronze implements of

unusual type from Wales, which will be published in the Antiquaries

Journal.

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., read a paper on a hoard of palstaves and the pot containing them, found at Birchington, and exhibited by Major Powell-Cotton; the paper will be published in the *Antiquaries fournal*.

Thursday, 10th January 1924. Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Canon R. A. Thomas and the Rev. J. T. Evans were admitted

Fellows.

The Chairman moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously, the Fellows signifying their assent by rising in their

places:

'The Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries have heard with very great regret of the death of their Fellow Mr. Leland Lewis Duncan, who had established for himself an assured reputation as a careful and discriminating antiquary. The Fellows desire to express their sympathy with his relatives in their great loss.'

Votes of thanks were passed to the editors of *The Builder*, *Notes* and *Queries*, and *The Indian Antiquary* for the gift of their publica-

tions during the past year.

Mr. A. Wright exhibited a series of tiles from the church of Llangattock-by-Usk, Monmouthshire, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Mr. F. W. Bull, F.S.A., exhibited a fifteenth-century bronze casket

or reliquary (see p. 54 and pl. xx).

Mr. H. Chitty, F.S.A., exhibited a leather sleeve or bag found in a putlog hole at Winchester College.

Mr. John Humphreys, F.S.A., exhibited a leaden forgery by 'Billy

and Charlie'.

The following were elected Fellows:—Rev. Reginald Charles Dudding, Arthur Hamilton, Viscount Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., P.C., K.C.B., Mr. George Cadbury, Mr. Hedley Coward Bartlett, Col. Edwin James King, C.M.G., Mr. Ernest Axon, Mr. James Gow Mann, B.Litt., Mr. Edgar Graham Lister.

Thursday, 17th January 1924. Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A letter was read from Mr. Duncan's sisters thanking the Society

for its message of sympathy.

Mr. C. L. Kingsford, F.S.A., read a paper on a London merchant's house and its owners, 1360–1615, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 24th Fanuary 1924. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. R. A. Smith, F.S.A., read a paper on examples of Anglian art,

which will be printed in Archaeologia.

Mr. Eric Maclagan, C.B.E., F.S.A., read a paper on a twelfth-century ivory in the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 31st January 1924. Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President,

in the Chair.

On the nomination of the Vice-President, in the Chair, acting as the President's Deputy, the following were appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1923:—Messrs. Francis William Pixley, Percival Davis Griffiths, William Longman, and Alfred William Clapham.

Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A, read a paper on Tallies—some

further points, which will be printed in Archaeologia.

Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A., exhibited some medieval seal-matrices, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 7th February 1924. Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Marquess of Granby, F.S.A., exhibited a medieval book-binder's stamp found at Belvoir priory, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Fournal*.

The Secretary exhibited a water-colour drawing of Reculver church,

Kent, made in 1755.

The following were elected Fellows:—Rev. Richard Grosvenor Bartelot, Mr. Arthur Isaac Ellis, Mr. Arthur Hermann Thomas, Mr. Thomas Henry Oyler, Mr. George Fenwick-Owen, Mr. Michael Holroyd, Mr. Samuel James Camp, Major Herbert Christian Corlette, O.B.E.

Thursday, 14th February 1924. Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:-Mr. H. C. Bartlett, Mr.

G. Cadbury, Canon C. F. Roberts, and Mr. A. I. Ellis.

Mr. C. R. Peers, Director, read a paper on inscribed and carved stones from Lindisfarne, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

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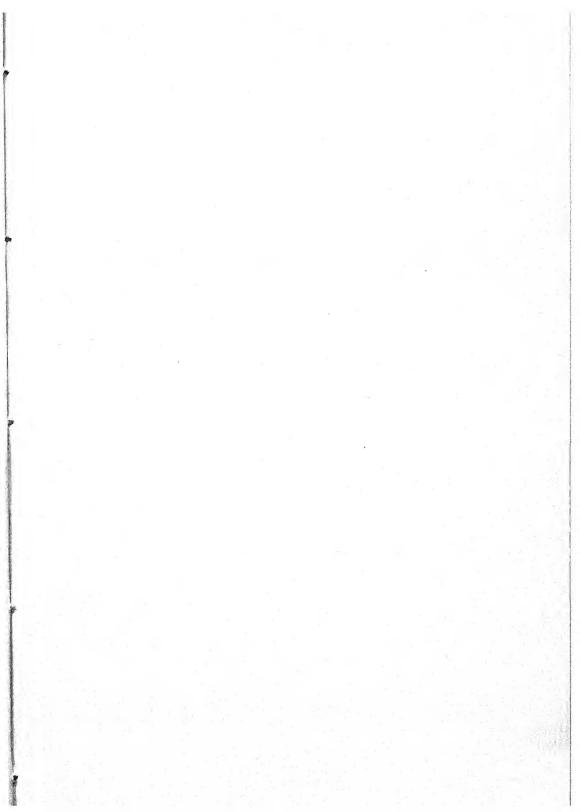
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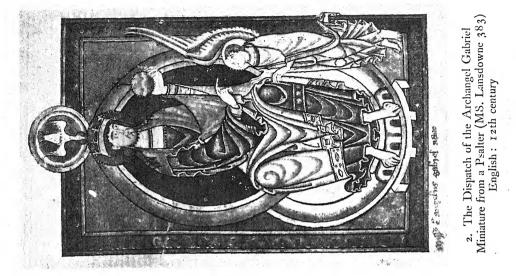
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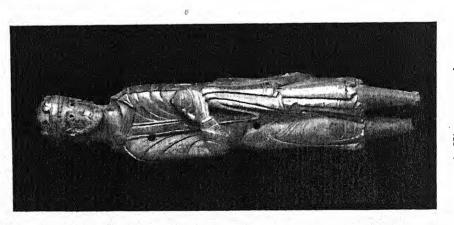
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I. A King: morse ivory English: 12th century Dorset County Museum

The

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July, 1924

No. 3

A Twelfth-century Ivory in the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester

By Eric Maclagan, C.B.E., F.S.A.

[Read 24th January 1924]

THE little ivory figure which our Fellow Captain Acland, curator of the Dorset County Museum at Dorchester, has been kind enough to allow me to show here this evening is certainly of very remarkable beauty and interest (pl. xxix, 1). It has not hitherto been published or described in any way. In its present state it measures just over five and an eighth inches in height (thirteen centimetres), and the missing feet would I suppose have brought it up to about six inches. It is carved in morse ivory (walrustooth) which has acquired an exquisite greyish-brown patina giving it something of the appearance of onyx. There is a rather serious split running all round the edge. The surface, except in the few places where it has been worn away, is highly polished and has been worked with the utmost delicacy, particularly noticeable in the hair, in the elaborately folded drapery over the right thigh and knee, and in the uncovered right hand. The face has been slightly rubbed, but the left side is still in the main well preserved, and has a curious flavour of archaic Greek sculpture about it. The eyes are drilled out, evidently for the insertion of small beads of jet or black glass.

The back is not carved, but is flattened in two surfaces meeting at a very obtuse angle, evidently intended to fit into a shallow groove in the background to which it was attached by two ivory or bone pins, the holes for which are drilled right through the figure on its right side. The ivory of the back is hardly darkened at all, and the contrast (especially at the left side) with

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the almost purplish grey of the drapery is so sharp as to suggest that the colour is due to painting or staining, the mottled effect being produced by the uneven action of the pigment on different parts of the ivory. Such staining of ivories is of course not improbable; 'Theophilus' refers to the process of reddening bone (and he may have included ivory as os) with madder, and remains of colour applied in this way are to be seen clearly on the Byzantine casket at Troyes and (unless I am mistaken) on the late twelfth-century morse ivory composite panels from Cologne in the Victoria and Albert Museum (144 & 145–1866, & 378–1871). One small point as to the technique of the figure is perhaps worthy of note. The use of inlaid beads for the eyes is not very common in European ivories, and seems to be confined to about four centuries: I cannot recall any example of it after 1200.

It is possible that certain early Christian ivories in which the pupils are deeply drilled may have had some kind of a filling, but the earliest actual instance I know of is the wonderful Genoels-Elderen diptych of c. 800 in the Brussels Museum (Goldschmidt, i, 1), where the eyes are inlaid, some with lapis-lazuli and some with opaque blue glass-paste. A ninth-century ivory in the collection of Count Harrach at Hradek in Bohemia (G. i, 18) has the eyes inlaid with beads, probably of black glass. I do not remember an example that can be dated in the tenth century. After the middle of the tenth century the practice of inlaying the eyes becomes less rare.

Instances are to be seen in the great ivory cross at Copenhagen, made for Gunhild, the niece of Cnut, shortly before her death in 1076 (G. iii, 124), and in two rather later ivories of Germanic origin at Würzburg (G. ii, 148) and Strasburg (G. ii, 169). There are two English, or probably English, examples in the Victoria and Albert Museum, a tau-cross (215-1865) in which not only the eyes but details of the ornament are inlaid with tiny black beads, and a recently purchased relief of the Crucifixion (A 80-1923) with one eye, apparently of jet, still in place. There are more or less contemporary Spanish examples in the eleventh-twelfth century casket of San Isidore at Leon (Kingsley Porter, Romanesque Sculpture, pl. 651), and on a relief at Berlin (Volbach, Catalogue, no. 3008).

For the full twelfth century we have a conspicuous but rather enigmatic instance in the covers of the Psalter of Melisenda at the British Museum (Dalton, Catalogue, nos. 28, 29), perhaps made at the Angevin Court at Jerusalem, c. 1130-40. The British Museum has also a draughtsman (Ib., no. 168; G. iii, 200) with inlaid ornament, and a seated figure of a King (Ib., no. 613) with eyes of black glass, which Mr. Dalton has classed as Rhenish; it reminds me of similar figures at St. Omer and Lille, and might, I think, perhaps be French. There is a bookcover with inlaid eyes (G. iii, 59) in the Rylands Library at Manchester which Dr. Goldschmidt has located at Trèves in the second half of the twelfth century. No doubt there are a number of others, and it would be easy to cite many ivories with drilled eyes which may once have been inlaid. But as during the late eleventh

It is worth while to point out that the inlaying of eyes in ivories seems to correspond on the whole in date (with the exception of the two quite peculiar ninth-century instances) with the similar practice of inlaying the eyes of stone sculpture with lead. The lead has probably fallen out in the great majority of cases where it was used, but it still survives fairly often. One of the earliest examples is on the great capitals from the Abbey Church of Cluny preserved in the museum of the town, which have been dated before the end of the eleventh century, and which must in any case have been carved fairly early in the twelfth. A very well preserved example is to be seen in the heads in the nave of Steyning Church in Sussex, dating from soon after the middle of the twelfth century; and there seems little doubt that the eyes in the two big carved slabs in Chichester Cathedral, the date of which has been much disputed but which I should myself be inclined to assign to the early twelfth century, were once inlaid in the same way. In stone sculpture, as in ivory carving, the practice seems to have dropped out altogether in the thirteenth and following centuries.

As to the identification of the figure there can be no doubt. It represents one of the three Kings from a group of the Adoration of the Magi. He wears the traditional royal dress, a long girdled tunic with a mantle clasped on the right shoulder and leaving the right arm free, and he carries in both hands (the left hidden inside the mantle) a spherical vessel with a lid containing his offering of gold or incense or myrrh. There is no means of suggesting which of the gifts is intended. On one of the Cologne ivories at South Kensington, already referred to, each of the three Kings carries a vessel of almost precisely similar form; ' and this ivory, allowing for the absence of a background, may perhaps be taken as giving some idea of the group to which our figure belonged.

Such a group would conform to the type which Kehrer in his valuable monograph, Die heilige drei Könige in Literatur und Kunst (1909), has classed as Hellenistic, and which prevailed in Western art from the Carolingian revival down to the end of

the twelfth century. In this type the three Magi advance, generally from the spectator's left, one behind the other, all standing; and the Virgin is seated, generally on the spectator's right, with the Child on her knee. After the tenth century the

and twelfth centuries examples are to be found in many countries of Western Europe, the fact that the eyes of the Dorchester figure were almost certainly treated in this way gives no help in localizing it. Magi become Kings, and wear crowns instead of the Phrygian caps which earlier artists had used to symbolize their Eastern origin. In the twelfth century (to go on with what is of course only a rough generalization) the foremost King shows a tendency to bow in adoration. And before the end of the century in certain instances he has begun to kneel on one knee, as he had already done in the sixth century on one of the Monza ampullae, thus introducing the more dramatic type which was to prevail all through the Gothic period.

A number of examples of this type are illustrated by Kehrer, and it is hardly necessary to refer to them here. It was current in Germany, France, Italy, and England, and the details vary so little that they give no help to speak of in localizing any particular

instance iconographically.

But there seems no reason to doubt that this beautiful figure is of English origin. Its history is not known in detail, but it appears to have been found at Milborne St. Andrew, a village some eight or nine miles to the east of Dorchester on the road to Blandford. It belonged to Mr. C. Hall of Anstey (a village close to Milborne) who was a well-known local antiquary and was living there in 1836 and later; working in collaboration with the eminent Dorset author and antiquary Mr. C. Warne, F.S.A., who lived at Milborne from 1838 to 1850. His grandson (or son?), Mr. C. L. Hall, of Osmington near Weymouth, deposited it on loan as one item of a collection of Dorset antiquities at the Museum in 1902, and a few years later the whole collection, including the ivory, was purchased for the Dorset County Museum. Exactly when and where it was found at Milborne St. Andrew it seems impossible to discover.2 It is worth while remembering, however, that the church in the village has a twelfth-century south door, and that it stands only about three miles from the great Benedictine Abbey of Milton, founded in the tenth century.

English ivories of this, or indeed of any other date are so rare that it is too much to hope for any example that shows a marked similarity of style. The Dorchester ivory does to some extent recall, both by its grand sculpturesque style and by the darkness and polish of its surface, the splendid torso of

² I am indebted for all this information, as well as for much else, to Captain Acland. Since this paper was read, a folio album of Dorset antiquities made by Mr. Warne has been presented to the Museum; this includes a sketch of the ivory

with Mr. Hall's name written below it.

¹ A fairly close parallel for costume is afforded by the Bertolt (second half of the eleventh century) Gospel-book at Salzburg (fig. 119); English examples occur in the Aethelwold Benedictional (fig. 134), in the St. Albans Psalter at Hildesheim (fig. 137), and elsewhere.

Christ from a crucifix dug up in Worship Street in the City and now in the Guildhall Museum. But the drapery in the Guildhall figure is much more freely and loosely handled, and it probably dates from quite late in the twelfth century, while the Dorchester ivory seems to me to suggest a date not much later than the middle of the twelfth century. I may perhaps quote in support of this view the opinion of Dr. Goldschmidt, to whom I sent a photograph of it, and who wrote to me last month from Berlin: 'There is no reason to believe that it is not English. I also should attribute it to the twelfth century, but could not say exactly when, rather in the middle than in the beginning.'

The nearest parallel in the form of any ivory that I can cite is the group of two figures in the National Museum at Copenhagen (no. 10366; Goldschmidt, Elfenbeinskulpturen, iii, 40). These two figures are carved in high relief in morse ivory, with a smoothed back and holes above and below—as in the Dorchester ivory—to fasten them to a background. They are 15.4 centimetres high, little taller than the Dorchester figure must have been when complete, but stouter in build with much larger heads. The carving seems coarser and less accomplished, but apart from the resemblance of technique and material the features and hair of the foremost figure, as well as the hands, do recall those of the much more beautiful King which we have here this evening.²

The Copenhagen ivory is dated by Dr. Goldschmidt in the second half of the twelfth century. It comes from the old Royal Danish collection, and he classes it as Danish, there being nothing against such an origin. Certainly it does not look like German or French work; but it may be worth while considering the possibility of its being either English or at least done under an English influence. The connexions between this country and Denmark were doubtless not so close in the twelfth century as they had been in the early eleventh when both kingdoms were united under Cnut. But my colleague Mr. Mitchell reminds me that Anketil, that aurifaber incomparabilis who finished the gold shrine of St. Alban in 1129, had previously been sent for by the King of Denmark to act as his moneyer and goldsmith,

¹ Exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1923, no. 76; illustrated on pl. xxiv of the Catalogue of that Exhibition.

² The figures in the Copenhagen group are difficult to explain. Dr. Goldschmidt tentatively interprets them as a Scribe and a High-priest. The foremost is not unlike the conventional Christ, the second has a strong look of St. Paul, but is wearing episcopal dress, alb, stole, dalmatic, and chasuble.

and had spent seven years in his service before he returned to England and entered the monastery of St. Albans (Gesta Abbatum,

ed. Riley (1867), pp. 84 ff.).

Unless I am mistaken, however, a much closer and indeed a convincing stylistic resemblance can be traced between our ivory King and the miniatures of the fine Psalter in the British Museum (Lansdowne MS. 383), a manuscript dating from the second half of the twelfth century, probably before 1173, and almost certainly written for, if not at, the Abbey of Benedictine Nuns at Shaftesbury, scarcely twenty miles north of Milborne St. Andrew. Here the figure of God in the picture representing the dispatch of the Archangel Gabriel from Heaven to Nazareth (f. 12) shows the clearest likeness to the Dorchester King (pl. xxix, 2); not only in general style, but in such details as the features (particularly the mouth with the beard), the hair, the hands, the crown,2 and the sharp, narrow folds of the drapery. In another miniature representing the Three Marys at the Sepulchre (f. 13) the foremost of them carries an exactly similar spherical vessel in exactly the same way, her left hand under her mantle and her right hand steadying the gift. The noble miniature of the Virgin and Child later on in the same Psalter (f. 186) is well known, and may perhaps be taken as some suggestion of what the ivory Virgin and Child, to whom our King was approaching with his gift, must have been like.3

The connexion between the Shaftesbury Psalter and the Dorchester—or rather Milborne St. Andrew—ivory is surely close enough to justify us in regarding them as the work of more or less contemporary artists, though as a work of art the ivory is without doubt incomparably the finer of the two; and quite independent lines of suggestion, if not of argument, con-

¹ M. Mâle, in L'Art Religieux du XIIme Siècle, p. 146, n. 2, has dated it after 1161, but the name of St. Edward the Confessor, canonized in that year, does not in fact occur either in the Calendar or in the Litany; the terminus ad quem is given

by the absence of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

² Closely similar crowns, with trefoil ornaments rising from a plain or ornamented band, are to be seen in many other English manuscripts from the beginning of the eleventh to the end of the twelfth century. Compare the crowns worn by King Cnut in the Register of New Minster (1016–20) at the British Museum; by David in the big Durham Bible of c. 1090 (Phot. V. and A. M., 49613); by Antiochus and by Cyrus in the Winchester Bible of c. 1154–89 (Phot. V. and A. M., 17292, 49751).

The miniature of the Virgin and Child is reproduced in colour in Sir George Warner's *Illuminated MSS*. in the British Museum (1903), pl. 13; there is a reduced illustration of the Three Marys in Schools of *Illumination*, Part II (1915), pl. 1; the Dispatch of the Archangel has not been photographed or illustrated

before.

verge to indicate a date close to the middle of the twelfth century. In the absence of evidence to the contrary we may at least guess that they were made by artists working in Dorset. And even more than the manuscript this ivory King is a testimony to the marvellous beauty of our English art at that time. I feel sure that the Society will be grateful to Captain Acland for permitting us to study it here this evening. And when it is returned to his care next week it is a pleasure to know that it will take its place as one of the recognized treasures of the rich and extraordinarily interesting local museum of which he is Curator.

DISCUSSION

Mr. Dalton congratulated the author on his discovery, and agreed with his estimate of the sculptural quality and archaic appearance of the ivory. There was a sincere charm about early work of that kind, which contrasted with that of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, with its obvious eagerness to please the eye. The same transformation could be observed also in Greek art of the classical period.

The CHAIRMAN (Lord Crawford) looked on the ivory as a remarkable work of art, superior even to that of the contemporary miniaturists. It was a striking piece of modelling, closely following the lines of the human form. The ivory was of brilliant appearance and of singular colour, but not in his opinion deliberately stained. Thanks were due to Mr. Maclagan both for rescuing the carving from comparative obscurity and bringing it to the notice of the Society.

The Goths in South Russia

By Norman H. Baynes.

ONE of the most revolutionary reconstructions of history propounded by Professor Rostovtseff in his recent book on Iranians and Greeks in Southern Russia (Oxford University Press, 1922), would appear to have passed unchallenged; and yet, if it were accepted, it would surely mean that no inconsiderable part of the history of the Roman Empire and its invaders would have to be rewritten, or at least conceived in a new light. From the results of the excavation of German graves in South Russia dating apparently from the first century B.c. and from the first and second centuries of our era, he has demonstrated that the Dnieper basin was gradually occupied by German tribes during the early period of the Roman Empire, and that it is only in the light of this fact that we are able fully to understand the invasion of South Russia by the Goths. 'The Gothic invasion was not the first, but the last act of the activity of the Germans in South Russia.

This is undoubtedly an addition to our historical knowledge which is of the first importance. But Professor Rostovtseff goes further. He shows that the earlier Scythian and Sarmatian kingdoms in South Russia had lived on the tribute paid in kind by the indigenous subject peoples: money was not used in their social economy. In the German graves, however, of the first and second centuries there are found not only Greco-Roman pottery and Greco-Roman jewellery, but Roman silver and copper money—the universal currency of the period. While this contact with the Greco-Roman world would seem to have been liveliest in the second century from the period of Nerva to that of Septimius Severus, most of the coins belong to the age of the Antonines. would appear to mean, Professor Rostovtseff argues, that from the first the German population of the Dnieper region entered into direct relations with the Roman provinces, and thus came to form a kind of annex to the Roman Danube trade. Many of the Germans in their old homes in Scandinavia and on the Baltic had been daring sailors: in their new homes they sought to gain access to the sea-shore which would give them the opportunity of plundering and holding to ransom the eastern part of the Roman

Empire. The capture of Olbia and Tyras, ports on the Black Sea, was the natural sequence of the Gothic settlement in South Russia because these cities with their Roman garrisons were the chief obstacle which barred the free approach to the sea-way. 'The Germans did not aim at destroying the existing commercial relations and the existing commercial centres. They tried to use these relations for their own profit.' 'The cities continued to exist for some scores of years after they were captured by the Goths. But they ceased to be important commercial centres as the Goths... preferred to enter into direct relations with the Greek cities on the Thracian Bosphorus and the southern shore of the Black Sea... The Gothic epoch was accordingly a revival of the Scythian and Sarmatian state in a new shape.'

It is obvious that if the Goths were from the time of their arrival in South Russia a trading people in close contact with Greco-Roman markets, this would imply that we must entirely reconsider our picture of Gothic civilization, for this close contact could not have proceeded for some two hundred years without profoundly modifying the social life of the Goths. But is it necessary to interpret the archaeological evidence in this way?

In the first place it would be admitted that in our sources, such as they are, for the history of the Roman Empire in the third century, there is no hint of any such long continued peaceful intercourse, and if it had in fact existed, we might surely have looked for such in the extracts from the history of Dexippos preserved by Zosimus. So far as I am aware there is no suggestion that the Gothic forays and raids of the later third century mark a change of policy toward the Empire on the part of the Goths. But it might be objected that, when the character of our sources is considered, such an argumentum e silentio cannot be conclusive.

Professor Rostovtseff, as we have seen, considers that the capture of Olbia and Tyras was the natural sequence of the Gothic settlement in South Russia. We do not know when that settlement took place, but if, as is generally supposed, it is to be brought into connexion with the movements of peoples on the Danube under Marcus Aurelius A.D. 166–180, it was certainly long before this natural sequence became an accomplished fact. Of the precise year of the Gothic occupation of Olbia we are ignorant: though coining appears to come to an end with the first half of the reign of Alexander Severus, from the fact that two soldiers of the Roman garrison dedicated an altar to Mercury

¹ So Rappaport. Dr. Minns would date the settlement to the early years of the third century (Scythians and Greeks, p. 126).

in A.D. 248, we may conclude that the occupation must have been later than that date. Zosimus (i. 42) records a Gothic raid on the valley of the Tyras under Gallienus (A.D. 253-268): it would thus appear that the town of Tyras did not fall into Gothic hands until this reign (so Minns: cf. Scythians and Greeks, pp. 126, 448, 470, 644). But it was only in A.D. 256 that the Goths for the first time crossed to Asia to devastate the Roman provinces on the southern shores of the Black Sea. There would thus seem to be no sufficient interval between the Gothic occupation of Olbia and Tyras and the sea attacks on the Empire, during which the Goths could have developed a peaceful trade with

the Greco-Roman ports.

But this is not all. When the Goths desired to convey their warriors across the sea, they themselves possessed no ships which might act as transports for their army, and they accordingly forced the Bosporan kingdom to supply them with convoys. Even so, the Goths did not themselves navigate the ships: Bosporan sailors ferried them across to Asia and then returned to Bosporos: the Goths only managed to make their way back to South Russia őσων δεδύνηντο πλοίων ἐπιλαβόμενοι (Zos. i. 31). On their second incursion they did not allow the Bosporan ships to sail away after the Gothic forces had been landed on the soil of Asia. In this raid they captured a large number of ships and took as prisoners skilled seamen whom they employed in further forays (πλοίων δὲ πολλών εὐπορήσαντες καὶ τών αἰχμαλώτων τοῖς ἐρέττειν ἐπισταμένοις είς ναυτιλίαν χρησάμενοι, Zos. i. 33). On the news of this success their barbarian neighbours wished to share in the spoil: πλοία μεν κατεσκευάζετο των συνόντων αύτοις αιχμαλώτων η άλλως κατ' έμπορίαν ἐπιμιγνυμένων ὑπουργησάντων είς τὴν τούτων δημιουργίαν, but they did not dare to make the same bold voyage as the former plunderers, but simply hugged the shore, the infantry accompanying them on land. When they had arrived at Byzantium, on learning that the fisher folk had hidden themselves with their boats in the marshes, they came to terms with them: the fishermen agreed to carry the Goths across the strait from Byzantium to Chalcedon on their fishing-boats (Zos. i. 34). The men who dared not venture from Byzantium to Chalcedon were no sea-traders.1

Gothic operations at sea cover the decade A.D. 256-267 and thereafter we never hear of any naval action on the part of the Goths: even Theoderic the Great in Italy possessed no fleet, until at the close of his reign he planned to build ships for use alike against the Vandal and the Empire. The maritime

For Gothic lack of seamanship, cf. Zos. i. 42, 43.

forays of the Goths were rendered possible simply by the fact that others provided them with ships and men to sail them. Professor Rostovtseff's view that the Goths 'preferred to enter into direct relations with the Greek cities on the Thracian Bosphorus and the south shore of the Black Sea' is untenable: we cannot conclude, therefore, that 'the Gothic epoch was accordingly a revival of the Scythian or Sarmatian state in a new shape'.

The presence of Roman coins in German graves must be otherwise explained: they probably came from the cities on the shore of the Black Sea from which the Germans may well have demanded money payments as the price of security from German pillage. We know that as early as A.D. 238 the Roman

Empire was paying subsidies to the Goths.

The Birchington Hoard

By Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton and O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A.

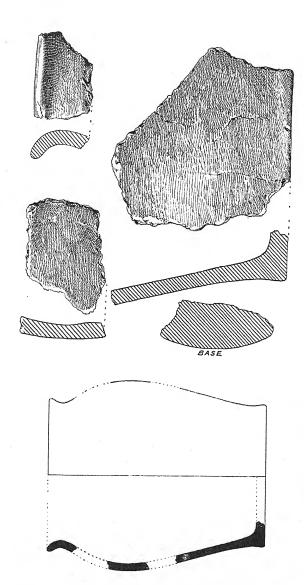
[Read 13th December 1923]

Fourteen bronze axe-heads of the palstave type were found in an earthen bowl 3 ft. below the surface in Southend Brickfield at a spot approximately 200 ft. from the west corner of the Girls' National School, and 510 ft. from the south-west corner of No. 1, Dodinga. The bowl was broken, and the base and the greater part of the lower part were not recovered; but sufficient of the upper part was saved to give the approximate diameter and enough of the sides to give the profile except at the base. It is hand-made and burnt a dark brown. After restoration in May 1923, it has a diameter at the mouth of $7\frac{7}{8}$ in., and a maximum diameter of $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. The lip is slightly incurved and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. below it a shallow irregular groove $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide encircles the bowl. this, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. from the lip, is a single row of impressed double circles, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{3}{16}$ in. apart. Below these a band $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide of six horizontal uneven lines, the row of circles being repeated below. The total width of the ornamental band, consisting of two rows of circles and the six lines between, is I 5 in.

No two of the fourteen palstaves were cast in the same mould, and there is a considerable variety in the details. The length ranges between 7 in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. and the weight between 18 oz. and $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The groups are ribbed in some cases, and the marking between the socket and cutting-edge assumes a \bigcup or \bigvee form, a central rib running down the blade in four cases.

P. H. G. P.-C.

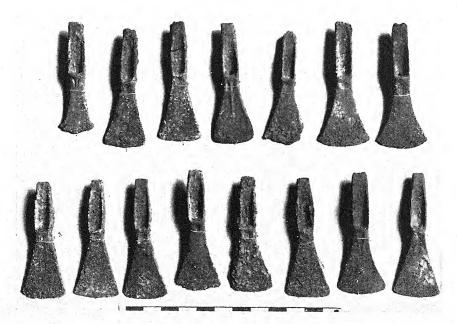
The hoard of palstaves (pl. xxxi, 2) exhibited by Major Powell-Cotton is unique, inasmuch as the pot in which it was contained has been preserved almost entire. In previous instances hoards have been found in pots, but they have always been broken by the finders; and in no case have a sufficient number of the pieces been preserved to enable the whole pot to be restored. The Worthing hoard was found in a pot, but only a few pieces are now known



Fragments associated with the Worthing hoard and now in the British Museum $(\frac{1}{2})$ on left an attempted restoration of the pot $(\frac{1}{4})$



1. Vessel in which the Birchington hoard was found (c. $\frac{1}{4}$)



2. The Birchington hoard

to be in existence. Of these, three are in the British Museum and others are in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford. They formed part of an unornamented vessel with an outcurving The shape of the vessel cannot be determined with absolute certainty; but so far as one can judge from the surviving fragments it is not likely to have been made before the beginning of the La Tène period (pl. xxx). The Birchington vessel is fortunately more complete, and it is ornamented (pl. xxxi, 1). The decoration consists of six rows of parallel grooves round the middle, with a single row of stamped circles above and below. This ring-and-dot device has a wide range in space and time. In England it occurs on pottery at All Cannings Cross, the Early Iron Age site discovered and excavated by Captain and Mrs. Cunnington; and on the familiar bone combs, such as have been found at Glastonbury and elsewhere. It is also found on socketed bronze axes and on ancient British coins. Sir John Evans, in his account of socketed axes thus ornamented, remarks ':-- 'Though so frequent on metallic antiquities of the latter part of the Bronze Age, it is remarkable that the ornament is of very rare occurrence on any part of the pottery which is known to belong to that period.' The significance of this rarity will be seen presently when I shall suggest an explanation of it. Abroad it is exceedingly common on antiquities of the Hallstatt and La Tène There is hardly a plate in Munro's Lake Dwellings of Europe which does not contain some examples of it from France, Switzerland, or Italy. But perhaps the most interesting instance is a potsherd from the lake-dwelling of Grésine on the Lac du Bourget (Munro, op. cit., fig. 21, no. 15); for below the circles is a row of horizontal grooves like those on the Birchington pot. Other potsherds from Grésine ornamented with stamped concentric circles are in the St. Germain Museum; and, also from the same site, a series of pins of the same type as have been found at Old England, Brentford; a socketed axe with vestigial wings; spearheads; bracelets and other objects of the usual late Bronze Age types, and finger-tip pottery. The device is common on Hallstatt urns, such as that from Sigmaringen illustrated in the Iron Age Guide (p. 38, fig. 34). A pot with similar ornament was found in a tumulus on the Plateau de Ger (department of Hautes Pyrénées); it is now in the St. Germain Museum.

An interesting chronological clue is obtained from the occurrence of a small bronze stamp like a seal found in the great Larnaud hoard at St. Germain. The stamp has the ring-and-dot

Ancient Bronze Implements, p. 124.

engraved upon it, and it seems not unlikely that it was intended for stamping pottery. It could certainly have been used for that purpose. The hoard is an important one: it was found in the province of Jura and has given its name to a period of the Bronze Age in the chronological schemes of certain French archaeologists. It consisted of an immense number of objects, amongst which were socketed axes, winged and flanged axes (including that type of winged axe from which the socketed axe with vestigial wings was evolved), fragments of swords and sword-handles, tanged knives, socketed gouges and chisels, knobbed sickles, socketed spearheads, a razor with a loop and ring handle, tanged arrowheads and triangular flat arrowheads with two holes in the base, tanged knives, hooks surmounted by bird figures, fish-hooks, and a Hallstatt fibula.¹

To return, now, to the problem raised by Sir John Evans. Why is it that, if ring-and-dot ornament was a common device during the Late Bronze Age, it was supposed to be so rare on the pottery of that period? The answer is, I believe, that the Late Bronze Age pottery types are far more numerous than was formerly supposed. When Sir John Evans wrote, the knowledge of these types was mainly derived from the excavation of barrows. The urns they contain are often very simply made, and of a coarse gritty texture, quite unsuitabe for stamped ornament. We now know that several much finer types were in contemporaneous use. At All Cannings Cross both the fine and coarse types of pottery occur; and the presence of a socketed bronze axe, a razor, and other smaller bronze objects associated with La Tène I brooches and iron objects, proves that there was at any rate a big overlap between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age. Other evidence (to be published shortly) comes from a village site in South Wilts., excavated by Dr. Clay. There is a very close resemblance between the coarse pottery of these sites and the barrow-urns; and indeed it seems that much that has hitherto been attributed to the Late Bronze Age belongs really to the Early Iron Age. It was, perhaps, more usual to bury the coarser types of pots in sepulchral mounds; though certain examples from Sussex and elsewhere suggest exceptions to the rule. Few of the objects most commonly found in the hoards can be proved to be earlier than the use of iron in this country; and I believe that a large number of our cremation burials in barrows and all our urn-fields belong to the Iron Age. The date of the first use of iron in England is uncertain; but I do not

^r Déchelette gives a list, but no full published list or description is accessible in this country.

know of any *proof* of its use here before the La Tène period. Isolated finds can hardly be cited as evidence for common use, for which one must look to excavated village-sites.

If my hypothesis is correct it follows that most of the hoards and the majority of bronze objects found in this country belong to a period when iron was in common use—a period which cannot be much earlier than the beginning of the La Tène period. This leaves for the British Early and Middle Bronze Age only a relatively small number of implements. It would seem that, until the invasion, bronze implements were not at all common. They may have been commoner than, say, in Belgium or Germany, because we are nearer than those countries to the sources of the raw material; and, indeed, in the far west the early types of bronze implements were more abundant. But it seems that the period of greatest abundance in England was when iron was already coming into use. I believe that this great influx of bronze implements was due to the invasion about which I wrote in this Journal in 1922 (ii, 27-35). It seems that there is evidence of a similar invasion in Belgium. In that country, according to Belgian archaeologists, there was no true Bronze Age, and the first appearance of bronze was only a little earlier than the introduction of iron. M. Comhaire regarded the Belgian Bronze Age as merely a phase of the Hallstatt culture. M. Boule in a review of M. Comhaire's work says:—'The author thinks that it is unnecessary to assume the existence in Belgium of a Bronze Age in the strict sense, but only of an Early Iron Age, such as is revealed by the cemetery of Hallstatt.'2 Three Belgian bronze hoards 'contain a collection of objects some of which are clearly typical of the Hallstatt period'. A hoard found at Frasnes contained hollow gold bracelets with iron hooks, dating from the end of the Hallstatt period. The burials confirm the evidence of the hoards, for they contain associated types of the Bronze and Iron Ages. M. Boule concludes his review thus:— When one visualizes the distribution of Hallstatt cemeteries, one imagines a huge wave of barbarian invaders advancing up the Danube and down the Rhine as far as the Channel. Beyond the invaded regions we find, to the north and south, peoples whose culture developed quite differently. There is no trace in Belgium of a period separating the early Hallstatt Iron Age and the Roman Conquest.' In other words, there was no La Tène period in Belgium. Inhumation was not practised between the dolmen

¹ Congrès Intern. d'Anthrop. et d'Arch. préh., Moscow, 1892, vol. ii, pp. 229-32. ² L'Anthr., vol. v, 1894, pp. 88-9, reviewing 'L'Âge des métaux en Belgique', by M. Comhaire, Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Bruxelles, vol. xii, 1893-4.

period and the first Frankish invasion. M. Comhaire concludes that the Belgian Iron Age began in the seventh century B.C.

It seems probable that the invasion of Belgium in the Hallstatt period may have passed beyond the shores of that country and reached Britain. It would not be the first time that invaders have come here from that quarter, for it was from the Rhine that the Beaker peoples came. If, however, a late Hallstatt invasion was responsible for the introduction of our Late Bronze Age, and if M. Comhaire's date is correct, the date I suggested before (800-700 B.C.) might be a little too early. If the invaders arrived here a little before the La Tène period began abroad, the difficulty of drawing a dividing line in this country between the La Tène I period and the culture which preceded it, would be partially explained, though the difficulty, of course, will remain as great as before. I feel convinced that the invasion from this quarter explains the facts here better than to assume an invasion from central or southern France. The resemblance between our Late Bronze Age culture and that of the Pyrenees on the one hand and Silesia on the other, would be due to divergent streams of a single invasion, split perhaps by a resistant mass of people somewhere in northern France, in the Seine Basin. Déchelette remarked on the Hallstatt colouring of the Late Bronze Age in southern France, a feature which was exactly paralleled in Belgium, on the opposite side of the uninvaded region. The invaders may have left their mark in southern France on their way to Spain, where the Hallstatt culture certainly penetrated. That it also affected Silesia at the other extreme is evident from the remarkable collection of painted pottery in the Breslau Museum.

The difficulty of dating the invasion, and the introduction of iron, is due to the fact that the culture of the invaders seems to have been in part a Hallstatt culture. That is at any rate the conclusion to be drawn from their pottery. But when inhabited sites, like All Cannings Cross, are examined, we find La Tène I brooches. On the principal of minimum dating, one cannot therefore be sure that such sites existed before the La Tène period. The same kind of difficulty arises later when we find occasional Roman objects—such as coins and Samian ware—in an Iron Age village. In both instances we may often feel morally certain that the site was inhabited for a century or two before the latest objects found there; but proof may be impossible. In order to prove that the invasion occurred before La Tène I, it would be necessary to find an inhabited site where complete and exhaustive

excavation revealed only Hallstatt types.

DISCUSSION

Major POWELL-COTTON confirmed the discovery in 1904 of the palstaves in the urn, which was broken in removal and was still imperfect at the base, though the pieces recovered at the time and subsequently had been carefully put together and the original form restored as far as possible.

Mr. Peake emphasized the rarity of bronze finds in association with pottery, and welcomed the publication of Major Powell-Cotton's exhibit. Such ornamented wares, or at any rate their characteristics, came ultimately from Savoy or Central Europe, and reached Britain in the late Bronze Age. Imports of the early Bronze Age came by sea from the west; but the later movement, traced by a variety of objects, was from Central Europe. The only point in which he differed from the author was the number of movements. Several sword-types had been recognized, and the earliest form occurred with the stock antiquities of Central Europe; the present exhibit did not belong to the latest phase, and a considerable period had to be allowed for two or more invasions. With the later imports only socketed and winged celts were found; and there was a mass of evidence that placed the invasion theory beyond all question.

Mr. Bushe-Fox said the main problem involved in the paper was the date when the Bronze Age ended and the Iron Age began; and the author's view was that the late Bronze Age culture was brought to Britain in late Hallstatt times, which implied that it belonged to the Iron Age itself, and that the majority of bronze implements survived into the period of La Tène. Objects of Hallstatt origin were rare in Britain, but the Weybridge bucket was an undoubted example of the seventh century, and it was unlikely that the inhabitants knew nothing of iron when that was imported. The alleged invasion early in the period of La Tène he could not recognize in British finds, and it was said to have started in Belgium; yet of the thirty or forty La Tène I brooches found in England, only five or six came from the districts nearest Belgium and most were found in Wiltshire. Even in the south-east they were picked up near the coast or dredged from the Thames, suggesting trade by sea rather than a settlement by invaders. If an early tin trade existed, it brought Britain into relation with northern or western France, not with Belgium. The All Cannings Cross pottery was represented among the finds at Hengistbury and he had been the first to identify it as of the Hallstatt period, though it was a mistake to call it Hallstatt pottery, as the central European ware was quite distinct.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH agreed on the whole with the last speaker, and thought that such a revolution in chronology was not altogether justified, though the subject was admittedly difficult. The date 1000 B.C. might be taken as the limit of the early Bronze Age; and if the late Bronze Age were due to an invasion from Belgium (where there was said to be no Bronze Age at all), and the leaf-shaped sword were imported by those invaders, then the continuity of the sepulchral

pottery in Britain was difficult to explain. The change from inhumation to cremation at that date was in itself a revolution, but a Belgian conquest did not explain why food-vessels were found abundantly in both kinds of burials; and that type was not only inherited from neolithic times, but survived in a slightly different form as the cinerary urn. Not only was the late Bronze Age characterized by pottery distinct from continental forms, which did not, for instance, include the incense-cup; but objects belonging to the Hallstatt repertory were singularly scarce for a presumed occupation of six centuries (1000–400 B.C.). He was therefore inclined to believe in a late Bronze Age after cremation was introduced, and a gradual infiltration of Hallstatt products, such as brooches, by trade during a few centuries before the period of La Tène.

Dr. Wheeler inquired whether certain analogies in Central Europe constituted a Hallstatt period in Britain. There was certainly kinship in the pottery, and Mr. Crawford's theory seemed to fill a gap between the true Bronze Age and La Tène. A year ago M. Hubert drew attention to a movement from Central Europe to the Pyrenees and northern Spain, and explained certain pottery in Britain by a movement from Spain to southern England. If, on the other hand, a movement down the Rhine across Belgium could be maintained, the facts could be more reasonably explained. He understood that the movement from central Europe was divided in southern France, branching southwest to the Pyrenees and northwards across Belgium; the division took place apparently west or south of the Jura and the Côte-d'Or. Mr. Peake's chapter on the late survival of the Bronze Age in northwest France should be borne in mind, as that area seemed to be a wedge driven into the Hallstatt system of western Europe.

Mr. Crawford replied that the difficulty of supposing the late Bronze Age to be due to an iron-using people was more apparent than real, as the inspection of Hallstatt remains abroad revealed the fact that there was a great preponderance of bronze in that culture. The Bologna collection seemed to be decisive on that point. In his opinion an invasion was proved by the sudden appearance of many new pottery types, such as occurred at All Cannings Cross. With reference to the frequency of La Tène I brooches in Wilts., he could cite the abundance in that area of the beaker type, which did not come from the nearest continental coast, but down the Rhine. He was working out the evidence for a division of the Hallstatt stream somewhere between France and Germany. He was not so much concerned to prove his point as to stimulate discussion of a chronological problem; and wished to thank Major Powell-Cotton for allowing the Society to inspect a hoard of supreme interest.

The CHAIRMAN (Rev. E. E. Dorling) remarked that the full discussion to which the exhibit and paper had given rise showed that the subject had a special interest for the Society; and a hearty vote of thanks was due to Mr. Crawford and Major Powell-Cotton for their share in the evening's programme.

Notes on the Mural Paintings of St. Christopher in English Churches

By H. H. BRINDLEY, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 15th December 1921]

In the course of a search for material likely to be useful in an inquiry into the evolution of the sailing ship in Northern Europe I was attracted to the surviving mural paintings of St. Christopher, for now and then we find a masted vessel or row boat in the stream through which the saint wades. The immediate result was disappointing, for I found only twenty-three pictures with vessels of any kind; moreover the small size of the latter precludes insertion of the details of rigging or other gear, besides which a mural painting is a work of the picture-poster order, strong lines to produce an impression at a distance. The only instance of a vessel of particular value to a student of nautical archaeology I found is in the well-preserved paintings in Breage (St. Breaca's) church in Cornwall, which is seen on the left side of fig. 18. The picture is c. 1490, the date of the church, and for that time the topsail is noticeably large, while the sheets being led to the yard-arms of the main course is a point of interest in view of the controversy whether early topsails, which came into use in the second half of the fifteenth century, were usually sheeted to the tops or to the yard-arms below. As material accumulated it seemed worth while attempting a summary of our knowledge of the mural paintings of St. Christopher in English churches, in respect of their distribution, survival, and the details of the conventional representation.

Such a summary was especially attractive, as many paintings have come to light since the appearance, in 1883, of the third or latest edition of Mr. Charles E. Keyser's List of Buildings in Great Britain and Ireland having Mural and other Painted Decorations of Dates prior to the latter part of the 16th Century, a work which is necessarily the basis of an inquiry regarding any particular representation. Among the more recent literature consulted, Mr. Keyser's notices in The Archaeological Journal and elsewhere of

¹ Described by me in the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's *Proceedings*, xvii, 1914, p. 139.

paintings discovered since 1883 or otherwise not included in his 'List' should be specially mentioned. As far as has been possible

I have visited churches possessing extant paintings.

Beyond the above sources, much of my information has been derived from the incumbents of churches to whom I have written in cases where photographs were not to be obtained or published descriptions were of old date or meagre. To these I express my indebtedness. In addition I have to express my thanks for kind assistance to Mr. G. C. Druce, F.S.A., Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., Miss Olive Heath of Albury, and to others mentioned later, as well as to Dr. Copland Vines and Mr. J. T. Saunders, both of Christ's College, Cambridge, for

making notes on churches beyond my reach.

Mr. Keyser's 'List' of 1883 mentions 188 paintings of St. Christopher, a total of all then either known as extant or recorded as having vanished from one cause or another. total should be corrected to 185, as inspection leaves no doubt that the figure in Fring church, Norfolk, represents St. George, and the painting in Knockmoy Abbey Church, co. Galway, which in the 'List' is mentioned as St. Sebastian or perhaps St. Christopher, has lately been decided to be the former. Moreover, it is probable that Wedmore church, Somerset, possesses only two representations of St. Christopher, not three as supposed when the 'List' was published. To the total 185 should be added 33 which were unknown at the date of the List', which do not include paintings already recorded as covered by whitewash or plaster and uncovered since 1883. These recent discoveries bring up the total to 218. The actual total of paintings (all the figures here given indicate the number of paintings, not of buildings) which I know of is 234, the excess over 218 being made up of paintings known as existing or as having existed at the time the 'List' was published but which were not included therein through records not being then available to Mr. Keyser. In the 'List' he notes about 70 of the 185 given as destroyed, plastered or whitewashed over; a summary which my own notes alter to 140 paintings vanished out of 234 known.

The table and the map here reproduced show the distribution of mural paintings of St. Christopher by counties. The predominance of Norfolk and Suffolk in mural paintings in general is well known, and it is natural that these two counties should possess the greatest number of examples of St. Christopher.

H. S. Crawford, 'The Mural Paintings and Inscriptions at Knockmoy Abbey,' Jour. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland, ser. vi, vol. ix, xlix, pt. 1, June 1919.

After them we find one eastern and two southern counties, and further consideration of the table and the map shows that known examples fall into two main groups, a comparatively solid eastern bunch, and a southern zone in the south and west, the two groups being separated by counties with relatively few paintings of St. Christopher. From each group scattered examples range northward with diminishing frequency. The two groups thus form a case of discontinuous distribution which made it seem



Map showing distribution of mural paintings of St. Christopher.

worth while to ascertain the relative frequency of the subject. This is given in the third column of the table, and was ascertained by comparing the examples of St. Christopher with the total number of buildings possessing mural paintings in each county as given in the 'List' of 1883. The figures in brackets in the fourth column indicate the order into which the counties fall under its heading, and the figures in brackets in the second column give the order of buildings with mural paintings. Norfolk with 300 and Suffolk with 149 buildings head the list, as they do also for examples of St. Christopher, but Wiltshire with 76 and Rutland with only 19 buildings are first in the proportionate representation of St. Christopher. Devonshire, though possessing nine paintings of the Saint is low proportionately, as it has 131 buildings with mural paintings. There are one or more other instances of the same kind in the table. It would not, however, be safe to gauge the popularity of St. Christo-

pher by the proportionate representation here set forth; what the table serves to indicate is the degree of destruction which took place in a given county from the Reformation onwards, for, as Mr. Keyser remarks, so great was the popularity of St. Christopher that 'it is conjectured that every English Church possessed a figure, either in painting or sculpture, of the Saint during the fifteenth century'. Mr. Keyser is inclined to think that King Henry III had much to do with introducing veneration of the Saint into England, and remarks that from his time the popularity of St. Christopher increased throughout the fourteenth, fifteenth, and early sixteenth centuries.2 There is a fair number of paintings of St. Christopher dating from the fourteenth century; Mr. Keyser, in the two works quoted above, enumerates those of St. Albans, Castor, Croydon, Shorwell, perhaps Witton, and the second oldest painting at Little Hampden as among those which may be ascribed to the later part of the century. The painting in Aldermaston Church is considered by him to be not later than 1350,3 and those in West Somerton church, which include a St. Christopher, are attributed to the same period, as are also those recently uncovered at Paston, Little Baddow, and Seething.

Examples as old as the thirteenth century are rarer: among them are the oldest of the four St. Christophers at Little Hampden and the destroyed picture in Stanford Dingley Church.⁴ The painting at West Chiltington, reported to me by the rector in 1915 as very much faded, is thought by Mr. Keyser to be possibly of the thirteenth century.⁵ The vanished painting in the Chapel of St. Peter-ad-Vincula in the Tower of London is known only by

the order for its execution, which is dated 1241.6

It is well known that the usual position for a painting of St. Christopher is opposite the principal entrance, i. e. the south doorway,⁷ so that it might be seen at once by any one entering the church, or perhaps only passing the doorway; whereby the beholder was secure from a violent death that day. In certain churches, especially on the Continent, a statue of St. Christopher outside the main portal rendered the protection more easily available: the gigantic figure which stood for centuries in the

' 'List,' Introduction, p. li.

3 Arch. Jour. liii, 1896, p. 175.

5 ' List,' p. li.

7 My notes have 130 on the north wall or arcade against 50 in other positions.

² 'Notes on some recently discovered mural paintings at Little Hampden church,' Records of Bucks, 1909, p. 421.

⁴ Keyser, op. cit., 'Little Hampden,' p. 422.

⁶ Surrey Arch. Coll. vi, 1874, p. 196, f.-n., and Bloxam, Principles of Architecture, ed. 10, p. 411 f.-n.

western front of Notre Dame de Paris is the classical example of this practice. An extreme instance of rendering it unnecessary to enter the church at all is to be found at Durach in Bavaria, where the enormous painting of the Saint high up on the church tower can be seen from miles away. In a good many churches the painting is on the north side but not opposite the south door. Mr. Keyser mentions that at Stockerston church a large window representing St. Christopher in ancient glass fills the space opposite the south door.

4001.		TABLE	Ξ.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Order of	Percentage of paint-	
	Churches having	Counties	ings of	Counties
	mural paintings	as regards	St. Christopher	having
	of St. Christopher.	mural paintings.	to buildings having mural paintings.	paintings of St. Christopher
NTC-11-				
Norfolk .	• 43	(1)	14	(10)
Suffolk .	. 22	(2)	15	(9)
Wiltshire .	. 17	(9)	2.2	(1)
Cambridgeshire	. 14	(10)	19	(3)
Hampshire .	. 10	(15)	18	, (5)
Devonshire .	• 9	(3)	7	(21)
Gloucestershire	. 8	(17)	14	(01)
Northamptonshi		(4)	9	(18)
Cornwall .	• 7	(19)	14	(10)
Dorset .	• 7	(20)	19	(3)
Essex .	. 7	(10)	9	(18)
Hertfordshire	. 7	(14)	ΙΙ	(13)
Oxfordshire	· 7	(13)	0 1	(16)
Buckinghamshir		(17)	II	(13)
Surrey .	. 6	(22)	1 8	(5)
Sussex .	. 6	(8)	8	(20)
Berkshire .	. 5	(24)	16	(8)
Bedfordshire	. 4	(16)	7	(21)
Kent	• 4	(6)	5	(24)
Middlesex .	• 4	(20)	11	(13)
Rutland .	. 4	(27)	2 I	(2)
Somerset .	. 4	(5)	5	(24)
Huntingdonshire		(29)	17	7 (7)
Yorkshire .	. 3	(6)	4	(27)
Cheshire .	. 2	(26)	10	(16)
Lincolnshire	. 2	(12)	3	(28)
Warwickshire	. 2	(23)	3	(28)
Leicestershire	. I	(25)		(28)
Nottinghamshire	:	(27)	3 5	(24)
Staffordshire	. I	(30)	7	(21)

As a rule St. Christopher wades towards the east, which is conjectured to be his desire to reach the sanctuary. The conventional direction was sometimes remembered in a south-wall painting, but not infrequently it was neglected. Information is scanty, however, owing to the imperfect state of so many paintings: I have found 41 examples wading to E. and 16

wading to W.

In accordance with the legendary Eastern birth of St. Christopher he is frequently represented wearing a turban. In the painting at Bartlow, Cambridgeshire, this head-covering bears four long streamers (fig. 11). In the fourteenth-century paintings at Paston, Seething, and Willingham the Saint has close fitting knee-breeches gartered with ribbon tied in a conspicuous half hitch on the inner side. As a rule he is shown wearing a vest or tunic (sometimes belted), but his dress varies from a simple cloak, as at Raunds (fig. 16) to tunic and mantle with ornaments as at Layer Marney (fig. 24).

Not infrequently the representations of the Holy Child show Him as very small, probably in accordance with the legendary giant stature of the Saint. The attitude of his arms was evidently a well-established convention. His nimbus, orb and the pennon sometimes borne by the latter are sometimes cruciform. I am indebted to Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., for the information that in the painting at Tonge, Kent, which he uncovered in 1893, the Holy Child's right hand holds a book or book-like

object inscribed IHS.

As regards the various accessory details of the picture, we should like to know the order of time in which they appeared. It seems probable that in the earlier paintings they were but few, and of these the severely simple thirteenth-century painting at Little Hampden described by Mr. Keyser is an example. As the paintings multiplied it may well be that neighbouring churches vied with one another in adding to the details. One would suppose that the hermit and his chapel have been in the picture since the beginning, while the mermaid, angler, fishes, ships, and so on were introduced gradually.

As pictorial art became freer there was probably a greater tendency to depict accessories. We may suppose that the artist and the parish priest superintending his work derived additional features from miniatures in manuscripts. The vogue of St. Christopher was well established before engravings were numerous, but later paintings may have owed something to these. Thus the earliest known woodcut of St. Christopher, that of 1423 in the Rylands Library, has the miller, angler, and other accessory features; and there are many details of scenery in the woodcuts of Israhel van Meckenem, c. 1475, and Hieronymus Hopfer, 1520,

¹ Op. cit., Little Hampden, p. 421.

for instance. Pictures in painted glass, though numerous long before mural painting in England had reached its zenith, are not likely to have afforded much inspiration, for in them St. Christopher is shown with but few details, which is not unnatural in view of the smaller space available and the more difficult handiwork in that material. In more than one instance I have been puzzled by the ships, for they seem to indicate a date earlier than that suggested by St. Christopher's dress and other details. Albury and Slapton are examples in point. But we may perchance be looking at something intentionally rendered archaic, at least in part, as the event represented is of the far past. On the other hand, the ships in the Wedmore painting (figs. 20 and 21) if the ascription to c. 1480 is correct, are remarkably well up to date.

The most elaborate painting of St. Christopher in an English church is that at St. Keverne, on the Lizard, which was uncovered subsequently to Mr. Keyser's list, for it is the only one which illustrates the history of the Saint. The main picture has numerous details: rocks and trees, rabbits, birds, many fishes, one or more mermaids, and a ship under way all appear as well as the hermit and chapel. Scenes from the life of St. Christopher occupy eight panels disposed vertically, four on either side of the main painting. Much was unavoidably lost in removing the whitewash, and the position of the picture renders a satisfactory photograph impossible, but it was copied by Mr. W. A. Rollason in 1905. This work is ascribed to c. 1480.

I am indebted to Dr. M. R. James, F.S.A., Provost of Eton, for a provisional interpretation of the eight panel scenes at St. Keverne. The historical order is from above downwards on the left and from below upwards on the right. The scenes are: no. 1, half destroyed, nothing can be made out; no. 2, not free from whitewash, on left the Devil with cloven hoof, on right St. Christopher either taking the Devil with him or leaving him; no. 3, on left St. Christopher and on right an emperor—probably the Saint brought before Dagnus; no. 4, to left a man in a short jerkin, long hose and black shoes, holding a club over his right shoulder, to right a woman, a scene interpreted in the Royal Institute of Cornwall paper as the temptation by one of the two women sent by Dagnus, which seems quite likely to be a correct reading; no. 5, St. Christopher seated, one hand at head and both feet in the stocks; a gaoler stands holding a pair of bolts for the

THis drawing is reproduced in the Journal of the Royal Institute of Cornwall, xvi, part 3, 1906, p. 392, where there are additional notes on the painting in sequel to the description in xv, part 1, 1902, p. 151.

feet and hands, another pair of bolts hangs above (the Old English verse legend says he was 'exposed in stokkes styffe and feteres grete'); no. 6, the figure on the right is the only legible one, the scene is almost certainly tormenting, either with a hot helmet or something else; no. 7, is, with no. 4, the best preserved, and shows the Saint tied to a large post with ankles fettered; archers are seen as small figures, arrows fly in mid air and one pierces the eye of Dagnus; no. 8, half destroyed, should be the final scene of the beheading, but all that can be made out is some masonry to the left.

As has been already indicated, many of the surviving paintings are but fragments and some of them are fading or chipping only too rapidly. Among them I have made or obtained sketches of a few, mostly in East Anglia, illustrations of which have not hitherto been published. In all these cases photographs would show very little owing to the faintness or dark positions of the paintings. These are reproduced in the plates, figs. 1 to 9.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS

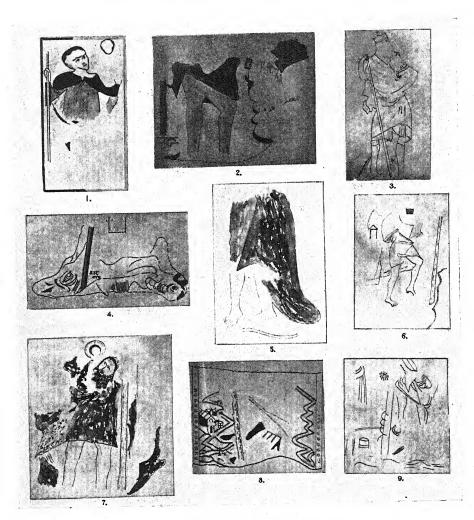
Fig. 1. Burwell, Cambs.: St. Mary V.—This is noted by Mr. Keyser¹ in 1886 as 'recently discovered and very large and late'. The lower part of the picture and half the red border have now vanished, and the Holy Child is indicated only by the outline of a face. St. Christopher has no beard, but the painting does not seem to have been retouched. The border to the Saint's right is so close to the north door that unless this is a later insertion there can have been no space for the river bank and other detail. The prevailing colour is red, but the mantle is dark green, staff yellow, and flesh pink.

Fig. 2. Kingston, Cambs.: All Saints and St. Andrew.—The picture of St. Christopher is fainter than certain of the other paintings in this church 2; moreover certain patches of red and yellow are on plaster superimposed later. The river bank is red with dark green herbage. The voided rectangle (yellow) may be the hermit's lantern. The staff is yellow, tucked-up mantle red, and legs flesh-colour.

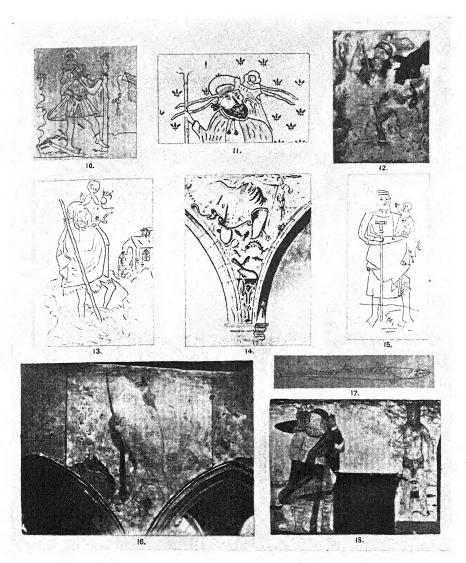
Fig. 3. Troston, Suffolk: St. Mary V.—In this church only the figures in the several paintings and one or two objects close to them have been uncovered. St. Christopher is fairly preserved though faint. The colours are red, light and dark. The Saint seems to wear a crown, but this may be really a turban. All that can be seen of the Holy Child are part of his robe and one foot below St. Christopher's left hand. The pommels or knobs on the Saint's staff are noticeable. His figure is very tall and thin. The best preserved part of the picture is one of the two fishes, which is shown enlarged in fig. 17.

¹ Arch. Jour. liii, 1896, p. 184.

² Keyser, Arch. Jour. lviii, 1901, p. 50.



Mural paintings of St. Christopher



Mural paintings of St. Christopher

- Fig. 4. Stow-cum-Quy, Cambs.: St. Mary V. The painting is above the nave arcade on the south side, nearly opposite the north door. Its upper portion was destroyed in alterations, and the sketch shows a corbel close above the painting. Of the Saint only part of one foot survives, and his staff is seen in dark red paint. Much dark green and red represent objects not identifiable, but a whelk shell and an eye and gills of a large fish are in black and yellow on the two sides. There are remains of two words by a later hand, probably fragments of texts superimposed in the seventeenth century.
- Fig. 5. Hessett, Suffolk: St. Ethelbert K. and C.—The pictures in this church appear to be fading rapidly. Of all those mentioned in the list of 1883 there could only be seen at my last visit (1921) portions of the Tree of the Seven Sins, of (possibly) the Christian Representative, and as much as is shown in fig. 5 of St. Christopher; all the fragments are faint. This is especially regrettable in view of the rarity of the second subject.2 The Hessett example once contained thirty different implements of man's trades or pastimes, one more than the fortunately well-preserved example at Breage, and many more than have been made out in the seven other English examples known. The Hessett paintings have been ascribed to c. 1460. The remains of St. Christopher are in red; the curved object below his feet is probably an eel.
- Fig. 6. Bolnhurst, Beds.: St. Dunstan.3—This fragment was also sketched in 1921. A later corbel occupies the position of the Saint's head. Part of the hermit's chapel, or it may be his lantern, and a bank of the river remain. The colours are sepia and buff.
- Fig. 7. Hargrave, Northants: All Saints.—Sketched in 1921. Some of the outlines in black appear modern, but the Vicar doubted any retouching. What appear to be the river banks are buff-coloured, the Saint's tunic is pinkish, and his mantle red. The halo of the Holy Child is yellow above red hair. The outlines in general are dark red.
- Fig. 8. Cottered, Herts: St. Mary V.—This painting is ascribed by Mr. Keyser to the latter part of the fifteenth century.4 It was found during the restoration in 1886. When I saw it in 1921 the many details given in Mr. Keyser's description had nearly all disappeared. The figure of St. Christopher was never seen, but the position of the painting opposite the south door and the staff-like object leave little doubt as to its identification. The hermit, soldiers fencing, hound chasing a stag, youth in long-toed shoes, church spire, and so on, have all vanished, and there remain only part of the 'ivy-berry' border, a tent, the hermit's chapel and lantern, a tree, a few houses, a small tower, and a distant castle on a medley of fenced roads. Mr. Keyser gives the colours as deep red ground-work and vermilion, so the unfortunate deterioration of this unusually detailed painting, with

¹ Keyser, Arch. Jour. liii, 1896, p. 183.

² Keyser, Arch. Jour. liii, 1896, p. 177; and Cox, Churches of Cornwall, p. 140.

³ Keyser, Arch. Jour. liii, 1896, p. 182. 4 Arch. Jour. liii, 1896, p. 165.

change of colour to dark green—all that can be seen now—renders it an example of rapid perishing subsequent to exposure.

Fig. 9. Chesham, Bucks: St. Mary V.—This is an example of a south wall painting in which St. Christopher wades towards the east. In 1921 the only colour remaining was faded green. There is no trace of the Holy Child, but the Saint's left hand seems to be grasping His legs or robe. Some remains of the hermit survive in the upper eastern part and below him a trace of the angler with a bent rod which seems to support a landing-net. There are also a bait tub and a fish whose scales are the best surviving detail.

Another instance of a painting which has almost vanished is that at Sedgeford, Norfolk. When it was uncovered in 1841, it excited much interest from the Holy Child being described as triple-headed. A sketch made during the removal of the plaster is reproduced in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, xix, 1843 (April), p. 381, and shows the three heads, though

only one is represented nimbed.

The nimbed head is the only one in a natural position as regards the body and right arm, so that there are grounds for regarding the two un-nimbed heads as a mistake by the artist. Indeed, Dawson Turner imentions a difference of opinion at the time—a visitor shortly after the uncovering could see only one head, and so on. If there were really three heads the painting would be unique. The drawing of this late fifteenth-century picture is so good in all respects save the additional heads that it seems reasonable to think that if they were ever in the picture they were clumsy later additions in a colour which faded rapidly. The point can never be settled, for when I saw the painting in 1919 only faint grey outlines \(\frac{1}{4}\)-in. wide remained, and whitewash had covered the Saint's head down to his eyes. The nimbed head of the Holy Child was still to be seen. As Dawson Turner says: 'the example is additionally interesting in its exceptional representation of St. Christopher "in vigour instead of age and decrepitude".'

Figs. 10 to 25 are examples of paintings in various degrees of better preservation than the foregoing; with two exceptions I cannot find that illustrations of them have been published previously.

Fig. 10. Bradfield Combust, Suffolk: All Saints.—The sketch was made in 1921. Close examination suggested that what is seen of the hermit is an attempt at restoration by a later hand. The 'List' of 1883 ascribes the painting to c. 1400.

Fig. 11. Bartlow, Cambs.: St. Mary V.2—This sketch (1921) shows all that remains of this south wall painting. It is on a red ground semé with fleurs-de-lys earlier than the subject. The prevailing colours are yellow and white, but these and the thin border suggest some re-painting. The turban streamers and mantle knot are noteworthy.

Fig. 12. Hayes, Middlesex: St. Mary V.—By the kindness of the Rev. E. R. Hudson, Rector of Hayes, I am able to reproduce a water-

1 Gent. Mag. cit. sup.

² Gent. Mag. 1822, pt. ii, p. 305, and a mention by Keyser, Jour. Arch. liii, 1896, p. 185.

colour drawing, made in 1911, which is exhibited on the north wall below the original painting, which cannot be photographed satisfactorily. A comparison in 1917 of the sketch with the original painting showed that it is a faithful representation of the surviving details. The 'button' on the Saint's cap, the small size of the Holy Child borne on the back of the Saint's neck, and the rarely seen woman angler, who is provided with a creel and is landing a fish on the bank to St. Christopher's right, as well as the mermaid and great variety of fishes, are noticeable details. The woman angler's hood and dress suggest the latter half of the fifteenth century. The outlines of this elaborate picture are in black or sepia and many colours are employed which do not appear to have been retouched in recent times.

Fig. 13. Impington, Cambs.: St. Andrew.—In this case attempts at photography have been unsatisfactory from want of light and contrast, so I reproduce a sketch made by my daughter, Mrs. Copland Vines, in 1920. The 'List' ascribes the painting to c. 1400. The Hermit's chapel is noteworthy for its Consecration Crosses, and the Holy Child's orb has a cruciform pennon. The Saint's legs are brown, his mantle red, and beneath this is a fringed shirt in lighter colour. The river and chapel are blue and the banks yellowish. The picture has a border of green foliage and red flowers. The colours appear to have been re-touched at some not very distant time.

Fig. 14. Ipswich: St. Margaret.—By the kindness of the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A., Rector of Rampton, Cambs., I am enabled to reproduce a water-colour sketch which he caused to be made when he was curate of St. Margaret's church. At that time the upper half of the picture had long been destroyed by the insertion of clerestory windows. What remained has now quite faded away. The hermit, with lantern, is a small figure to the east of St. Christopher, the kneeling figure below is probably the donor. The lamprey-like form just above is really a dedicatory label copied inaccurately.

Fig. 15. Willingham, Cambs.: St. Mary and All Saints.—The numerous paintings in this church, which were uncovered during the restoration completed in 1895, have been fully described by Mr. Keyser. They are now all much faded, and attempts to photograph the St. Christopher have not been successful. I am indebted to my daughter for the sketch reproduced. Mr. Keyser regards the painting as belonging to the second or fourteenth-century series of the four or five series discovered. The Saint's staff is T-headed, the only instance I know, though, as so much of the other portion of the painting has vanished, what we see may be the remains of a cross. The garter with simple knot is like those on both knees in the recently discovered paintings at Paston and Seething.

Fig. 16. Raunds, Northants.: St. Peter.—All of the great series of paintings in this church are now very faded, but their inspection is facilitated by the large photographs which the Rev. H. K. Fry, Vicar of Higham Ferrers, had made when at Raunds, and which are exhibited

¹ Arch. Jour. liii, 1896, pp. 185-191.

in the church. I have to thank him for his kind permission to reproduce the St. Christopher. This painting is of the fifteenth century, and is on a ground semé with fleurs-de-lys. The design is exceptional in that the Saint is bareheaded, and in the suggestion of great age in his ample white beard and flowing hair, the latter curiously rolled on his neck. The staff and the river bank are yellow and the Holy Child's robe dark brown. The yellow flat-fish rising between the Saint's feet suggests that a good many minor details have vanished. The stride of the Saint and the flowing out of his cloak behind convey an unusual impression of vigour.

Fig. 17 is one of the fishes in the Troston painting (Fig. 3).

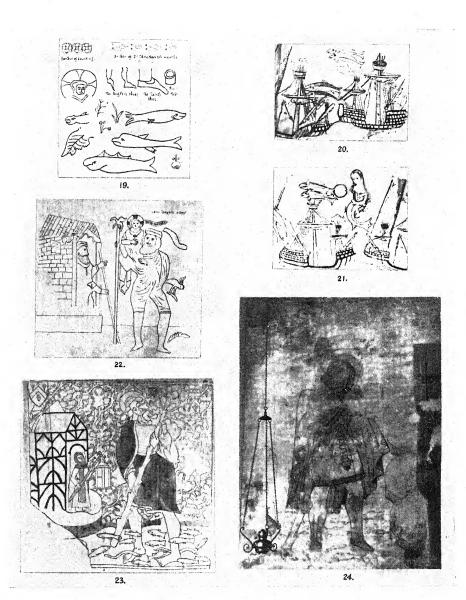
Fig. 18. Breage, Cornwall: St. Breaca.—On either side of the north door are St. Christopher and the best example of the Christian Representative among the few which survive. They are regarded as dating from c. 1490 and therefore as contemporary with the church, and were discovered during the restoration in 1890. Both figures have been retouched and were glazed in 1914. The painting of St. Christopher is of interest, not only for the details of his dress but because the water in which he wades is without banks—it is more a sea than a river; there is no hermit, but we see, as well as the topsail ship mentioned early in this article, a mermaid with large mirror, a small boat carrying a man accompanied by a monkey, and a conspicuous flatfish. The artist may have had in mind the English Channel hard by.

Figs. 24 and 19. Layer Marney, Essex: St. Mary V.2—The church was rebuilt from the foundations by the Lords Marney in the sixteenth century, so the painting is late work. Save in the upper portion it is in fair preservation, though much of the plaster is fragile. The photograph and sketches of details reproduced were made in 1919. picture is quite half an inch deeper than the whitewash surrounding it; and to the Saint's left, part of it is covered by a later border in dull green, across the upper part of which runs an ornamental pattern (fig. 19). Possibly this border obliterated the hermit. The picture is noteworthy for its great amount of detail, especially in the Saint's dress. I know of no other in which he is wearing shoes and is carrying a rosary. His hood is fastened under his forked beard by knotted strings; the belt of his tunic has a pin-buckle, and a jewelled border ornaments his mantle. These details are painted with care, as are also the little angler standing beside a large bait tub, the fishes, and the vegetation of the river banks. The angler's dress is contemporary. The Holy Child has a very large cruciform nimbus. As at Impington, an eel curls

There are coloured drawings in the *Jour. R. Inst. Cornwall*, xv, part 1, 1902, plates 1, 2, and I here reproduce, by the kindness of the Rector, Mr. Coulthard, the photograph on p. 51 of his book.

² Essex Archaeol. i, N.S., p. 62.

^{&#}x27; 'Mural Paintings in Cornish Churches', Jour. R. Inst. Cornwall, xv, pt. i, 1902, pp. 136–160; H. R. Coulthard, The Story of an Ancient Parish, Breage with Germoe, 1913; and Brindley, Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc. 1914, cit. sup.



Mural paintings of St. Christopher



25. Mural painting of St. Christopher in West Grinstead church. Surrey

round the Saint's leg. The prevailing colour is red, with sepia strokes for the river and a solitary oak leaf (fig. 19) high up above the Saint's right, which may be a vestige of trees in this part. The river banks are red with green surface, and the angler and fishes are in brown outline without shading. The fishes are unusually varied, for dolphin, eel, goby, perch, pike, and roach types all appear, and in face of this medley we clearly see the angler using an unbaited hook.

Figs. 20 and 21. Wedmore, Somerset: St. Mary Magdalen.—The two illustrations should be read as continuous, fig. 21 completing the ship and St. Christopher's staff to the left of fig. 20. I have seen a reproduction of the whole painting which was published many years ago, but the reference to it is not now at hand. I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Armitage Robinson, F.S.A., Dean of Wells, for having the tracing here reproduced made for me. In the 'List' it is stated that there are three paintings of St. Christopher in the same place, but recent examination, especially a detailed one in 1921, for which I have to thank the Rev. E. H. J. Noott, leads to the conclusion that there are only two paintings, an early sixteenth-century one partially superimposed on another of c. 1480. They are on a brickfilled corner behind the pulpit and cover an area 7 ft. by 4 ft. The Holy Child is seen twice; the upper representation belongs to the older picture in which He looks westward, while the lower one has the gaze directed towards the east, as is also the Saint's progress. The mermaid, fishes, and ships appear to belong to the earlier painting, which accords with the ships themselves, four-masters which might well be conventional and clumsy representations of the King's ships 'Grace Dieu' or 'Mary of the Tower' of 1485. The artist has made the curious mistake of placing fires in the fighting-tops by rendering the stack of javelins for use in close action as flames, and adding smoke above them. The mermaid and her mirror are drawn more skilfully. The figure of St. Christopher, the hermit, and chapel, and what remains of trees or herbage, belong to the later painting. The Saint wears a red mantle and green tunic, and there is a good deal of light yellow in other parts.

Fig. 22. Pakefield, Suffolk: All Saints.—It is unfortunately impossible to obtain a satisfactory illustration of this curious painting. It was discovered under whitewash in 1858. A drawing was made by the architect in charge of the restoration, and the painting was then again whitewashed. The drawing has been lost, but a tracing of it is exhibited in the church. In 1906 the painting was again uncovered except the lower portion of St. Christopher and the whole of the hermit and chapel. The painting is now very faint and photography has been tried several times without success. Fig. 22 is a recent tracing made by Mr. H. B. Crowe, Parish Clerk, and his son, to whom and to the Rector, the Rev. G. W. Sall, I am also indebted for the history of the picture. The hermit and chapel, with a cock on the roof, are added from the drawing of 1858. This part of the picture is unusually large. The scroll held by the angel (a very rare detail in a painting of St. Christopher) is now blank, and the fragmentary one,

apparently bearing words uttered by the Holy Child, defies interpretation. The words above the picture are the end of the couplet

'Xp'ofori sancti speciem quicunque tuetur Illo nempe die nullo langore gravetur.'

which occurs thus or in slightly different form in several other paintings of the subject. The picture is 12 ft. high and the surviving colours are mainly red and green.

Fig. 23. Molesworth, Hunts.: St. Peter .- The painting was discovered about 1886, and has been described by Mr. Keyser, but I am unable to find any reproduction of this very complete and well-preserved example. The narrowness of the church and the size of the painting. 8 ft. by 8 ft., have prevented satisfactory photography, so the illustration is a tracing kindly made for me by the Rector, the Rev. H. A. Penzer. and Mrs. Penzer, to whom I am much indebted for the many days they thus devoted to my assistance. Red is the only colour both for outlines and what is filled in. The background appears to be foliage and the strip below this the bank of the river. Noticeable features are the forked beard of the Saint, the immense lantern held by the hermit, and the fimbriation above the forehead of the Holy Child, which may be intended for part of the nimbus. Mr. P. M. Johnston has called my attention to the same treatment of the nimbus in the St. Christopher, probably of the time of King Henry VII, at Borden, Kent, which he uncovered in 1900. The Molesworth picture is regarded as probably of late fifteenth-century date by Mr. Keyser, who points out that the left of the two donors' shields of arms, a rare feature in a mural painting, may be the pheons of Foster, Lord Mayor of London in 1454.

Fig. 25. West Grinstead, Sussex: St. George.—This painting was discovered during the restoration in 1891, and some of its details were reproduced from sketches by J. Lewis André, F.S.A., in his paper on the church.² But I believe that this now vanished picture has not been illustrated as a whole. I have to thank the Rector, the Rev. Irton Smith, for permission to reproduce the water-colour sketch which was made before the painting faded and is now exhibited in the church. He informs me that the original was not washed over again until it had nearly vanished, and that the portion left exposed is now only just discernible. This is a late example, and may be attributed to c. 1520. The buildings have an unusual amount of detail, and the fences recall the picture at Cottered.

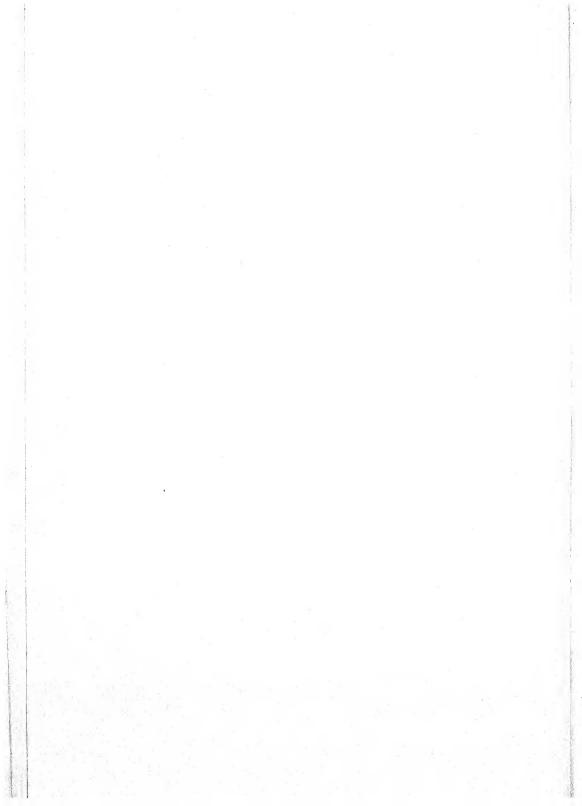
Fig. 26. Little Baddow, Essex: St. Mary V.—In a letter published in The Times Literary Supplement, 6 July 1922, the Rector, the Rev. Jesse Berridge, stated that removal of the pink wash on the north wall immediately opposite the south door had just revealed a painting of St. Christopher 10 ft. by 7 ft. in size. Its existence had been suggested by an entry in the Churchwardens' accounts of 1749: 'To plaistering about the new door and puting out Saint Christifer, 3s. od.' The

¹ Arch. Jour. liii, 1896, p. 183.

² Suss. Arch. Coll. xxxviii, 1892, p. 51.



26. Mural painting of St. Christopher in Little Baddow church. Essex



painting is in a good state of preservation.¹ The discovery is an addition to the comparatively small number, for an eastern county, of examples of the subject in Essex. An untouched photograph, for the use of which I am indebted to the Rector, as well as for much information about the painting, is reproduced here, as in the illustration in the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, certain details are retouched by hand to emphasize main features. The earlier 'masonry' pattern in double lines on which the picture is superimposed is easily seen where the lower portions of the latter have peeled away. Among the fishes a large flounder-like one is rising vertically. There is some suggestion of a being like a small demon below the hermit, perhaps an angler, and, on the other side, of a helmeted figure holding a sceptre, which it has been thought may represent the emperor Dagnus, but both are too fragmentary to justify conclusions.

A recent visit to Potter Heigham Church convinces me that the two figures by the north door, one of which has been held to be St. Nicholas, are both St. Christopher, and that we have therefore to add this instance to Little Hampden, Wedmore, and Wilsford-and-Lake, already known examples of a later picture of the Saint being superimposed on an

early one.

It is also described by Mr. Berridge in the Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society, xvi, pt. 3, N.S., 1922, p. 210, and by A. B. Bamford in The Essex Review, no. 125, vol. XXXII, Jan. 1923, p. 41, with a sketch.

Some Medieval Seal Matrices

By C. H. Hunter Blair, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 31st January 1924]

THE five matrices of ecclesiastical seals exhibited to-night were bought by the writer from a dealer in antiquities in the county of Durham. Of their previous history nothing appears to be known. The writer is unable to identify two of them with any certainty, but it is hoped that their publication may lead



No. 1.

to their identification being established. The silver matrix of the armorial seal (no. 6), exhibited by our Fellow Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, was recently found by him among a collection of family seals, medals, etc., dating from the early part of the nineteenth century; there is no record of how or when it came into the possession of his family. The following is a description of the seals:

1. Silver, pointed oval, 56 mm. by 35 mm. St. Antony the Great standing, facing. He wears a gown with sleeves, wide at the

¹ Dr. J. T. Dunn, city analyst of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has kindly tested the silver matrices for me. He reports that they are all of silver with a small alloy of copper to harden them.

wrist, and a pointed hood thrown back on his shoulders. His head is bare and nimbed. He holds in his right hand a 'Tau' cross, in his left a book with St. Andrew's cross upon the cover; above his head is a six-pointed star. A smaller female figure, probably the abbess, kneels before St. Antony; she is clothed in a long flowing robe with pointed hood thrown back, her hands are joined in prayer, above her head is an ornamental fleur-de-lis. The back of the seal is plain with a small looped handle at the top. The legend, in an early type of Lombardic, is placed



No. 2.

within a border of two beaded lines. It begins with a cross paty, and reads:

AS ABBTISSE SCI ANTONI IN POLICINO

The matrix is apparently of the early thirteenth century, though the square E and early N of the legend point to a rather earlier date. Its identification is very uncertain; it is probably of French origin, but the writer has been unable to trace an abbey of nuns dedicated to St. Antony in that country. Policinum is a possible form of Poligny in the Jura, the usual Latin form of which was Polemniacum; an abbey is recorded there in early times (A. D. 870) but nothing certain is known of its later history.

2. Silver, pointed oval, 38 mm. by 24 mm. St. John Baptist standing, facing, his right hand blessing, his left holding up a plate upon which is the Lamb of God with cross. On each side of his figure is a branch of foliage. Beneath him, under an arch, is the

There is the possibility of the place being in Switzerland or Italy, but the writer is unaware of any place, of which Policinum is a possible form, in either of those countries.

² Gallia Christiana XV, 137.

figure of the prioress, kneeling with her hands raised in prayer. The back is plain with a ridge down the middle, ending at the top in a circular loop. The legend, between two corded lines, is in a small type of Lombardic; it begins with a cross paty and reads:

* S' IONANNE: PRIORISSE: DE: BVGEIA:

This is the seal of Joan prioress of the Benedictine convent of Bungay, Suffolk. She occurs as prioress in A.D. I 300. The motive is the name saint of Joan. The editors of the *Monasticon* note the existence of this matrix; there is a cast from it in the British Museum and also in our Society's collection.

3. Bronze, circular, 21 mm. A bishop standing, facing, vested in alb, chasuble and mitre, his head nimbed, his right hand



No. 3.

blesses, his left holds his crosier. In the field, one on each side of his figure, are two fleurs-de-lis. The back tapers to a hexagonal handle which has ended in an open work trefoil, now broken. The legend, in a small type of rather rudely formed Lombardic, reads:

S: SC LILARII DE GEMALEIO

The episcopal figure represents, therefore, St. Hilary of Poitiers, bishop and confessor, but the writer is unable to identify the place; it cannot well be Gembloux where the dedication was to the founder, St. Wibert; Gémelly (Savoie) and Gemigny (Lorret) suggest themselves, but there does not appear to be any connexion between them and St. Hilary. Holder (Alt-keltischer Sprachschatz) gives Gemeliacus as the Latin form of Jumillac-le-Grand, department Dordogne, and cites coins on which the name appears as Gemeliaco. But again there appears to be no connexion with St. Hilary. The fleurs-de-lis, in the field,

I V.C.H. Suffolk, ii, 82.

³ B.M. Seal Catalogue, no. 2771.

as well as the dedication, point unmistakably to a French

origin.

4. Latten, pointed oval, 50 mm. by 28 mm. St. Giles, vested in apparelled alb, chasuble, and amice, seated within a triple-canopied niche with side shafts, crockets, and finials. His left hand holds his crosier diagonally across his body, his right rests upon the head of a fawn, wounded through the neck by an arrow. Behind



No. 4.

the fawn a tree typifies the forest. On the exergue is a triple branch of foliage. The back is plain with a ridge down the middle, the upper part of which ends in a pierced handle. The legend in a small type of Lombardic reads:

SIGILLIV · IVRISDICCIONIS PARVE · MALVERNIE

This seal, of late fourteenth-century date, is that of the peculiar jurisdiction of the Benedictine priory of Little Malvern, founded circa A.D. 1171 by Jocelin and Edward, two monks of Worcester priory. It was situated within the forest of Malvern, hence its dedication to St. Giles, the patron saint of the forests and woodlands. The seal is one of the earliest of a not very numerous class; of the jurisdiction it represented little is known. The impressions of two other seals of the priory are recorded in the Seal catalogue of the British Museum. One, apparently of late twelfth-century date, represents St. Giles as abbot standing,

In the last edition of the Monasticon Anglicanum (vol. iv, 447) the editors state that 'the matrix is still extant'.

² Proc. Soc. Ant. v, 238.

facing. The other, of the late fifteenth century, is attached to the deed of Supremacy (31 Aug. 1534). It depicts our Lady, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Giles, the three saints under whose invocation the abbey was placed; beneath them is the



No. 5.

shield of arms of bishop Alcock of Worcester (A.D. 1476-86),4

a great benefactor of the priory.

5. Brass, oval, 74 mm. by 45 mm., 2 mm. in thickness. The back is flat with two parallel lines incised along its longer axis but no ridge or handle. A shield of arms, five chevrons, above it, on a wreath, a man's head in profile couped at the neck, between two sprigs of foliage. On the dexter side of the head is the letter I, on the sinister B. The legend which is in a good type of capitals reads:

::SIGILLVM::DECANI::HEREFF::

* B.M. Seal Catalogue, no. 3604.

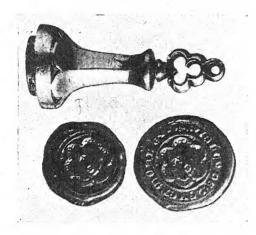
4 Le Neve's Fast. Eccles. Angl., ed. Hardy, i, pp. 478 and 511.

² Ibid., no. 3605. The date given in the catalogue is too early: the seal cannot date before the episcopacy of bishop Alcock.

³ Mon. Angl. iv, 447.

The seal is that of Jonathan Brown, S.T.P., dean of Hereford, A.D. 1636–1643. The very striking head is almost certainly a portrait of the dean. The shield below is charged with the arms of the deanery which Woodward blasons gules five chevrons gold and Duncomb gold five chevrons azure. This shield is not apparently of ancient use, the earliest example of it being the counter seal of that attached to a document of A.D. 1633. The writer does not know its origin though it bears a resemblance to the well-known shield of the Clare earls of Gloucester.

6. Silver, round, 22 mm., armorial, a bend charged with a molet in chief and a sexfoil in base. The shield is set within



No. 6

a sexfoil. The handle is hexagonal, spreading into six foils around the base; at the top is a trefoil of openwork, with a circular loop for suspension. This top part is attached by an internal reverse screw to the central part of the device, which could thus be used without the legend. This is in a small type of Lombardic; it reads:

* S' IOh'IS • DE • L'EVERMONDE *

The date of this seal appears to be in the early half of the fourteenth century. It is difficult to identify, as the shield of arms is an unknown one, but the surname is a possible form of Learmouth and so forms an interesting parallel with the Northumbrian place-name of Jesmond, the normal mouthe in both

Le Neve's Fast. Eccles. Angl., ed. Hardy, i, pp. 478 and 511.

² Ecclesiastical Heraldry, 198. ³ History of Herefordshire, i, 543.

⁴ B.M. Seal Catalogue, no. 1618.

cases being replaced by monde during the fourteenth century. It may therefore be the seal of one of the family of Learmouth who were of some importance in north Northumberland at that time.¹

The small silver swivel, of very ingenious make, is associated with the seal and is apparently of the same date.



No. 7.

7. A Roman intaglio cut in sard found on 12th December 1877 at the Roman camp on the Lawe, South Shields. It formed part of the collection of our late Fellow Robert Blair.

¹ Northumberland County History, i, p. 153, note 2.

Seal Matrices with Screw-out Centres

By H. S. Kingsford, M.A., Assistant Secretary.

[Read 21st February 1924.]

THE recent exhibition by Mr. Hunter Blair of the seal matrix of John de Levermonde or Learmouth, belonging to Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, affords an opportunity of putting together a few notes on a peculiar class of matrix of which that of John de Levermonde is an example. Their interest lies in the fact that the centre portion, on which is engraved the device, is made to screw out about an eighth or a quarter of an inch, thus enabling the device to be used, without the legend, as a secret. So far I have record of eight examples, all except one of silver, which are, or at least till quite recently were, extant. Although it is unlikely that this class of matrix was ever at all common, being probably but a passing fashion, yet these few surviving examples cannot represent a tithe of those that were made, and it is possible that a considerable number of small seals without legends, of which impressions only exist, belongs to this class. But unless examples should be found in both states, with and without the legend, it is impossible to be certain.

The following is a description of the eight examples known

to me:

1. Thomas de Prayers. This is undoubtedly the finest of this class of matrix known. It was exhibited to the Society by Mr. J. G. Nichols on 10th June 1841 and is published and illustrated in *Archaeologia*.² It then belonged to Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley, F.S.A., of Eatington Park, Warwickshire, and

* SECRETVII [FRATRIS &] Philippi & DE & Thatie.

Two impressions are in the Society's collection, and in one of these the intaglio alone is used, without the legend and cinquefoil border. The seal of Thomas Wake of Blisworth, 1354, described in the British Museum Catalogue of Seals, no. 14205, which has no legend, and that of William of Ilkestone, 1356, described in Mr. Blair's Durham Seals, no. 1429, and illustrated on his plate 14, may also possibly be of this character.

2 xxix, 406.

The secret of Philip of Thame, prior (1330-58) of the Knights Hospitallers in England, used as a counter to the prior's seal, is probably an example. It is oval, measuring $\frac{7}{8}$ in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and has for device a bearded bust of a man wearing a cap and facing to the left. This, which would appear to be an intaglio, is surrounded by a border of cinquefoils and the legend in Lombardic capitals

is presumably still preserved there, but it has not been possible to ascertain this for certain. According to the pedigree drawn up by Sir Richard St. George in 1632, an extract from which was published by Mr. Nichols, Thomas de Prayers was an ancestor of the Shirley family. Two of this name appear in the pedigree, and the seal probably belonged to the elder of the two who was living in 1322-3, but it may have belonged to his grandson. Unfortunately the dates of the grandson are not given in the

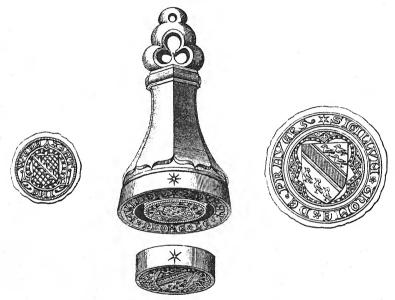


Fig. 1. Seal matrix of Thomas de Prayers $(\frac{1}{1})$.

pedigree, which in any case perhaps should be looked upon with

some suspicion.

The matrix is of silver, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, and to judge from the illustration, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. high. It consists of a six-sided cone with a trefoil handle. The device is a shield of arms within a traceried opening, the shield being charged with a cotised bend and six martlets. These arms are presumably those of Prayers, although they do not appear to occur in any of the early Rolls. There is however in the British Museum, on a charter dated 1319, a seal of a Henry de Praers with the same coat. In the pedigree the arms are blazoned Azure a bend cotised and six martlets gold. The legend in Lombardic capitals reads:

* SIGILLVM & THOME & DE & PRAYERS

A peculiarity of this matrix is that not only does the centre screw out but it also screws off, revealing another smaller secret beneath it. This bears a shield charged with a raguly bend and diapered lozengy with a dot in each lozenge. The legend in English reads:

* ZAT % INE % WERE

So far I have not been able to assign this coat of arms, as none bearing a raguly bend appears to have any connexion with the



Fig. 2. Seal of Philip de Hambury $(\frac{1}{1})$.

Prayers family. It clearly however should not be blazoned fretty, as Mr. Nichols described it, the frets obviously being only diaper work.

2. Philip de Hambury. This matrix is described in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1749, and was exhibited to the Society on 22nd May 1760 by Mr. William Hanbury, F.S.A., of Kelmarsh, Northamptonshire. Impressions in red sealing-wax are pasted in the margin of the minutes of that date. The matrix was, or is, of silver, one inch in diameter, and was found about 1739 in pulling down part of Eccleswall Castle, near Ross, in Herefordshire. It then belonged to the Rev. Thomas Bonner, whose father had bought the Castle from Henry Grey, first and last duke of Kent of that creation. The seal subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Hanbury, but where it is now I do not know.

The device consists of a finely designed octagonal opening, cusped, and with trefoil piercings in the spandrels. It contains

a shield of arms—a dance and six crosslets fitchy. The legend reads:

* SIGILLVM: Philippi: D€: HAMBURY

This Philip may have been the same man who attested a charter in 1363 as parson of Ducklington, Oxfordshire, but neither the seal on that charter nor the arms upon it are the same as that before us. The arms on neither seal are those now borne by the Hanburys, and there is no reason to suppose that this Philip had anything to do with that family.



Fig. 3. Seal matrix of John de Levermonde $(\frac{1}{1})$.

3. John de Levermonde. This matrix belongs to Mr. Bosanquet, who has kindly allowed it to be reproduced here. As it has so recently been described by Mr. Hunter Blair 2 there is no need to do more than recall the fact that it is of silver, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter and $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. high. The device consists of a sexfoil opening containing a shield of arms—a bend charged with a molet in chief and a sexfoil or rose in base. The legend reads:

* S' IOMIS · DE · LEVERMONDE *

4. Bartholomew Edrich. This silver matrix is in the Norwich Museum to which it was presented by Mr. Fitch, and thanks are due to the Museum Committee for permission to reproduce it. It is $\frac{7}{8}$ in in diameter and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in high. Like all the others it consists of a six-sided cone with a trefoil top. It was exhibited to

Harl. ch. 50, H. 26.

Above, p. 247, and see also Proc. Soc. Ant. Newc. 4th S., i, 129, and Arch. Ael., 3rd S., xx, 175.

the Society on 31st March 1803 by Mr. Bullock junior of Liverpool, introduced by Dr. Wilkinson, F.S.A., and impressions are pasted in the margin of the minutes of that date. It was also exhibited to the Norfolk Archaeological Society on 4th June 1873, and at the Burlington Fine Arts Club Heraldic Exhibition in 1916. It is illustrated on pl. XXV, figs. 26, a, b, c, of the Catalogue,



Fig. 4. Seal matrix of Bartholomew Edrich $(\frac{1}{1})$.

and is there dated c. 1370, but this I think is a little too late, as

Lombardic capitals are rarely found after about 1350.

The device consists of a nicely designed architectural panel, containing a standing figure of St. James the Greater wearing his palmer's hat and holding his staff in his right hand. His left-hand rests on a shield of arms—three lion's heads razed. The legend reads:

* SIGILLI' & BARTHOLOMEI & EDRICH

In the description of the seal in Norfolk Archaeology² it is implied that the owner was the Bartholomew Edrich who was lord of the manor of Thrigby in 1398, but although he may

have owned the seal it can hardly have been made for him, as it must be about fifty years earlier. The name of Edrich seems to have been fairly common in Norfolk, and two of the Christian name of Bartholomew appear in the Patent Rolls in the second quarter of the fourteenth century, although in rather unfortunate connexions. On 11th October 1331 a Bartholomew Edrich and others received pardon for trespasses whereof they had been indicted, and in 1342 another or perhaps the same Bartholomew is complained of for having with others assaulted and imprisoned Sir John de Loudham at Frenze, broken his houses and carried away his goods. The first owner of the seal is more likely to have been this man than the later lord of Thrigby.

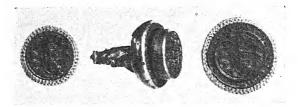


Fig. 5. Seal matrix of Henry le Callere $(\frac{1}{1})$.

5. Henry le Callere.³ The matrix is in the British Museum. It is of silver, $\frac{11}{16}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. It is much

damaged, the cone having entirely gone.

It was exhibited by Mr. Bandinel at a meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute on 2nd February 1849, and is described in the *Archaeological Journal*, vi, 77. It was found in ploughing near Chard in Somerset.

The device consists of an architectural panel of ten cusps with pierced spandrels. This contains the owner's merchant mark, a shield charged with the Gothic letter h and a chief party with a cross formy and a six-pointed star thereon. Above and upon the shield is a cross staff with a pennon of three streamers. The legend which is on a very narrow band reads:

* SIGILLVIII · hENRICI · LECALLERE

6. Henry the Chaplain. The matrix is of silver and oval in shape: it measures $\frac{3}{8}$ in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and is $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. high.

It was found near Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, and was exhibited before the Society on 3rd December 1891 by the late

¹ Cal. Pat. 1331, m. 4. ² Ibid. 1342, m. 8 d.

³ I have to thank Mr. O. M. Dalton, F.S.A. and Mr. A. B. Tonnochy for help with this and the other British Museum matrix.

Rev. I. G. Lloyd, F.S.A. It subsequently came into the possession of the late Sir John Evans, and is now the property of Mr. Harman Oates, F.S.A.

The device is not so well executed as the other specimens described, and consists of a standing figure of our Lady, crowned, holding the Child on her left arm. On the left kneels a votary, presumably Henry the owner, wearing his habit. In the field above his head is a large six-pointed star.

The legend reads:

* S' henrici · capelani

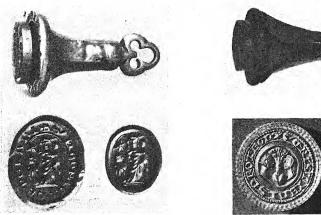


Fig. 6. Seal matrix of Henry the Chaplain $(\frac{1}{1})$.



Fig. 7. Seal matrix of Christian Sprotforth $(\frac{1}{1})$.

7. Christian Sprotforth. The matrix belongs to Mr. S. G. Fenton, but, beyond the fact that it was found in Suffolk, there is no information as to its earlier history. It is of bronze, and measures $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter and $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. high.

The device consists of busts of a man and a woman facing each other, between them being a heart, from the top of which is growing what appears to be a lily with three flowers. This, as Mr. Peers has pointed out to me, is obviously a play upon the name of the owner, the lilies *sprouting forth* from the heart. The legend reads:

* S' CRISTIANI SPROTFOR'

1 Proc. Soc. Ant. xiv, 10.

² Since this paper was read the matrix has been acquired by Mr. F. H. Harman Oates, F.S.A., who has kindly permitted me to reproduce this and the preceding specimen.

8. Unknown: St. Nicholas and the children.

The matrix is in the British Museum. It is of silver and has been much damaged, part of the cone being broken. It is oval in shape and measures 1 in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. high with the ring.

The device consists of a figure of St. Nicholas standing on the right. He wears a mitre, with long infulae, and a chasuble, and holds his crozier in his left hand. With his right hand he blesses the three children who stand up to their waists in a tub before him.

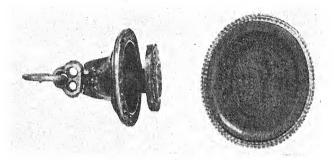


Fig. 8. Seal matrix with device of St. Nicholas and the children $(\frac{1}{1})$.

Above their heads are a crescent and star. In place of a legend there is a rather nicely designed scroll of vine leaves, with a cross at the top in the place where the initial cross of the legend would be.

As to the date of these matrices there can be little doubt or difficulty. Their general style is such that they cannot well be earlier than about 1300, while they can be little if at all later than about 1350, since in every instance the legend is in Lombardic capitals, a style which is found but rarely after that date. Unfortunately it has not been possible to date absolutely the original owners of any of them, but where probable owners can be fixed approximately, as in the case of Prayers and Edrich, the dates fall within the limits suggested.

In conclusion, although I would not like to go so far as to assert that this type of seal is a peculiarly English fashion, yet up to the present I have not been able to find any reference to

a foreign example.

The Scottish Regalia and Dunnottar Castle

By Walter Seton of Abercorn, D.Lit., F.S.A.

In February 1921 I read a paper to the Society of Antiquaries of London on a document dated 24th May 1652 which I showed to be the original draft of the terms of surrender of Dunnottar Castle by Sir George Ogilvie of Barras to the Parliamentary forces. That document had its chief importance in the reference which it contained to the so-called 'Honours' or Regalia of Scotland, which had been removed from the castle before the surrender. I had the honour of presenting that document to the nation, to be exhibited permanently in the Crown room at Edinburgh Castle, where it now is.

There has been an interesting sequel. The Provost and Town Council of Stonehaven have discovered another document bearing on the same subject, among a number of historical papers which were apparently collected by the late James Crabbe Watt, K.C., and bequeathed by him to Stonehaven; and they have similarly presented the document to the nation for exhibition in the Crown

room beside the Regalia.

By the courtesy of the Rev. D. G. Barron, F.S.A. Scot., who is the author of *In Defence of the Regalia*,² and who is now engaged in writing the history of Dunnottar Castle, and with the consent of H.M. Office of Works, I am now able to publish the document which follows below:

Ryt.

I have receaved yours, wherin I perceive you demand the honores of the ³ Croune intrusted by the Kings Ma(jes)tie to be kept in the house of Dunotter which demand I may not nor cannot obey without ane order under the kings ma(jes)ties hand neither know I wher they shall be so secure as w(i)t(h)in the house of Dunotter. The Conditione wherof is in pretie good caise for the present, and I hope shall be in better er long, when the meall of the shyr of Ab(er)d(een) appoynted to be sent heir by the Comittie of Estait comes heir whilk I humbly intreat you will cause hesten, since the enemy as I am credeblie informed is retired towards Dundie. The Comittie of the shyr

² Longmans, 1910.

¹ Published in Antiq. Journal, Jan. 1922 (vol. ii, p. 20).

³ MS. reads 'Kingdome now in dunotter which', these words being crossed through.

did not keip ther last meiting by reasone of ane suden alarme frome the enemie bot I shall stryve to have a meiting with all conveniencie wherby I shall know ther resolutions. Collonell George Keith, hath sent no servand heir neither have I heard of any that is come frome him expecting assistance frome your lo(rdship) in caise of necessitie to him who in all his actions shall approv him self to be

his most assurit loving freind George Ogilvie of Barras.

Endorsed: Copie of my letter to my lord Callender and the rest of the Comitie.

The document speaks for itself and is one of the missing links in the chain of correspondence. It can quite easily be fitted into

its right place.

The letter is in the autograph of Sir George Ogilvie of Barras. It is addressed to 'my lord Callender', and though it is undated, it is clearly Ogilvie's reply to a letter dated 31 August 1651 from the Committee of Estates instructing him to surrender the Regalia to the Laird of Innes, in order that they might be removed to some safer place. That letter is printed by Mr. Barron in his In Defence of the Regalia, pp. 93-4, and is signed by Lord Callender, Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, and three others. The reply was written by Ogilvie probably early in September 1651. The allusion to the missing 'meal' is that Ogilvie had been promised by the Estates 600 bolls of meal from Aberdeen for the provisioning of the castle, but he received only a small part of it.

It is satisfactory to feel that one more of the documents bearing on the romantic story of the Regalia has in this way been secured for the nation by the generosity of the Stonehaven

Council.

Sarmatian Ornaments from Kerch

in the British Museum, compared with Anglo-Saxon and Merovingian ornaments in the same collection

By O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.S.A.

In 1923 the British Museum purchased the series of barbaric ornaments and jewels in the collection of the late General Bertier Delagarde, a well-known Russian archaeologist. The acquisition was made in order to secure a more worthy representation of the culture from which the industrial art of the early Teutonic tribes, including that of the Anglo-Saxons, derived its most characteristic features. We are now able to see in proximity examples illustrating the first and last stages in a long process of development, and observe the marked identity of style in the work of peoples separated from each other in time by three or four centuries, in space by the whole length of Europe. The two plates' demonstrate this identity by an instant appeal to the eye. All that is required in addition is a brief indication of the source from which this far-travelling style was derived.

It has long been known that the ornaments locally described by various names (Anglo-Saxon, Merovingian, Visigothic, Lombardic) are related to each other as descendants of a common and evidently oriental stock. The recent researches of Professor Rostovtzeff² have enabled us to be more precise, and assert with some confidence that the Goths, the first transmitters to the Teutonic world, learned the style from the Sarmatians whom they found established north of the Black Sea at the time of their migration from the Baltic region now known as Prussia in the third century of our era. The Sarmatians, like the Scythians who preceded them in South Russia, were nomads from the Central Asian steppes, in all likelihood mainly Iranian by descent; they established themselves as the dominant power over an agricultural population previously settled in the country, and trading with the Greek colonies on the coast. Their art was nearly

² Iranians and Greeks in South Russia, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1922. This

important book was reviewed in the Antiquaries Journal, iii, p. 180.

These photographs have been kindly lent by the editor of the *Illustrated London News*, in which paper they were reproduced in colour on 16th February of the present year.

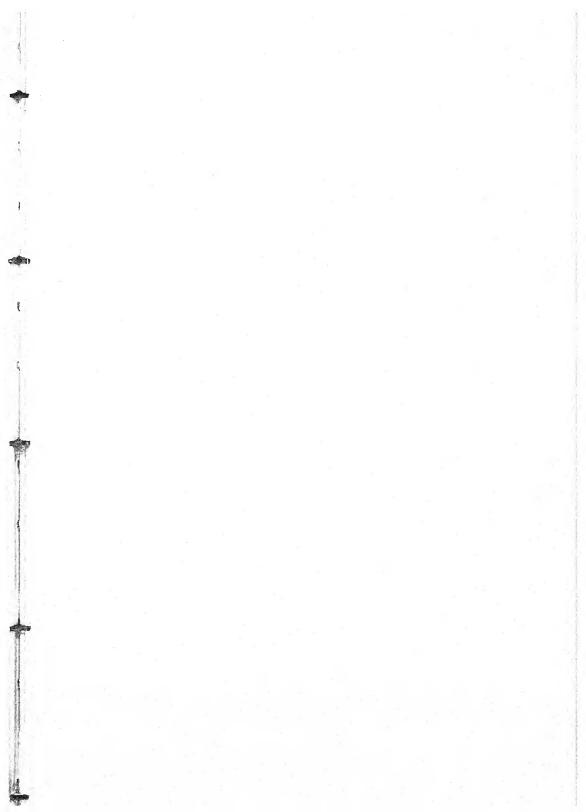
related to that of the Scythians; both shared a love of the animal and monstrous forms now made familiar to us through various accessible publications. The animals are often naturalistic enough to be easily recognized, but sometimes they are stylized, or even dismembered, to a point at which they pass from the natural order into the realm of fantasy. The form of expression common to Scythians and Sarmatians subordinated nature to the needs of conventional design, producing its effects by sharp contrast of colours, or of light and shadow. In the South Russian ornaments with which we are concerned, objects made of metal and enriched with flat coloured stones, the important technical methods were two: in one, the design was executed by a system of slant surfaces alternately catching the light and the shadow (Keilschnitt, Kerbschnitt, Schrägschnitt); in the other it was carried out in table-cut stones, most commonly garnets, aligned or massed in cells or cloisons, the ground being of gold or gilded bronze (orfèvrerie cloisonnée). The Scythians, as the discovery at Kelermes on the Kuban shows, had been familiar with both kinds of work as early as the sixth century, B.C.; but if their surviving ornaments are typical, they were not so devoted to cell-jewellery as the Sarmatians, who were fond of expressing even their conventionalized animal forms through this medium.

Though the Sarmatian craftsman, through his intimate connexion with the Goths, must be regarded as the most important transmitter of these methods, it should be remembered that another branch of the Iranian family, the Persian, was practising them at the same time under the later (Sassanian) monarchy. The south of Russia was in contact with Sassanian Persia across the Black Sea during the short Gothic occupation of this area. The Iranian transmission of this art to Europe is thus doubly attested. We may assume the existence of two waves carrying Iranian influence into Europe. To the first belongs the Kelermes find, which shows that the art was already north of the Caucasus more than half a millennium before the beginning of our era. At this early date it

The theory of B. Salin that all the animal forms of early Teutonic art were imported Graeco-Roman types is no longer universally held.

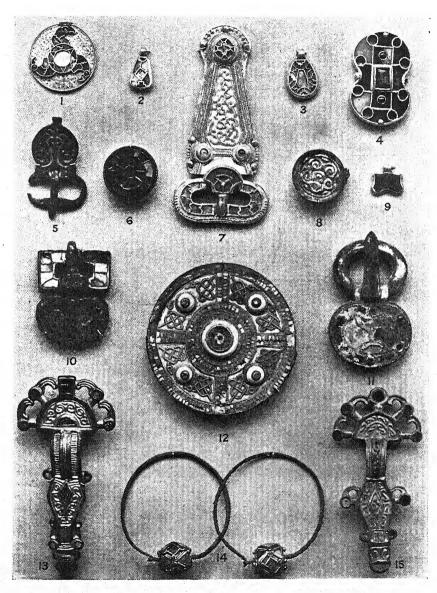
¹ In addition to Rostovtzeff's book, we have the well-known work of our Fellow Dr. E. H. Minns (Scythians and Greeks, Cambridge, 1913). The more important objects among those originally published in the comptes rendus of the Imperial Archaeological Commission, had at an even earlier date been incorporated in the useful French volume Antiquités de la Russie méridionale, by Kondakoff, Tolstoi, and Reinach, Paris, 1891.

² Rostovtzeff, p. 49, and plate ix. The limbs of the gold quadruped, the ears of which are ornamented with amber in gold cells, are bevelled, so as to present slant surfaces to the light.

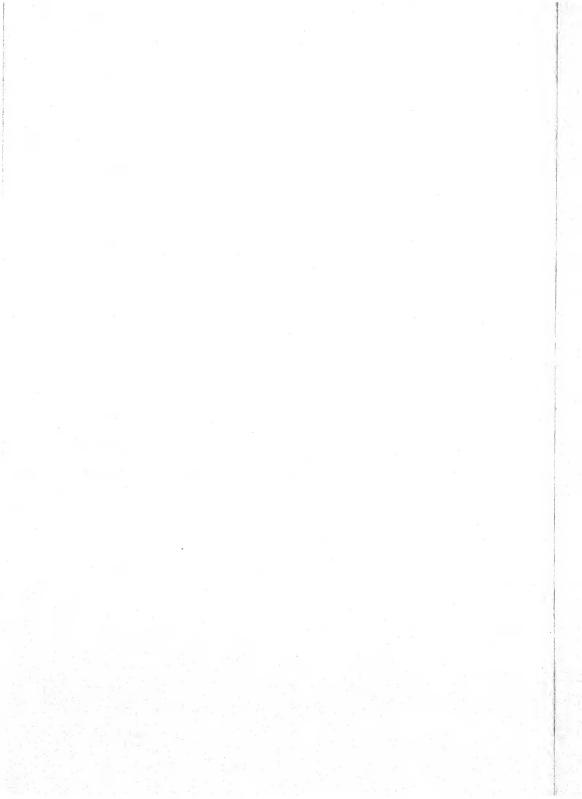




Sarmatian ornaments from Kerch, British Museum



Anglo-Saxon and Merovingian ornaments, British Museum



seems to have made its influence felt far up the Danube valley; but although it must have persisted in the Scythian country, it did not impose a dominant style upon barbaric Europe. For predominance, a movement of peoples was necessary, a condition fulfilled at the time of the great migrations, when the Sarmatians had long succeeded to the Scythian inheritance. The second wave of Iranian influence now followed. A pressure first exerted in the far East reached the Sarmatians and Goths in the latter part of the fourth century. The Goths were driven westward, doubtless carrying many Sarmatians with them, and the oriental art now common to both peoples spread from one Teutonic tribe to another until, with the Anglo-Saxons, it reached England, where it flourished until the middle of the seventh century. In the three centuries during which this art thus overran Europe it was assimilated with ease and rapidity by the different Teutonic tribes, partly because the ground was already prepared at the time of the earlier and less general penetration. But, apart from this, the early art of northern Europe had always followed aesthetic principles as congruous with those of northern Asia as they were antipathetic to those dictated by Graeco-Roman civilization. This general sympathy in artistic expression was itself sufficient to insure swift and lasting success.2

* 'L'Europe centrale et l'Europe du Nord adoptèrent d'autant plus volontiers le style 'mérovingien' qu'il n'était, pour ainsi dire, qu'un nouveau développement de l'art barbare de la première époque des métaux' (S. Reinach, Cat. illustré du Musée des Antiquités Nationales au château de Saint-Germain-en-Laye, ii, 1921, p. 292).

² Strzygowski has brought out this point in much of his more recent work, especially in Altai-Iran and The origin of Christian Church Art. His theory is that the principal technical methods used in early Teutonic art were not only introduced by Iranians, but originally invented by them. As far as orfèvrerie cloisonnée is concerned, the claim does not appear sufficiently established. This method is well known to have been practised in Egypt at a very early date, and, in a paper published more than twenty years ago (Archaeologia, lviii, 1903, pp. 237 ff.), the present writer, following the indications of de Linas, adduced further evidence for its use in Assyria, drawing especial attention to the well-known ivories from Nimrûd in the British Museum. In these objects, flat blue stones were inlaid in cells the upper edges of which were gilded, giving the whole the appearance of cloisonnée work in gold. The Nimrûd ivories show Egyptian influence in other respects; and it was suggested that the method may have passed into Assyria from the Nile, though a very early practice of inlaying in various materials in ancient Mesopotamia itself was also admitted. Now that we have the Kelermes find, we may perhaps connect with Assyria not only the art of the early Persian examples of orfeverie cloisonnée found on the Oxus and at Susa, but that of the first examples to appear in continental Europe, on the Kuban, for it is significant that among the discoveries at Kelermes were objects both of Assyrian and early Persian character. It may be freely granted that the nomadic Iranians of the Steppes imparted a new individuality to this kind of jewellery: because it suited their taste, they exploited its possibilities with admirable skill. But it is one thing to develop or transform, another to invent.

Of the two plates to which this note provides the commentary, one (xxxvII) illustrates selected ornaments from the recently acquired Bertier Delagarde collection, almost all originally obtained at Kerch, and regarded by Professor Rostovtzeff as dating from the third and fourth centuries. The other plate (xxxvIII) reproduces ornaments previously in the Museum from Merovingian France, and from England of the sixth and seventh centuries. A comparison of the two shows resemblances of a very striking character when it is remembered that the two groups of ornaments, as stated at the outset, are divided from each other by the whole length of our continent and by a period of more than three hundred years.

'In the case of plate xxxvII, fig. 4 and plate xxxvIII, fig. 5 resemblance approaches identity.

The provenance of the objects on plate XXXVIII is as follows: Figs.—I, The King's Field, Faversham, Kent; 2, Faversham; 3, King's Field, Faversham; 4, Sittingbourne; 5, Kent; 6, King's Field; 7, Taplow; 8, Droxford, Hants; 9, 10, and 11, King's Field; 12, Abingdon, Berks; 13 to 15, Herpes, Charente, France.

Notes

Recent archaeological work in Italy."-Dr. T. Ashby, F.S.A., sends

the following note:

In the city of Rome itself the most interesting event has been the construction of a deep-level drain along the southern half of the Corso (the ancient Via Flaminia). Some fine fragments of sculpture have come to light, including a relief representing an Ionic temple, with a sculptural group (as yet uninterpreted) in the pediment; also some architectural fragments which may belong to the arch erected in honour of Claudius' victories in Britain, and the pedestal of a statue dedicated to Stilicho by the boatmen and fishermen (caudicarii sive piscatores). But the most interesting discoveries have been made outside the area of the Aurelian walls. Thus, in Via Po, a little way outside the Porta Salaria, on the left, an underground building of uncertain purpose, 23 yards long and 8 wide, has been found, at one end of which is a deep Above it is a niche, decorated in imitation of marble: on each side are paintings representing Diana with a stag and a hind and an attendant nymph with a roebuck.² At one side are scanty remains of a coloured mosaic (perhaps Moses striking the rock).

A long report on the discoveries under the church of S. Sebastiano on the Via Appia has appeared.³ An interesting and beautiful group of columbaria was brought to light, which had later been converted into inhumation tombs. Later still (about the middle of the third century) they were filled up, and over them was built an extension of a house (originating in the second century). In this are numerous invocations to SS. Peter and Paul scratched by visitors from the end of the third century till the foundation of the church above (not earlier than A.D. 356 or 357 and perhaps later). Whether the allusion is to their actual residence here, to a temporary deposition of their bodies after their martyrdom, or to their transportation here in A.D. 258 is

still under dispute.

⁵ Calza, ibid. 1923, p. 177.

Reports on excavations at Veii during the war describe the discovery of an Etruscan house of the eighth-seventh centuries B.C., and of the

entrance gate and fortifications of the acropolis.4

At Ostia exploration still continues 5: the nucleus out of which the city developed, a small rectangular fort, has been discovered. No traces of any objects earlier than the late fourth century B.C. have come to light, so that the traditional account of its foundation has not been so far borne out by the evidence. The line of the principal streets

See The Year's Work in Classical Studies, 1922-3, p. 97 sqq.; Times Literary Supplement, 10, 17 Jan. 1924, pp. 22, 38; Ill. Lond. News, 5, 12 Apr. 1924.

Ill. Lond. News, 15 Mar. 1924. Paribeni in Not. Scavi, 1924, p. 380.
 Mancini in Not. Scavi, 1923, p. 3 sqq.
 Stefani, ibid. 1922, p. 379.

and the position of the Forum were thus given from the first. Traces of what may be the original Capitolium (the present structure was erected under Commodus or Septimius Severus) have been found.

An interesting study on the Latin prototypes of the modern house describes the surprisingly 'up-to-date' architecture of Ostia, where the houses were higher than had previously been believed. They were too

in most cases not plastered externally.2

Portions of two of the calendars which were no doubt set up in the forum of every town in Italy in Roman days—though only a few, and those in a fragmentary state, have survived—bring us a few new and interesting facts, the exact dates of the birthday of Mark Antony (14th January), of the marriage of Augustus and Livia (17th January), and of the battle of Philippi (28th October).3

From Praeneste come a fine Silenus head and an early imperial portrait 4: while on the Via Tuscolana below Frascati a number of terra-cotta votive objects from some unknown country shrine have been

brought to light.5

In North Italy the most important discoveries have been those of mosaic pavements at Aquileia (perhaps belonging to the ludus athletarum) 6 and in a large villa at Negrar di Valpolicella, near Verona 7; while at Pola the temple of Rome and Augustus, dedicated between A.D. 2 and 14, has been cleared.8 Further elements towards the reconstruction of Roman Florence have been gained by the discovery of several Roman pavements (belonging to more modest buildings) in the centre of the city.9

Further excavations in the cemeteries of Populonia in 1922 (in which some twenty smaller circular chamber tombs were found) are described to: while at Orvieto the remains of an important Etruscan temple, with fine terra-cottas of the late fourth century B.C., have been uncovered. IT

In Southern Italy there is but little to record, the important excavations in the Strada dell'Abbondanza at Pompeii still remaining undescribed; and we may turn to the islands, and note the discovery on the acropolis of Selinus of numerous houses, two treasuries and a portico, with remains of later buildings between 409 and 250 B.C., when the city was destroyed by the earthquake which laid its great temples low. 12 The temple of Zeus at Girgenti has recently been studied and a new restoration proposed, according to which the central portion was hypaethral, and there was no pediment.¹³ Several columns of the temple of Castor and Pollux have been re-erected.

Generally known as the temple of Vulcan.

² Calza in Architettura ed Arti Decorative, iii (1923-4), pp. 3, 49. Cf. my article

in Wonders of the Past, p. 836.

3 Marucchi and Hülsen in Atti Accad. Pontif., ser. ii, vol. xv (1921), pp. 315, 325 (Fasti Praenestini); Mancini in Not. Scavi, 1923, p. 194 (calendar from Veroli). ⁵ Stefani, ibid., p. 257. Paribeni in Not. Scavi, 1923, p. 262.

6 Brusin, ibid., 1922, p. 187; 1923, p. 224.

8 Tamaro, ibid., 1923, p. 211. ⁷ Campanile, ibid., 1922, p. 347. 9 Galli, ibid., 1923, p. 238. 10 Minto, ibid., 1923, p. 127.

Albizzati in L'Esame, i (January 1923), p. 63.

12 Gabrici in Not. Scavi, 1923, p. 104. ¹³ Pace in Mon. Linc. xxviii (1922), p. 173 (with drawings by S. R. Pierce). Scanty traces of the temple of Venus Erycina on the Monte S.

Giuliano above Trapani have been brought to light.

In Sardinia further excavations on the fortified plateau of S. Maria della Vittoria, near Serri, have led to the discovery of an interesting open-air shrine, in which it would seem probable, from the character of the numerous bronze votive objects found, that a deity resembling Zeus was worshipped.

This shrine belongs to a definitely earlier period than the circular temple with its sacred well, which was discovered some years ago. The two are connected by a road. Another circular building has been brought to light, in which, under the remains of the fallen cupola, there stood an altar, with a bronze votive axe still upon it. We may

also note two interesting hoards of bronze weapons and tools.2

The archaeological news from Italian North Africa shows that the Zeus Aigiochos of Cyrene, found in 1915, stood in the temple dedicated to the Capitoline triad, together with two statues of Juno and Minerva, which were secured for the British Museum by Smith and Porcher. All three were presented by Hadrian and Antoninus Pius in A.D. 138. The mosaic pavements of a seaside villa and the paintings of a rock tomb at Gargaresh near Tripoli are published in detail, and a rock sanctuary near Cyrene is also described.³

Coldrum Exploration, 1923.—Mr. E. W. Filkins sends the following report: In September last, assisted by Mr. Charles Gilbert of Gravesend, I resumed work at Coldrum, and have to report that after two

weeks' digging the following discoveries were made.

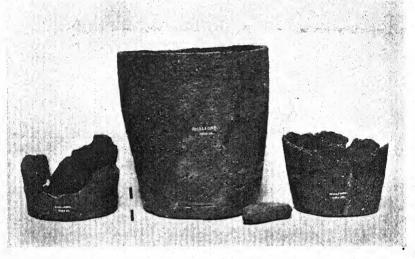
The stones on the top of the bank lay in an irregular formation resembling a square, the south side having a large gap. It was found on raising what was the easternmost stone on this side, that it partly rested on another stone, which in turn reposed upon yet another one. Excavations were made to reveal these two stones, which were below the surface. The first-mentioned stone was raised on end, but nothing was found either before or after excavating down to the hard chalk. Photographs were taken and the stone lowered to its previous position. Another sarsen was found below the surface in the south-east corner of the square, and yet another one in the middle of the north side of the square between two existing stones. One large sarsen was raised on this side with the same result as on the opposite side. Photographs were also taken. A clearance was made all round the stones so that, they are now fully revealed for the first time. In consequence of this, I hope to make a new survey with a theodolite during the present year as well as to make more excavations. The total number of stones revealed including the dolmen is now forty-eight.

Cinerary urns of the late Bronze Age discovered at Shalford, Essex.—Rev. G. Montagu Benton, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Essex, sends this and the two following notes: In June 1922 Mr. Sidney Hiscock, then the schoolmaster of Shalford, near Braintree, discovered seven

² Ibid., p. 287; Mon. Lincei, xxvii (1921), p. 92. ³ Ministero delle Colonie, Notiziario Archeologico, iii (1922).

¹ Taramelli in Not. Scavi, 1922, p. 296.

cinerary urns of the late Bronze Age in a gravel pit situated in a corner of a field called Little Annis, in the parish of Shalford (O.S. 6 in. Essex xxiv. NE.). He was led to the discovery by noticing a depression in the section of the gravel, which showed slight, but unmistakable, traces of black earth; no barrow marked the site, although there is a mound near by, about 4 ft. high, that has not yet been disturbed. The urns, fairly close together, about 4 ft. below the surface, were arranged in two straight lines running east and west, and were inverted over calcined bones. Six of the vessels were badly broken on removal, but the largest one practically escaped the workman's pick, and has since been carefully restored by the experienced hands of Mr. A. G. Wright, curator of the Colchester Museum, and is now complete. Its



Copyright, Colchester Museum.

Bronze Age cinerary urns from Shalford, Essex.

dimensions are: height $15\frac{1}{4}$ in., diameter at mouth $14\frac{1}{2}$ in., and at base 11 in. It is made of a coarse gritty paste, baked to a pale red, with dark patches below rim, and is of flower-pot shape. The ornamentation is unusual, and is confined to two or three small groups of fingernail impressions. It was also found possible to reconstruct the lower portion of two similar, but smaller urns; they are quite plain, the diameters at base measuring respectively $7\frac{3}{4}$ and $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. The remaining vessels unfortunately were broken beyond repair: the fragments show that one was ornamented with finger-tip impressions on the flat rim, while another had a raised zone similarly ornamented. According to Lord Abercromby's chronological table (Bronze Age Pottery, vol. ii, p. 107) these urns date from 650 B.C. to 400 B.C., and belong to his type 4. A rubber or hammer stone of triangular form was also found in the same gravel pit, not actually with the urns, but in the same area. Having incidentally heard of the above find, I visited Mr. Hiscock at

Shalford during the spring of last year with the hope of securing the spoil for the Colchester Museum. He immediately acceded to my request, and additional thanks are due to him for enabling me to place on record the facts relating to the discovery.

Roman altar discovered at Colchester.—Various objects of the Roman period have recently been discovered on the site of the extension to the Essex County Hospital, Colchester, now in course of erection; the most notable find being a small household altar of stone, about $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height. It is of square section, and has a circular focus



Copyright, Colchester Museum.

Roman altar from Colchester.

bordered on two sides by a heavy torus; except for simple mouldings it is quite plain, with no trace of an inscription. This relic fills a gap in the collection of Roman antiquities at the Colchester Museum, to which it has been presented by the Hospital Committee. The illustration is from a photograph kindly taken by Mr. A. G. Wright.

Roman burial group discovered at West Mersea.—During the summer of 1923, workmen employed in digging the foundations for a house that is being built for Mr. N. H. Bacon at West Mersea, near

Colchester, in a garden containing the well-known Roman circular foundation, discovered a burial group of the Roman period, dating from about the end of the first century A.D. It consists of a globular bowl (height $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.) of pale green glass, with a rather wide mouth, and a slightly curved, flanged rim beaded at the edge; a leaden cover for the bowl showing impression of linen in which the burial was wrapped; a lamp with potter's stamp, IEGIDI, on base; a large flue-tile in which the objects were placed, and a tile and fragments of tile that formed the grave in which all were interred. The bowl contains cremated



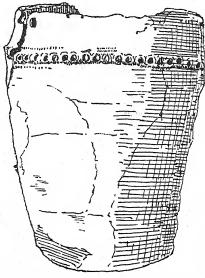
Copyright, Colchester Museum.

Roman burial group from West Mersea, Essex.

remains, which, judging from the teeth, are those of an infant about a year old. A similar burial group, enclosed in a tile tomb, was discovered under the Great Barrow at West Mersea in 1912 (Trans. Essex Arch. Soc., xiii (N.S.), p. 116). The accompanying illustration is from a photograph by Mr. A. G. Wright, to whom the Society is also indebted for the loan of the block. Anxiety with regard to the permanent preservation of this interesting burial group led to Mr. Bacon being approached on the matter, and he has generously responded to the suggestion that the Colchester Museum would be a fitting home for it.

Cinerary urns found near Letchworth.—Mr. A. Whitford Anderson, Local Secretary for Hertfordshire, sends the following note: Mr. W. Percival Westell, F.L.S., curator of the Museum at Letchworth, has

kindly furnished the following particulars of two British cinerary urns he discovered at Willian near Letchworth, Hertfordshire, in November and December 1923. The accompanying illustration is from a tracing I have made from a photograph of the larger one, which was found in gravel resting on chalk, I ft. 6 in. below the surface. The urns contained burnt black earth and cremated remains. The



Cinerary urn from Letchworth $(\frac{1}{6})$.

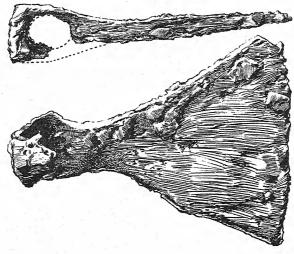
measurements of the larger urn are: height, 17 in.; circumference, 42 in. It is made of thick brown pottery with coarse grains of sand. On the ridge of the shoulder, which is slightly carinated, is a single row of small circular sinkings placed close together. There are two holes near the lip, apparently for repairs of a fracture at an early period. Both urns were found in the same place.

Neolithic skulls found at Alcester.—Mr. John Humphreys, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Warwickshire, reports that towards the end of last year during excavations at the Alcester sewage-works the workmen found two skeletons at a depth of about 4 ft. embedded in what was formerly the bed of the river Arrow when the stream occupied a channel something like 100 yards from its present position. The remains were lying in the hardened mud, and were well preserved in spite of the thousands of years which have elapsed since they were buried. The Alcester Rural District Council gave permission for the bones to be submitted to Professor Brash, of Birmingham University, who states that in all probability they are neolithic bones. The discovery, therefore, can be regarded as unique, for although there are examples of the work of neolithic man in the Midlands this is the first instance of his physical remains having been brought to light. The find is reported in the Birmingham Post of 23rd February last.

Discovery of a Viking axe at Repton.—Mr. H. Vassall, F.S.A., Local

Secretary for Derbyshire, sends the following note:

In a trench that was being excavated in order to give a better view of the outside masonry of Repton Crypt an iron axe-head was found at the depth of 6 ft. in the south-west angle. The piece was submitted to Professor Baldwin Brown, who pronounced it to be a Viking axe, and therefore in all probability a relic of the visit of the Danes to Repton in A.D. 874—the first tangible evidence of that visit that has yet come



Viking axe from Repton $(\frac{1}{3})$.

to light. On both sides of the cutting-edge of the blade there are traces of splinters of wood.

Professor Baldwin Brown sent a photograph of it to Dr. Haakon Shetelig, who writes: 'I am extremely interested in the Repton "find". It is no doubt a Viking axe-head. The type is dated by Petersen to the late ninth and early tenth century and is specially common along the west coast of Norway. Thus the date corresponds well with the Norse occupation of Repton in 874.'

London medallion of Constantius Chlorus.—The treasure of Roman jewellery, gold medallions and coins, found in September 1922 at Beaurains, near Arras, in France, is likely to hold a permanent place in history, if only for the reason that it contained the most interesting of all our smaller monuments of Roman London. This is a gold medallion of the Emperor Constantius Chlorus, of the value of ten aurei, weighing not much less than half an ounce and measuring just over one and a half inches in diameter. It was a regular coin but no doubt played little part in the ordinary currency, being struck mainly for purposes of presentation. The obverse shows a laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius to the r.; the reverse, the welcome of that prince by the city of London. Constantius is riding r., holding a spear, while before him kneels a figure, identified by the letters LON

below, as a personification of London, holding out both hands to him; behind this figure are the gate and battlemented walls of a city, while below is the river and on it a boat, in which sit four soldiers. This remarkable picture is explained by the equally remarkable legend REDDITOR LUCIS AETERNAE, 'Restorer of the Eternal Light.' The mint is Treveri (P. TR.), the modern Trèves.

The historical occasion of this medallion is not hard to find. In A.D. 296 Constantius Caesar, in the commission of his chief, Maximian Augustus, successfully undertook the recovery of Britain, which had been held from A.D. 286 to 293 by Carausius and, after him, by Allectus against the Empire. The main section of the fleet reached the south coast near the Isle of Wight in a mist, thus evading the vigilance of the enemy. Asclepiodotus, the general, burnt his boats and marched





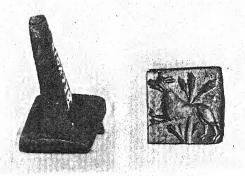
Medallion of Constantius Chlorus (1).

inland to gain a decisive victory over Allectus, probably at Woolmer in Sussex. Constantius, meanwhile, with the remainder of the fleet, had been lost in the mist, but had finally made Richborough, and coasted thence up the Thames to London. He arrived just in time to destroy in the streets of the city a body of Frankish mercenaries of Allectus, who had escaped from his last battle and were now intent on a safe return home, with the spoils of London. Constantius was welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm as the saviour from bondage, who had made the Britons free men, true Romans once more, 'restored to life by the true light of the Empire'. Constantius was an ardent worshipper of Mithras, 'Sol Invictus Comes'. As Diocletian was identified with his patron Jupiter, and Maximian with his patron Hercules, so Constantius is here the earthly counterpart of the Sun, that brings to men the eternal light.

The archaeologist will be particularly interested in the gate and walls of London shown on the medallion. The old question as to the exact date of their building would appear to have advanced a stage: we must now date them earlier than A.D. 296. The representation is no doubt conventional—the mint-master of Trèves and his men may never have seen London; but it is hard to believe that so important a memorial as ours, which must have come to the personal notice of Constantius and his staff, should be inaccurate to the extent of showing gate and walls, where none actually existed. Part of the find is described by

MM. Babelon and Duquénoy in the January number of the Paris numismatic review Aréthuse, pp. 46 ff., and the illustration is here reproduced by permission of the publisher, M. Jules Florange. The London coin illustrated by Mr. Lethaby (Londinium, p. 75) is later, and not such good evidence as the medallion, as the type was also struck at various Continental mints and was therefore generalized.

Bookbinder's stamp found at Belvoir priory.—The bookbinder's stamp here illustrated was discovered by our Fellow the Marquess of Granby during the excavations he has recently been conducting at Belvoir priory, a cell of St. Albans abbey. The stamp is of bronze and is 2 cm. square, 4 mm. thick, with a tang 3 cm. long fastened on the back for insertion in a wooden handle. The device is an animal



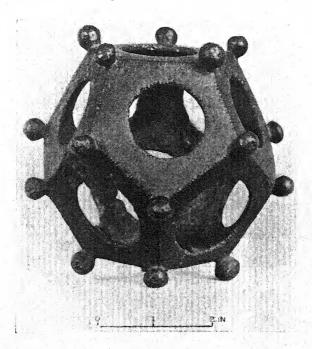
Bookbinder's stamp from Belvoir priory $(\frac{1}{1})$.

with bird's feet, springing to the right, in front of a conventional tree. The stamp has not been identified, but has obvious analogies with those on the known Winchester bindings. Although it is not suggested that it belongs to that school, its provenance being more likely to be St. Albans, yet it would appear to be of about the same date, that is the middle of the twelfth century.

The Washington Brass at Sulgrave, Northants.—Mr. John Humphreys, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Warwickshire, sends the following report: The two groups of children, four sons and seven daughters, belonging to the brass of Laurence Washington (1564), which were lost over thirty-four years ago, have recently been recovered and will shortly be restored to the church. Mr. F. J. Thacker, of Birmingham, discovered that they had recently come into the possession of Mr. W. C. Wells, of South Benfleet, Essex, from whom they were accordingly acquired by the generosity of Dr. J. R. Ratcliffe, of Moseley. A rubbing of the brass, before the loss of the children, in the possession of the Society enabled the two groups to be identified with certainty, and it is gratifying to know that steps are now being taken for having them refixed in the original slab in Sulgrave church.

A Celtic find in Scotland.—The discovery of two Early Iron Age bronze 'spoons' in a grave containing a human skeleton and fragments of an iron knife of peculiar form at Burnmouth, Berwickshire, was described before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland at their February meeting. As is usually the case with pairs of these bronzes, one has an incised cross in its bowl, and the other a perforation towards one side. The handle of the former is devoid of ornamentation, but the latter bears incised trumpet-shaped designs on the front. These are the first examples of this class of relic recorded from Scotland; and a close parallel from Deal was published in 1903 (Archaeologia Cantiana, xxvi, 12, pl. iv, fig. 1). These two leading cases should suggest an explanation of these curious bronzes, which may have been the predecessors of the spoons with pierced bowls found in several Anglo-Saxon burials in Kent, sometimes associated with spheres of crystal.

Roman dodecahedron from Wales.—Another problem is to explain the use of a number of hollow bronze polygons, with knobs at each angle and circular openings of different sizes in each of the twelve



Roman dodecahedron from Wales.

faces. They have often been found in France and on the Rhine, but few are known from Britain, and one of the best is in the Society's collection, from Carmarthen. Another was communicated to the meeting of 12th March 1846, by the Rev. Edward Harries, of Llandysilio, and is no. 41 in the list published by M. J. de Saint Venant in

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1907, with the note sort inconnu; but it has now appeared again and been purchased for the British Museum. It was found near Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, and is thus the second from Wales, and apparently the largest known, as (apart from the knobs) it measures 3.7 in. from face to face (94 mm. against the 85 mm. of the Society's specimen, so described in the published list). Its weight is 1 lb. $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or 0.553 kilog., a few imperfections having been soldered in recent times. In several cases abroad these bronzes have been found in association with Roman remains, and at least one example can be assigned to the latter part of the fourth century; but in spite of many conjectures, no one has yet furnished a sufficient explanation of the series, and like M. de St. Venant, M. Raimond Coulon comes to a negative conclusion (Rouen, 1910). Several references are given by our Fellow Mr. Bosanquet in Trans. Carmarthenshire Antiq. Soc., xvii (1924), p. 30.

An Inscription from Benwell.—Lieut.-Col. G. R. B. Spain, C.M.G., F.S.A., sends the following note: The fragment of an inscribed stone (C.I.L. vii. 515 = Lap. Sept. 29), belonging to Alderman J. F. Weidner, Condercum House, Newcastle, has been lent by the owner to the



Photograph, W. Parker Brewis, F.S.A. Inscription from Benwell.

Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and is found to complete an altar, two fragments of which (*Eph. Epigr.* ix, 1164) were given to the Society in 1904. Mr. Weidner's fragment was found in a shrine at Benwell in 1862; the Society's fragments in the wall of an old house

in Benwell about 700 yards south-west of the Roman fort. The three fragments have now been put together in the Black Gate Museum, and read:—

DEO AN ENOCITICO
SACRV m

COH I VA ng IO n

QVIB PRAEEST
...C CASSI
.....prAEF
v s l M

The cohort in question, which was milliary, appears to have been usually commanded by a tribune; in this case it was clearly commanded by a prefect, whose name cannot be restored with certainty, but might be something like Marcius Cassianus.

Roman burials near Epsom.—Messrs. Stone & Co. have recently presented to the British Museum the contents of three burials after cremation, found during 1923 in their brickfields between Epsom and Ewell in Surrey. In each case the containing vessel was a globular amphora, the upper part removed to admit the cinerary urn of glass or pottery, and then replaced as a cover. With one was a grey-ware bowl in the form of a truncated cone 12 in. across the mouth, of which a fragment was refired in the brick-kiln, with the result that it assumed a brick-red colour. Two or three coins accompanied each burial, and one has been identified as Trajan, others of the first or second century. The graves were in a row south-west and north-east, 8 yds. apart, one being 4 ft. from the surface and the others 2 ft. deeper. The site lies between East Street and the railway line (Brighton section of the Southern Railway), about 200 ft. from the metals, and \frac{1}{4} mile northeast of Epsom station. About 3/4 mile north-eastward is Ewell station, between which and Staneway House Roman pottery has been found and recorded on the Ordnance map (Surrey 6 in. xix, NW.). The name of the house suggests a paved highway, and the line of the burials was probably parallel to the Ermine Street, which is known to have been in this vicinity. As Mr. Dewey has pointed out, it probably ran just within the margin of the chalk between Woodcote Park and Ewell, thus avoiding the soft ground of the London tertiaries; but its exact course is unknown, and the evidence should be re-examined (Proc. Soc. Ant., 2nd ser. i, 312; and V. C. H. Surrey, iv, 353). Mr. S. E. Winbolt seems to have fixed the course of this road between Dorking church and Burford Bridge (Morning Post, 7 May, 1924).

Roman remains at South Witham, Lincs.—Rev. D. S. Davies, rector of North Witham, reports that during excavations in a field on the west side of the village of South Witham in 1920, a massive stone coffin was discovered containing the skeleton of a woman. Nothing else was in the coffin, but near by were the remains of a man, both bodies lying north and south. Two years later, to the south-west of these interments, eight other bodies were found, two of them associated

with broken Roman pottery; and a ninth grave contained cremated bones. Thirteen other graves arranged in a circle were also discovered, but these Mr. Davies did not see. A few yards to the south-east of these a well was found and near it a coin of Claudius Gothicus, together with a silver twenty-penny piece of Charles I. Near the well the foundations of a building with every indication of being the heating chamber of a bath came to light. A bronze ornament believed to be Roman has also been found on the site. Further excavations can alone determine the exact date of these finds, but they have every appearance of being Roman; and it is to be noted that the discovery is within two miles of Market Overton, where Roman remains have been found, and that there are traces in the field of an old road joining Market Overton to Ermine Street.

Roman Discoveries in Merionethshire.—Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A., reports the discovery of a quantity of fragments of Roman brick and different kinds of tile, as well as what appear to be remains of at least three kilns, lying a few yards from the Roman Road leading south from the Roman station known as Tomen y Mur, at Pen y Stryd between four and five miles from the Fort.

Most of the fragments show evidence of faulty firing and many are fused. The bricks appear to be identical with the exceptionally hard

ones to be found on the site of the Baths at Tomen y Mur.

As no fragments of pottery vessels can be found, it seems to be reasonably certain that the site is that of small military brickworks where the output was confined to building material, in contrast with the large military factory at Holt in Denbighshire where many kinds of pottery were produced as well as bricks and tiles.

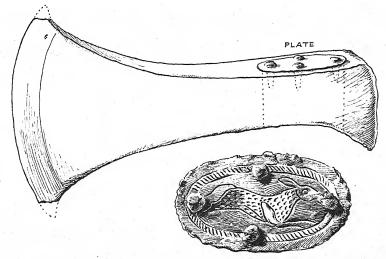
Should this surmise prove to be correct the site is the first of its

kind to be discovered in Wales.

Another discovery may be recorded in this connexion, namely, the existence of a large artificially levelled area in the immediate neighbourhood of Tomen y Mur, in all probability the parade ground of the Fort. The area is rectangular and measures approximately 350 feet in both directions, and its construction must have needed the removal of a large amount of material.

Discoveries at Howletts, Kent.—The site near Bridge which yielded so much to the late Dr. Lewis Moysey (Proc. Soc. Ant., xxx, 102), was recently examined from the geological point of view by Mr. Henry Dewey, F.G.S., who had his attention drawn by the workmen to the different texture of the soil and subsoil where graves had been filled in during Roman and Anglo-Saxon times. Some of the grave-material is stained by oxidation of the iron weapons to various shades of yellow and brown, while elsewhere the gravel is bright green on account of the carbonate of copper derived from bronze ornaments and utensils. A few objects of archaeological interest were obtained during his three visits, that of most importance being an ornamented bronze plate attached to a francisca or throwing-axe (see illustration). The weapon measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ in along the curved top and 4 in along the cutting-edge, the whole being in the form of a wedge. Parallel with the back-edge

is the opening for the shaft, to the top of which was affixed by means of four knob-ended pins the plate of tinned-bronze, which is engraved with a hare-like animal of sufficient rarity to be placed on record. Another grave contained a small axe, measuring 2 in. by 1 in., with a socket $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, perhaps a child's toy. A third was carefully lined with large stones and contained a broken pot composed of dark-brown paste with a burnt-flint grit. Inside the pot a collection of coloured flints of odd shapes had been placed. Adjacent to the pot lay the remains of a bronze bowl, measuring when complete $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in greatest depth: the rim was formed of the thin bronze plate rolled over on itself. A second bronze bowl was found in



Throwing-axe from Howletts, Kent $(\frac{1}{2})$, with design on plate $(\frac{1}{1})$.

a neighbouring grave, with an iron padlock consisting of a large and a small fluted tube attached to one another in a parallel position and covered by a hinged lid. One perfect bowl containing amber beads was recovered near by. At the mouth it measures 3 in. in diameter and 4 in. at the widest part, the height being 4 in. It consists of black clay ornamented by a median zone of short stripes running from northeast to south-west. Interlacing circles cover the lower half of the body. Numerous broken pots of Romano-British ware had been found, and various brooches and spear-heads were obtained from the workmen, also a complete bronze girdle-hanger, or châtelaine, an Anglian type which till recently was believed to be extremely rare south of the Thames; but a pair and a single limb have been found at Faversham, and there is another example in the Royal Museum at Canterbury.

Dug-out Canoe in Kent.—Credit is due to a workman named S. Williams, not only for discovering a prehistoric boat in the blue marsh clay at Marston near the mouth of Milton Creek, but also for

bringing it to the notice of the director of Eastgate House Museum at Rochester early in February. It lay fully 15 ft. below the level of ordinary high tides, and about 4 ft. below Ordnance datum. Made from a huge tree-trunk, it had lost both ends, only $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of the middle remaining, with a width of 3 ft. and a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Mr. G. E. Dibley, F.G.S., superintended its removal to Rochester, where it has since been cleaned and preserved. He states that the original curvature is preserved in the section, and there are no signs of stretchers or cross-ribs inside: the ends are cut square and there are two round openings for oars in the sides, opposite one another. Altogether, a specimen of the most primitive type possible, contrasting for instance with that from the Thames at Marlow, illustrated in *Proc. Soc. Ant.* v. 364.

Northumberland and Durham Excavation Committee.—At a meeting held recently in Newcastle at the instance of the Northumberland County History Committee, it was resolved to form a committee with the object, not only of continuing the work interrupted by the War, but of excavating in Northumberland and Durham generally. The Committee, of which Col. G. R. B. Spain, F.S.A., was appointed treasurer, consists of several Fellows of the Society, and of representatives of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, of the principal archaeological and historical bodies in the northern counties, of the Newcastle Corporation and of the Colleges of Durham University.

The Pipe Roll Society.—Students of twelfth-century English history will be glad to hear that the Pipe Roll Society, which fell into abevance during the War, is being revived and reorganized. This Society was established in 1883 by the late Mr. W. C. Borlase, Sir William Hardy, and other Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, for the purpose of printing the Great Rolls of the Exchequer, commonly called the Pipe Rolls, and other historical documents prior to the year 1200. rolls stand alone among the national archives and without them the reigns of Henry II and Richard I would be almost a blank as regards record evidence. The value of these rolls for every branch of English historical research for this period is supreme, so that the work of the Society can fairly be described as national. It is now proposed to issue the volume covering the roll for the last year of Henry II and to continue, in yearly volumes, with the rolls for Richard I and John. To carry out the work satisfactorily, however, in these days of high prices, further support is wanted. The honorary secretary of the Society is Mrs. Stenton, of University College, Reading, who will supply all information as to membership.

Obituary Notice

William Paley Baildon.—By the death in London on 14th March 1924 of William Paley Baildon at the age of 64, the Society has lost

one of its most familiar and distinguished Fellows.

For several months his health had given rise to anxiety, and he had borne much suffering with cheerful courage. The wide scope of his knowledge, which had won for him a leading position in more fields than one, and the services which he had rendered to the Society and his Inn during a long range of years, are but a small measure of the loss which archaeology has sustained. A large circle of friends will remember his kindly humour, the soundness of his judgement, his unfailing readiness to place the results of his own researches at the disposal of others, and his power, inspired perhaps by his association with F. W. Maitland, of putting life into what some may regard as merely the dry bones of law and history.

In one of his lectures on Maitland, the late Master of Balliol had occasion to remark, speaking as an historian, that 'a converted lawyer is peculiarly welcome'. Baildon was not a convert to history in this sense; indeed, he continued his practice as a Chancery barrister until the end. But he brought to bear on his archaeological pursuits the careful training of the lawyer; and the precise historical fact which he could often deduce from a medieval document of unusual character, was

due to his exact knowledge of medieval law.

Descended from a Yorkshire family, he had more interests in that county than elsewhere; and certainly his acquaintance with the medieval families of the West Riding was unrivalled. But genealogy was not with him an end in itself; it was a branch of knowledge through which the human life of the Middle Ages could be illuminated. And his treatment of genealogy proceeded on definitely scientific lines. pedigree could be accepted which not only did not stand the test of careful scrutiny, but which could not actually be proved in the light of documentary evidence. In a passage in South Yorkshire—an example of topographical history to which Baildon was wont to give his highest praise-Joseph Hunter expresses the wish 'that Dodsworth had written dissertations upon the descents of the old families in Yorkshire rather than given us pedigrees'; and Baildon's constructive work on Yorkshire genealogy, based largely on the Plea Rolls, would have been after Hunter's own heart. His published work was almost invariably the result of original research; and the permanent value of his contributions to the Selden Society and the Yorkshire Record Series—to speak almost at random—bears witness to this.

His connexion with the Society of Antiquaries dated from his election in 1892. He made frequent communications to the Society, which have been published in *Archaeologia* and *Proceedings*, and took a constant part in the discussions. On eleven occasions he was elected a member of Council, for many years he had been on the Library Committee, in 1906 and again in 1920 he served on a special committee for the revision of the Statutes, and in 1922 he was nominated to the office of Vice-President, an office which he was holding at the time of his death.

Reviews

The Origin of Christian Church Art: New Facts and Principles of Research. By Josef Strzygowski. Translated from the German by O. M. Dalton, M.A., and H. J. Braunholtz, M.A. 10×7½; pp. xvii+267. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1923. 42s.

This is a remarkable, even an amazing, book, dealing with the origins of Christian architecture and the forces which formed medieval art. The author sees the change from classical art as brought about by the action of forces indeed, and not as the result of mere economics, taste, and superficial fashions. Here he rightly gives a deeper note than is common in such inquiries.

Professor Strzygowski conceives the archaeological problems of the post-Hellenic age as phases in a continuous war of ideas between East and West; and now, indeed, that he has reached Armenia and Iran he is inclined to convert the antagonists into the forces of the North and South. Further—may it be said?—he seems to show a special

interest in, and almost takes the part of, the North.

The first chapter is entitled 'The New Horizon'. It brings out the fact that Christianity from the first spread far to the east as well as to the west, and in the former direction met with less resistance. From thence 'the Iranian people, the second great source of Aryan energy, joined forces with the inhabitants of the North and the pastoral nomadic tribes to develop the "medieval" spirit in Christian art, and in the South had already made it prevail before Northern Europe laid hand to the work.'

Christian art found different forms in the several nations into which the faith spread. Free from centralized ecclesiastical control there was no artificial uniformity, and the first three centuries produced different

church types.

'Along the east bank of the Tigris extended a province of which the early Christianization and the art are so well attested that its neglect is a matter for surprise; this district was known as Adiabene, with its capital at Arbela.... Which of us ever expected to learn of a church architecture flourishing as early as the second century of our era? My researches in Armenia had forced me to this conclusion, but the Chronicle of Arbela brought proof. The church of Isaac was built by Isaac, third bishop of the city (A.D. 123-36). . . . In memory of Noah, fifth bishop (c. A.D. 166-71), a second church was erected. . . . its site was still known, but by the middle of the sixth century it was no longer in existence. Within its walls the ninth bishop (A.D. 235-41) was interred. Facts like this give us some idea of the strength and wide distribution of Christianity in Persia. . . . It was from the upper course of the Euphrates and Tigris that the influence came which sought to dominate the Church of Armenia in the fifth century. In that country the ruling dynasty had established, about A.D. 300, a state church which was architecturally dependent on East Iran, and derived its objection to representational art from the Mazdaism hitherto prevalent. . . . These were the regions from which domed architecture

passed to the Greek Church, while Mesopotamia transmitted the barrel-vaulted type of church with long nave to the Latin church in the West. . . . The church-building of Christian Persia had two distinct characteristics: it employed the vault from the very beginning, and it decorated its walls with linings. The vaulting may be either domical or of the barrel variety. Both kinds seem to have existed independently when Christian church-building began, but not to have been used together until the church in the Mediterranean area demanded a building with a longitudinal axis. I am disposed to ascribe the origin of the barrel-vault to Persian Mesopotamia, that of the dome to Iran. What vaulting is to structure, that the lining of the vaults and walls is to pictorial art. Properly speaking, Iran knew nothing of the graphic arts in the narrower sense, since it did not represent but confined itself to pure decoration. . . . It is true enough that Iran itself has yielded very slight traces of the pre-Mohammedan period; but this is explained by the fact that the building material was unburnt brick. When this fell into ruin the lining of the walls fell with it.... The moving force in the art of Islam came immediately from northern Mesopotamia but ultimately from the more distant centres of Iran. . . . The argument by presupposition will be found running like a red thread through the following chapters. . . . These are the true facts about the development of Christian art: in the light which they throw, let any man decide whether the creative force rose from the well-springs of youth or from the places of senile decay. What Hellas was to the art of antiquity, that Iran was to the art of the new Christian world and to that of Islam. So at a later time the northern spirit informed the art which we call Gothic.'

How far the author has gone in his search for origins is brought out in a passage on p. 105:—'I conceive the whole north of Europe and Asia as a vast funnel-shaped area narrowing to a point in the region between the Black Sea and the Altai. The Aryan peoples who made their way southward through this track carried with them the northern artistic feeling which also traversed the whole south from east to west, from central Asia to the west coast of Africa. In my book, Altai-Iran, I thought it possible to approach the art of these regions from the side of Islam. From the Syro-Egyptian angle, once the starting-point of Christianity, I felt my way towards the north-east, the quarter from which the whole artistic movement of Islam flowed back like a tide. If I had to begin again I should prefer to start directly from the northern side; but as yet such a course might be premature....'

'Before Christian church-building was openly permitted [in the Roman Empire], that is, before A. D. 313, western art, whether generally influenced from Hellenistic sources or particularly influenced by Rome, was in a fair way to accept the complete supremacy of the vaulted construction originating in Mesopotamia and Iran. Had the Western Church yielded like the Eastern, Europe would not have been arrested in its architectural development during a period of more than five hundred years. The collapse of western architecture resulted from the re-adoption of the wooden roof in place of the vault. If in this matter the Church had not followed the Temple, northern art would have been spared a wrong turning. The St. Peter's of the fourth century ought

by rights to have inherited the style of the [civic] basilica of Constantine in the Roman forum. . . . The common Hellenistic type of long building with wooden roof was predominant and became the chosen form of the Roman Church. It may be called the fatality of western architecture that neither Constantine nor his successors built either of the two great martyria of St. Peter or St. Paul with vaulted roofs or in the form of the domed basilica. We may suppose that the stream of oriental influence ceased in Rome when the building of Constantinople was undertaken, and the national architecture of the Armenians and the Mesopotamian Syrians began; while the groined vault, which had become a characteristically Roman feature, was no longer in demand in the construction of columned basilicas. Barrel-vault and dome, the two essentials of church-building in the east, could not permanently establish themselves in Christian Rome. Yet the former had been transplanted to the western capital by architects like Apollodorus of Damascus, who had given them expression on the grandest scale in the Temple of Venus at Rome, and in the great Baths and Fora, all examples of vaulted construction in brick. . . . It seems the fact that the timber-roofed basilica only established itself in permanence where the antique temple was widely represented.... The decisive influence in dissemination seems to have been that exercised by the mass migration of the Goths westward from the Black Sea. This people and the craftsmen who went with them built vaulted structures in groups where hitherto had been single, if conspicuous, examples. In the Mediterranean area the retention of the timber roof involved that of another classical feature—the column. This must be regarded as a legacy even more momentous. For while the combustible roof was ultimately displaced the column was never superseded.'

For myself, if I may speak on these high and difficult matters from such a narrow outlook, I feel the energy and inventive power of Armenian art from about the fifth century, and of the later art of Islam. It may be agreed also that certain types of art, as, for example, vaulting, were indigenous in Persia and Mesopotamia, but it does seem to me that the claims advanced are too sweeping, one-sided, and exclusive. I am drawn to think of forms of art as ever being re-born of the contact of old and new, eastern and western, northern and southern. Especially I feel that the part of Alexandria as a great integrating and distributing centre is insufficiently recognized. Particularly we want to know what was before Alexandria and what was

absorbed there to be thence re-distributed.

Speaking of what he describes as 'the oriental art of Western Europe—Romanesque', the author writes, 'From the fourth and fifth centuries, when they were capitals, Milan and Ravenna had been centres of artistic life not unconnected with the prevalent oriental influences. In the first three centuries Rome had derived its artistic vigour from Alexandria; with the fourth century she continued to lose ground. As Rome declined Milan rose. St. Lorenzo points to the region in which the new art had its roots. . . . In liturgy, church music, architecture, the initiative lay not with Rome but with Hither Asia. The plan of St. Lorenzo is the primary unit in Armenian church building.'

Professor Strzygowski again says: 'After Alexander there was

a perceptible infiltration of popular ornamental methods from Iran into the Mediterranean area. The introduction of wall-lining is the most conspicuous instance. This was probably adopted by ancient Egypt from Asiatic sources. About 280 B.C. the so-called style of incrustation appeared in Alexandria, essentially the same as of the First Style in Pompeii; this Style uses the slab of coloured marble as the slab of tufa is used in Armenia.' Now this 'slab of tufa' was applied some 1,000 years later than incrustations of polished marble in Alexandria, and slabs of coloured marble were used in Minoan art more than a thousand

years before they became fashionable in Hellenistic art.

The largest difficulty which I feel is with the author's treatment of Alexandrian and Coptic arts. Was not Egypt a native land of the dome and vault as much as Persia, and is it not still in evidence that much of the transformation of antique into Christian and Islamic arts was accomplished in Alexandria? That Alexandria at the opening of the Christian period was, more than anywhere else, the centre of the world and in touch with it, is sufficiently attested by the geography of Ptolemy with its accurate knowledge of the coasts of the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea. Fa-hsian at the beginning of the fifth century embarked on a large merchant ship carrying two hundred souls sailing from Ceylon to China. Our author himself says, 'Alexandria and Antioch had not risen to greatness because Rome supported them, but because they had attracted the trade of the East which brought with it oriental motives in art. These motives they handed on to Rome and Constantinople which in this way received many new ideas at second-hand.'

Alexandria appears to me to have been the centre of origin and dispersion of the 'Roman' type of floor mosaics; these are practically alike in Asia Minor and North Africa, and from Zeugma in the east

to Cirencester in the west.

It appears most probable that Alexandria was the chief centre from which written and bound books of Christian character were obtained. In an examination of the Cotton Genesis which I made some years ago I at least convinced myself that it was an Alexandrian book. Indeed, I see its chief raison d'être in Egyptian interest in the story of Joseph,

which was treated with special fullness.

Christian ivories Professor Strzygowski prefers to assign to Antioch, but the claims of Alexandria seem to me far to preponderate, and in my comparative ignorance I think of Antioch as the artistic pupil of Alexandria. A detailed examination of the famous ivory throne at Ravenna in the American Journal of Archaeology a few years ago certainly brought out the claim of Alexandria very strongly. Of the throne our author now writes, 'it illustrates in a most instructive way the fusion of Iranian ornament . . . with the Aramaean didactic style'. I would point out that the story of Joseph appears here again, as well as the life of Christ, of which it was doubtless regarded as a type, and the Joseph designs are very similar to those in the Genesis book.

The landscape backgrounds of the manuscript are one marked characteristic, and it seems to me most probable that Alexandria, as a centre of Hellenistic landscape art, was the source for the great Christian apsemosaics with landscape backgrounds and a river flowing in front.

There is in the British Museum a Coptic tapestry with Cupids in boats in the style of the rivers of these mosaics. As is well known, a Nile scene even appears on a late Greek vase. The dome of St. Costanza at Rome had such a river around its base. The vault of the circular aisle around the domed space has mosaics in ornamental panels, of which the author writes: 'One of them consists of a vine-scroll formally treated, though certain Hellenistic features show that it is intended to suggest the vintage. Another shows a familiar Iranian motive introduced through Syria, detached branches of pomegranate type.... One of the barrel vaults of Quseir 'Amra has the same motive.' This Syrian vault is centuries later, and what is the evidence for the motive being Iranian? Certainly the pomegranate is very common in Christian Egyptian carvings, etc., and it occurs on 'Roman' mosaics in Britain. See also the border of the Coptic textile figured in the volume before us.

Alexandria was a chief centre for the manufacture of figured silks and other textile fabrics, and it seems probable that the wide distribution of such figured stuffs was a principal cause of the popularization of that 'non-representational' art of which the author writes so suggestively. Some of the gilt glasses (another art of Alexandrian origin?) found in Rome show garments covered with bold geometrical patterns

of the supposed Iranian type.

An immense quantity of decorated silver plate was manufactured at Alexandria. The earlier examples were decorated with representational reliefs, but later examples have pattern-work of frets and foliage

including the vine.

I have been accustomed to think of the enormous quantity of carved limestone capitals and slabs found in Egypt as parallels and even prototypes of the marble carvings of Constantinople. Our author, however, says: 'The pierced carving and the tiles of Kairwan are shown by their style and quality to be of Iranian origin; the rich decoration of the Proconnesian capitals of the Ravenna churches, or that carved on Egyptian limestone along the Nile valley, attests the same descent.' In his fig. 54 the author shows a door-head of this type of work from Egypt; the archivolt has a delightful pomegranate scroll and the tympanum is filled with a geometric pattern composed of octagons and crosses. This pattern was a great favourite with Coptic artists. It is also found on a 'Roman' mosaic floor in Britain (Frampton), and the system of panelling which covered the vast vaults of the Basilica of Constantine in the Forum at Rome was of the same type. Again, the centre of distribution is likely to have been Alexandria, and I reach the further suggestion that this superb vaulted hall with its Opus Alexandrinum pavement of porphyry and marble may have been erected by an Alexandrian master builder. Egypt was a native land of domes and vaults as well as Mesopotamia, and there is much evidence to suggest that domed construction must there have been highly developed. Only a few domed structures now survive in Rome, but the sketch-books of Renaissance artists show how many there were and how various and ingenious were their plans. I suppose the incentive towards domed construction in brick reached Rome from Alexandria together with the incrustation of surfaces with marble slabs and glass mosaics.

Let me take another example of what I suppose to be Alexandrianism in later western art. In tracing the probable origins of the Gothic—Romanesque—Saracenic cusped-arch I have been drawn to the conclusion that the ultimate source was the lobed edge of scallop-shells carved in Hellenistic niche-heads. I have found a striking instance of its being simplified to the appearance of a cusped-arch on one of the Coptic textiles in the Victoria and Albert Museum; moreover the name given to apse and niche coverings, conch, seems to attest the Hellenistic origin of the association of shell and arch-head. Probably too there was an 'apotropaic' reason for the association of arch and shell.

Again, an example of what I suppose to be a relation between Egypt and the west has recently come to my notice. In one of the volumes of our *Proceedings* ¹ is an account of the foundations of a large and remarkable circular building discovered at West Mersea in Essex. It was 65 ft. in diameter and divided like a six-spoked wheel about a central shaft. Some roofing-tiles suggested to the excavators that 'this huge building' was roofed; no theory as to purpose, however, was advanced. On comparing the plan with that of two yet bigger towers in the Roman fortress of Old Cairo, as given in Dr. Butler's *Coptic Churches*, vol. i, it may not be doubted that the British building was also a military tower (an early 'keep'?). The Cairo towers had central shafts—'an eight spoked wheel with a large axle-tree gives an idea of the plan.'

In Roman Britain we had a large number of vaults constructed with hollow 'brick' voussoirs. Vaults of a more or less similar type, built of pipes and pots, have been found in North Africa, Ravenna, and Rome, and again I should be disposed to look on Alexandria as the common centre. One piece of evidence for the general use of vaulting in Alexandria is furnished by a relief on the Projecta silver casket in the British Museum which shows a palace covered by a series of domes.

Roman Britain also provides examples of many non-classical methods and details—mixed stone and brick walls; circular, polygonal, and trilobed plans; buttressed buildings; apses with 'canted' sides; coupled columns, capitals of Corinthian type with sharp-edged leafage, also plain 'bowl' capitals; carved 'diaper' ornamentation of the continuous geometrical type, thin marble linings, glass in mosaics, stone carving of Romanesque character, mosaic floors containing all sorts of fret and braid patterns and others of plain counterchanged designs, vine ornamentation, and foliage scrolls with birds, also scallop-shell decoration, etc. In the British Museum is a pewter dish having a pattern of interlaced squares, the sides of which are produced to form other squares in a manner quite 'Saracenic'.

Long before the close of the fourth century, provincial 'Roman' art in Britain was far on the way to 'Romanesque'. Alexandrian art may be traced as well in the east as in the west and especially along the overland route to China. Dr. Giles long ago wrote a chapter on Greek influence in China. The model of a Chinese house in the British Museum, with its atrium court and tiled roof, looks very Greek. Derivations

were certainly not all from the north.

It would be unprofitable, and indeed it is impossible, to dispute here about hundreds of details; moreover the author is pre-eminently one with whom it is inadvisable to differ. His equipment for a general survey of the problems is incomparable, and it would be absurd to pretend to judge or even argue with such a master. I am willing, indeed, to be borne along, for it would be fun if his view were quite true: but may I say that if it is true it is as yet far from proved? I hope, however, that some day the gifted author may return to this general statement and present it in such a way that it may be more readily assimilated and, perhaps, accepted.

Our thanks should be given to the translators for what must have been an extremely difficult piece of work, and to the publishers for a pleasantly-produced book. I wish it had been possible for Mr. Dalton to have given, in an introduction or appendix, his own conclusions after his necessarily close scrutiny of the theories and evidences set out in this exciting volume. He is peculiarly fitted for the task from his wide knowledge of 'Byzantine Art' and his special researches in the art of the Near East.

W. R. LETHABY.

Glympton: the History of an Oxfordshire Manor. By the Rev. HERBERT BARNETT, Hon. Canon of Christ Church. $9\frac{1}{2}\times6$; pp. viii+141. London: Oxford University Press. 1923. 10s. 6d. net.

Although the sub-title of this work describes it as the history of an Oxfordshire manor, it is rather, as the author explains in his preface, an attempt to compile a connected history of the parish, and as such it is to be judged. It is true that Canon Barnett is mainly indebted for his original materials to the court rolls, deeds, and other documents in the possession of the owner of the manor, but the manor covers the greater portion of the parish, and the small part of it which appears as a separate holding in the year 1279 came into the possession of the lord of the manor as early as 1451 and has since remained in that of his successors.

The evidences of prehistoric settlement in the parish are scanty, and consist of some neolithic flint implements and the remains of the Grime's Ditch which passed through it. Canon Barnett seems to be hardly abreast of current archaeological opinion in accepting this without question as of Roman origin. It is probable that the population has never been large, and has varied little between the twenty-nine families who were living in the parish at the end of the thirteenth century and the 164 persons who were returned in the census of 1911. In the seventeenth century the rector excused himself from preaching on the ground of the smallness of the congregation. Yet it is remarkable in so small a parish that there should be as many as seventeen deaths recorded in one particular year, 1593.

This scantiness of population accounts for the fact that the general history of the village and its people is somewhat uneventful and fills twelve pages only of the present work. With the history of the lords of the manor the author is more expansive, and the chapter devoted to them forms the most valuable part of his book. The first tenant to be mentioned after the vague William of the Domesday survey is Geoffrey de Clinton, the king's chamberlain, in the early years of the twelfth

century, who gave the church to the priory of Kenilworth. The manor remained in the hands of his family during the century, when it seems to have passed by succession to the families of Briwere, Moun, and de Bathonia. In what manner exactly the St. Johns acquired it in 1316 is unknown, but it remained in their possession and that of their descendants, the Lydiards, from then onwards until the year 1547 when it was purchased by John Cupper. The Cuppers held it until 1632 when it was sold to Sir John Sedley who sold it in the following year to William Wheate, from whose family it has descended into the possession of the Barnetts, the present owners. Since 1316, as Canon Barnett points out, the manor has only passed three times by sale to new owners.

Court rolls of the manor exist between the years 1329 and 1377 and a few specimen extracts from them are given in one of the appendices. From these and the brief description in the text they do not appear to be of striking interest. The author's explanation in a foot-note on p. 21 of the difference between the courts, that the court leet dealt with the more serious offences and the court baron with the simpler affairs of the manor, hardly reveals the essential distinction in their probable

origins.

The church, which in spite of being much 'restored' has still traces of Norman work, is described in a brief chapter, and the monumental inscriptions are printed in full. Another chapter contains a good list of the rectors extending from the year 1237 to the death of the late rector last year. If the name of no great divine appears amongst them, it may be urged that one of them at least, Edward Gabbett, was an original genius, for in his will made in 1558, wherein after the usual bequests of soul and body he adds, 'and all my synes that ever I have comitted to the Devill as his owne from whome they came', he must

have thought to have found an easy means of obtaining grace.

Nearly half of this small book is taken up with the parish register from the year 1567 to the year 1812. Of this the first volume dating from the former year to 1657 is now in the Bodleian. In addition to the ordinary entries and the customary record in the register of the collections made on briefs, Stephen Penton, rector from 1684 to 1693, made it the receptacle of a good deal of out-of-the-way information about the parish, for he entered in it a full terrier of the glebe lands, and amongst other things has recorded how a 'barbarous' custom in the parish—'for all the House Keepers and which is worse the (Judicious) Rabble to come to the Ministers House on Easter day after the Sacrament to Demand Bread and Cheese and Drink themselves full of Ale and in process of time meate Pigeon Pyes &c.'—was broken off by his predecessor in exchange for his renouncing the Easter twopences.

Canon Barnett has rendered a good service by printing this register and some of the documents which are in the possession of the owner of the manor. The book is well illustrated with views of the parish, portraits of some of the former lords, as well as a few reproductions of the documents. Of these latter it may be pointed out that the two signatures in the letter of the Privy Council of 20th June 1666 (facing p. 66), which Canon Barnett has found illegible, are those of the Earl

of Craven and Sir William Coventry, who were both present at the Council on that day.

M. S. GIUSEPPI.

History of Assyria. By Prof. A. T. OLMSTEAD. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$; pp. xxix +695. New York and London: Scribners. 1923. 30s.

Prof. Olmstead's History of Assyria is issued as a companion to Prof. Breasted's well-known History of Egypt, which it resembles in format, type, and general appearance. Photographic and line illustrations are lavishly used, and the whole book is most attractive in its get-up. We welcome such an important contribution to historical literature by an American professor. Prof. Breasted has accustomed the general reader on this side of the Atlantic to expect fine books on such subjects from American writers. But this is not the first fine book on this particular subject that has emanated from an American study. Prof. Rogers's standard History of Babylonia and Assyria is now in its sixth edition, and Prof. Goodspeed's smaller book on the subject is well known to Assyriological scholars here. Not being illustrated, however, they are better known to scholars than to the general public, to whom Prof. Olmstead's well-illustrated work will make a stronger appeal. Students, however, will probably not be quite so well pleased with his book as the general reader. One reason will be the comparative rarity of references. This was the defect of Prof. Breasted's History of Egypt, on which Prof. Olmstead's history is modelled as to its external form. But Prof. Breasted had the excuse, and a well-founded one, that he had, shortly before the appearance of his book, published a compendium of all the chief Egyptian historical inscriptions, with the fullest possible references, to which he could expeditiously refer the reader for his authorities. Prof. Olmstead cannot urge this excuse in the same measure. Partly the reason is owing to the much greater volume of the cuneiform material. He gives general references to his own articles and previous smaller works on different phases of his subject, but little hint is given the reader that other scholars may conceivably differ from him in his readings of the subject-matter generally or in some of his interpretations of inscriptions. There is no bibliography, and we find little reference to the work of Rogers and Goodspeed, his predecessors. We miss, too, the graceful tribute we should have expected in the preface to the late Prof. L. W. King, who would, had he lived, have added a volume on the history of Assyria to his two preliminary books on Sumer and Akkad and on Babylon. His great indebtedness to Prof. Leroy Waterman, whose generously afforded information on the subject of the contents of the ancient Assyrian letters that he has edited has practically made Prof. Olmstead's book what it is, is, however, as generously acknowledged. Now there are many workers in the Assyriological field, and had Prof. Olmstead given full foot-notes and references to all their contributions as well as his own, the value of his excellent book would have been increased tenfold. In their absence we can only say that he does not displace Rogers as the student's historian of Assyria. He would no doubt reply with justice that the plan of the book did not admit of many references: it was to be

a readable history, like Prof. Breasted's, without encumbering footnotes. None appreciates better than the present writer the drawbacks of writing a book of this kind without the power of making footnotes. One is never able to give one's reasons for one's conclusions, which would interrupt the flow of the narrative if inserted in the main text, nor can one give the full references that are indispensable to the student. None appreciates better than he the full liberty in the matter of footnotes that he has been allowed in his Ancient History of the Near East, and he can only wish Prof. Olmstead the same liberty in a second, which should be a student's, edition of his history of Assyria.

Prof. Waterman's assistance has enabled Prof. Olmstead to make his work very interesting by including for the first time material derived from contemporary letters, which often throw much light on the way in which events presented themselves to the actors in them and to their contemporaries. For this element in the book we are very grateful to Prof. Olmstead and Prof. Waterman, and trust it will not be too long before the latter publishes the texts and his own edition of the letters

so that they can be studied by other cuneiform scholars.

Prof. Olmstead makes excellent use of the discoveries of Andrae and his coadjutors at Kala' Sherkat (Assur), which have thrown so bright a light on the early history of the Assyrian kingdoms. And at the close of his story he is very up to date in his utilization of new facts such as Mr. C. I. Gadd's recent discovery of the true date of the Fall of Nineveh (612, not 606, B.C.). But we do not find him so up to date in the matter of the inclusion of views that certainly should not be omitted, such as Weidner's rejection of Kugler's dates for the early Assyrian kings. He would probably say that his book was intended to be primarily a review of facts, not of theories, and that he omitted Weidner's view because he did not accept it, and had not the opportunity of stating his objections in a foot-note. Still, this theory is so important that it should have been mentioned. The reviewer has himself been censured, and justly censured, for having similarly omitted to mention a theory with which he disagreed, the reason for the omission being that he had not the opportunity of stating his dissent conveniently. Again, Forrer's discovery that the Assyrian eponym-lists have been dated a year wrong, with the result that most later Assyrian dates are now altered by a year, should certainly have been mentioned. Battle of Qargar, where Ahab fought against the Assyrians, is now dated 853, not 854, as it is on p. 134.

To enumerate the instances in which others might conceivably interpret the evidence as to various historical events otherwise than Prof. Olmstead would take up too much space. The reader should understand that there are many such instances; but Prof. Olmstead has a right to have his own opinion, and to state it as he pleases. We note a few errors: on p. 9, Eridu is now known not to have stood upon the shore of the sea, properly speaking, meaning the Persian Gulf itself; and the early culture of Eridu revealed by the excavations of Campbell Thompson was rather chalcolithic than neolithic. On p. 31 no 'statue of' the Hyksos king Khian has been found in north Babylonia: Prof. Olmstead means the recumbent figure of a lion, bearing Khian's throne-name, from Baghdad, now in the British Museum. On p. 35 we meet

again the time-honoured (and, we had hoped, exploded) superstition of the Mongolian appearance of the Hittites, 'with slant eyes, snub noses, and sloping foreheads, and wearing a veritable pigtail': the slant eyes and sloping foreheads may be admitted so far as Egyptian representations are concerned, but are probably mere Egyptian conventions (no, I do not think the Egyptians had slant eyes themselves), the snub noses are unexpected since they are usually highly aquiline, and—that Mongolian pigtail! Was Washington a Mongolian because he wore a pigtail? And, as a matter of fact, pigtails are not exclusively Tartar (they were not Chinese till the seventeenth century A.D.): the Minoan men wore plaited pigtails, so did the ancient Sardinians, and many others. On p. 58 the Philistines 'were driven from their home in Crete by the mail-clad Greek barbarians': although Kaphtor no doubt included Crete it cannot have been Crete alone, for the Philistines were demonstrably not Cretans but Lycians or Carians; they wore no form whatever of the Minoan costume, and they were as 'mail-clad' as the Greeks, for they wore laminated body-armour as we see from the Egyptian representations of them. And on p. 306 Prof. Olmstead speaks of Philistines of the eighth century represented by the Assyrians as wearing the 'head-dress of high-standing feathers which their ancestors long since had used in Crete': as a matter of fact, this head-dress was Carian, not Cretan. On p. 130: were the Libyan kings of the XXIInd Dynasty so barbarous? Not more so than the Kassites, surely. On p. 181: the idea that 'taking the hands of Bel' meant some sort of feudal relation between the king and the god is now given up: no ceremony of the 'feudal' kind took place. On p. 278: how can the little 'dystyle (sic) temple with antae' on a relief from the palace of Sargon at Khorsabad possibly have been 'borrowed from the Greeks' in the eighth century? Its 'purely Ionic' columncapitals (with an absolutely Asiatic and non-Greek superstructure, be it noted: fig. 115) evidently show, as all architects agree, that the Greeks borrowed the Ionic column from Asia. On p. 565 we are told that the column was foreign to Mesopotamia: we have proof to the contrary in the recent excavations at Tell-el-'Obeid in Babylonia, however. On p. 310 ff., why does Prof. Olmstead omit, in connexion with Sennacherib's invasion of Cilicia, all mention of the very important paper by King in the Fournal of Hellenic Studies, vol. xxx (1910) on Sennacherib and the Ionians'? We notice that he also omits to mention it in his paper on 'The Assyrians in Asia Minor' in the new Anatolian Studies presented to Sir William Ramsay, although he has the advantage of foot-notes there, and refers to a paper by Tallqvist (p. 288) and to King's original publication of the inscription and translation of it in Cuneiform Texts, xxvi (p. 289).

These are a few points which we think Prof. Olmstead might correct in a second edition. We think, too, that the fact that most of the Assyrian reliefs he illustrates are in the British Museum might be indicated; when he illustrates these he takes his photographs from casts in America (a very justifiable proceeding in an American book as showing Americans what they can see reproduced in their own museums), but says he does so because the originals (where they are is not stated) are so weathered—an odd statement to those who can

see them every day in the British Museum. If the Louvre can be

mentioned, why not we?

The author is much concerned to defend the oft-criticized character of the Assyrians in respect to matters of culture and art. On the subject of art he makes out, of course, an excellent case: in this matter the Assyrians have been much maligned (though we think Prof. Olmstead himself maligns the early Sumerians in this regard on p. 567). But when it comes to repelling the charge against his protégés of undue barbarism and cruelty in war, and trying to make out that they were no worse than a certain modern nation that shall be nameless, we join issue with him. It is true that after Louvain, Dinant, Aerschot, Rheims, and Zeppelins and poison-gas, no moderns, not even the Western Allies—who were not themselves the originators of air-raids and gas-warfare but adopted them in self-defence—can take quite the same attitude of condemnation of the Assyrians as they could before 1914. Prof. Olmstead does not hold us British guiltless, for he says the 'Ladder of Tyre' was 'destroyed' to facilitate the passage of the British army in Syria (p. 300). Now we believe that the coast-road over the Ladder of Tyre has been regraded and rendered passable by both the French on their side and the British on theirs; but how was this avoidable? Was no modern road to be made there? But though we and the French may have committed inevitable slight vandalisms of this kind, we never destroyed a Rheims: for example, we carefully spared the arch of Ctesiphon though Turkish batteries fired from close to it, probably at considerable cost to our own side. Who was the more civilized here? Prof. Olmstead says that if it comes to talking of cutting off heads, 'the English came nearer the Assyrian custom with their rotting heads of traitors spiked on Tower Gate (sic!) in London. Where the Assyrian impaled, the Roman crucified, the Englishman quartered and drew' (p. 646). We pass over 'Tower Gate' (which gate of the Tower does Prof. Olmstead mean, or is he thinking of Temple Bar or London Bridge?), but why 'the Englishman' particularly? Why not the Frenchman or the Dane, for example? The English are a particularly bad example to quote in this regard, for Americans should know that their mother-nation was always the most humane people in Europe, and that judicial torture was abolished in England a century or more before it disappeared from the codes of the Continent. Also the Americans share our responsibility for all that happened before 1776, as we share their responsibility for Cotton Mather and the Salem witch-findings, for instance. Perhaps this is why Prof. Olmstead pillories us in particular in this regard, as an Englishman might: he is criticizing the shortcomings of his own people. But why do so, when foreign examples such as the execution of Damiens or that of Brandt and Struensee would have been so much juster to the well-founded Anglo-Saxon reputation for comparative humanity? We fear that Prof. Olmstead regards the 'English' (why not the British?—we refuse to allow our Welsh and Scottish fellow-countrymen to escape his censure) as a race of Kiplings: seems to think we are just out for oil at Mosul, and particularly objects to the phrase 'take up the white man's burden', which he mentions twice, in one place coupling it with the 'good old national God' of another

nation that shall be nameless, as showing Assyrian traits. When he most objects to his Assyrians is when they are 'imperialistic', but he forgives them in the end, for the Assyrian 'was a child of his age. The empire he founded marked a milestone in the long and heart-breaking advance towards a higher civilization. He was the shepherd-dog of civilization, and he died at his post' (p. 655). If we are to be compared with the Assyrians, we may note this conclusion with some complacency, though we are not dying just yet. The idea of the Assyrians as protagonists of culture is novel.

Prof. Olmstead's views on Assyrian civilization are very well worth attention, however, and should result in at any rate some revision of current ideas, though few will be able to go as far as he in the direction of whitewashing the warriors of Assur and making them out no worse than Tommy Atkins. One thing he rightly insists on is that the city-state was not first invented by the Greeks, but had been the common

polity in Mesopotamia from the earliest times (p. 531).

English readers (and we dare say many Americans also) will be partly amused, partly disturbed, by the occasional tricks that Prof. Olmstead plays with our common language. Regular Americanisms are not in question: they are admitted, and have as much right to exist as Anglicisms or Britishisms: we say nothing of them, though we cannot help a smile when our old friend the Yankee rooster (does not a hen roost as much as a cock?) appears in Assyria in the 'Land of the Rooster' (p. 177). We may note, by the way, that this rooster was hardly on his way now (in the eighth century) from Iran to the west, for, as Mr. Howard Carter has lately shown, he was known to Egyptian artists of the XVIIIth Dynasty and treasured by the Egyptians of that time as the wonderful bird that brought forth every day, and to the Babylonians he was known even earlier. 'Feline' on p. 92, for a cat, is as much British as American 'journalese'. But do Americans really talk of 'weaves' in the sense of woven fabrics or manufactures (p. 226: 'the country was famous for its weaves')? We may regretfully note that an American can be already so far removed from the sea and sea-talk as to speak of the Phoenicians giving Tiglathpileser I 'a ride in their ships' (p. 65). But idiomatic changes of this kind are inevitable. and we can but note some of them with regret, while remembering all the time that in America many good old English expressions are still preserved that we have lost. Still, when Prof. Olmstead, on p. 36, talks of 'going him one better', we suppose that Americans as well as Britishers will protest. This is no language at all, certainly not English. It has a remote German flavour with its dative 'him', but we do not think that any German ever said 'er geht ihm Eins besser', unless he was a Pennsylvania Dutchman.

Slang (or too picturesque metaphor?), humorous or not, British or American, we deprecate in a serious history; so that we must register a protest against being told on p. 625 that the Assyrians 'seem pretty decent folks, not so very different from the men of our block', and on p. 647 that 'the majority of Biblical critics are confident that the story the poor old Chronicler tells of Manasseh's rebellion and forgiveness is made out of whole cloth'. This is distinctly reminiscent of Mark Twain, and at this rate we might hear soon that Nineveh got old

man Nahum's goat, which would be unpleasant, so that a protest must be made against this sort of thing. We ourselves have 'sailed near

the wind' (nautical metaphor!) in calling Akhenaten a prig.

Some of Prof. Olmstead's chapter-headings are (to our taste) perhaps a little too reminiscent of the 'scare-heads' of the Press, such as 'The Calculated Frightfulness of Ashur-nasir-apal', 'Purple Patches of a Historian', and 'Egypt at Last!'. There are not many misprints in the book, in fact Prof. Olmstead is evidently a painstaking proof-corrector. But the Greek names 'Onesagaras' on p. 369 (repeated in the Index) and 'Pythagorus' on the same page (correct in the Index) are noticeably wrong, as is also 'Hereus' in the same list of Greek kings of Cyprus; this should of course be Heraeus, if Heraios is not used: ' $H\rho\epsilon\dot{\nu}s$ would be quite a different name from ' $H\rho\alpha\hat{\iota}os$. In a second edition a list of kings might be added with advantage.

Nichts für Ungut! We hope that Prof. Olmstead will take nothing that we have said above amiss. He has produced a fine book, a carefully devised and executed piece of work. If the reviewer has had to indicate what he considers errors that should be corrected, opinions that are hardly fair to others, or phrases that could conceivably be better expressed otherwise, he has only fulfilled the duty of a reviewer. He is well aware all the time that de te fabula narratur might often be retorted to him. And, in spite of its many superficial and a few deeper defects, he welcomes this book to the shelves of our libraries as a notable contribution to the general literature of ancient history.

H. R. HALL.

The Care of County Muniments. By G. HERBERT FOWLER, C.B.E., F.R.Hist.S., F.L.S. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$; pp. xii + 78. The County Councils Association. 1923.

Dr. Fowler's careful and exact methods in using local records makes him eminently fitted for the work of arranging and listing them. The experience he has gained while taking charge of the records of the county of Bedford is here given with good effect for the benefit of those engaged on like work or who contemplate undertaking it. From time to time since the Report of the Public Records Commission of 1837 the question of the care and custody of local records has arisen. The Commissions of 1899 and 1910 emphasized the importance of local records, but it was the war, as Dr. Fowler asserts, which made us recognize the value of history as an aid to statecraft and so as a guide to legislation.

Although briefly comprised in five short chapters and four appendices, this little book seems to comprehend all the subjects that are covered by its title. The author deals with the custody, registration, and classification of records, and their treatment, storage, and use. Under their arrangement into classes and sub-classes, he wisely insists that the temptation to distribute and classify records which are connected together in a single transaction, so often yielded to, must be resisted. The section dealing with the destruction of documents is decidedly helpful. It is the result of a careful consideration of this difficult subject, and the principles laid down can be adopted with little hesitation. Again, the suggestion that duplicate copies of manuscript calendars of

county records should be deposited at the Public Record Office and at other record repositories is excellent. A beginning has been made

with regard to this by Middlesex and other counties.

This little work meets a want that has been felt for some time by those who have the custody of local records. It deals with its own subject more fully and completely than has been done before.

WILLIAM PAGE.

The Tomb of Tutankhamen. By JEAN CAPART. Translated from the French by Warren R. Dawson. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$; pp. 93. London: Allen and Unwin. 1923. 4s. 6d.

This is a translation of articles and letters written by M. Capart. the distinguished director of the Egyptian collections in the Musées du Cinquantenaire at Brussels, during his visit as guide, philosopher, and friend of H.M. the Queen of the Belgians to Egypt in 1923 to see the tomb of Tutankhamen. M. Capart's description of the tomb and his comments on its contents are interesting reading, and he well expresses the wonder of us all at this most remarkable find, and bears eloquent testimony to the supreme care and scientific accuracy with which the discoverers handled it. He also testifies cogently to the fact that so far from the ancient Egyptians having been likely to object to the discovery and publication of the tomb, they would cordially approve of the publicity which it has achieved, as tending to make the name of the king 'live', as they wished, in a way that they could never have dreamed of, and as confounding the carefully laid plans of his successor Horemheb for its extinction. He also rightly stigmatizes the superstitious objections of certain 'feeble-minded' people as 'interesting to a mental specialist', while at the same time rightly maintaining that after all the scientific work has been done the king should be sealed up again in his tomb, and not exposed to public view in it like Amenhetep II, who is, as he says, a 'painful' sight, though it cannot be denied that it is an impressive one. More can hardly be said: the little book speaks for itself. M. Capart is one of those best entitled to write on the subject, and Mr. Dawson has well done his duty to him as his translator. We only notice a few misprints in names, such as 'Aladin' for 'Aladdin' (Ala-ed-dîn) on pp. 15, 16; 'Akenaten' (p. 32); 'Assuirbanipal' (p. 61); and 'Schielmann' (p. 86). H. R. HALL.

The Early Iron Age Inhabited Site at All Cannings Cross Farm, Wiltshire. By M. E. CUNNINGTON. $12\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$; pp. 204, with 53 plates. Devizes: George Simpson and Co. 1923. 25s.

It has for some time been a foregone conclusion that the publication of this book would establish an epoch in British prehistoric archaeology comparable in importance to those marked by the finding of the Glastonbury lake-village and the Aylesford urn-field. True, the discoveries at All Cannings Cross were in some sense anticipated at Hengistbury Head, where Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox acutely recognized the Hallstatt affinities of some of his earliest pottery. But the finding of a few sherds on a headland overlooking a convenient harbourage on the south coast is a very different matter from the finding of a whole

mass of similar pottery upon an occupation-site in the middle of Wiltshire; and the credit, therefore, of showing first that this pottery represents a significant phase in British prehistory must always belong to Captain and Mrs. Cunnington. Already it is possible to recognize analogous finds from eight sites in Wiltshire, four in Hampshire, and others in Sussex, Berkshire, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire. More striking still, though too late for reference in Mrs. Cunnington's book, Mr. F. G. Simpson's excavations at Scarborough have revealed, beneath successive accumulations of Roman, Saxon, medieval, and Tudor periods, the remains of a settlement which seems to belong to the same prehistoric phase. The 'Hallstatt invasion' has come to stay; and we may only grieve that Mrs. Cunnington, having found an unmistakable habitation for it, has shrunk from finding also an appropriate name.

The question of nomenclature is no trivial one. To call All Cannings Cross Farm 'the British Hallstatt' is not unlike calling Weymouth 'the Naples of the North', or Maeterlinck 'the Belgian Shakespeare'. Such nicknames induce a confusion of thought which, in the case of archaeology, can do but harm, and it is only fair to note that Mrs. Cunnington uses the Continental terminology with reluctance (p. 17). The Hallstatt culture, as a real transition, was a gradual organic growth which, in the course of nature, gave birth to the culture of La Tène. The name cannot at present, therefore, be applied usefully in this country to an intruding and accidental complex such as the All Cannings Cross culture, which, as it seems, arrived full-grown and vanished without decay. It involves no depreciation of the value of the discovery to recognize its limits at the outset, and to wish that All Cannings Cross Farm had been blessed with an easy disyllabic name which might, without prejudice, have passed into general currency

as a new archaeological formula.

Mrs. Cunnington has tabulated her information fully but concisely, with the assistance of abundant illustrations which are clear and adequate even where their draughtsmanship is not unimpeachable. She has wisely not restricted her diagrams merely to type-specimens, but repeats sufficiently to present a general quantitative analysis of the finds. In regard to the derivation of types, particularly of the pottery, she briefly outlines the possibilities—a general likeness to the Lausitz groups, with probable links in the Marne district—and leaves the subject for further inquiry. It is to be hoped that her book will be widely circulated on the Continent, and that further search will be made for analogies in the collections of northern France and western Germany. A suitable Franks student might do useful scouting work in this respect. In the meantime, the ceramic evidence in Britain suggests a series of immigrations via both the south and the east coasts, from Hampshire perhaps to Yorkshire, and is supported by the distribution of brooches of the La Tène I type which also occurs at All Cannings Cross. Mrs. Cunnington, who maps the recorded brooches of this type, notes that they appear to have reached this country by two routes, one from the east coast by way of the Thames, the other from the south by way of Southampton Water' (p. 193). If so, prehistory merely repeated itself, for it was along a similarly extended front, as Mr. A. G. Wright and Mr. Thurlow Leeds have

shown, that the Beaker folk (on a larger scale) had reached our shores. It is possible that the whole 'British Hallstatt' phase may have been a smaller repetition of the Beaker episode. In both cases we seem to be dealing with a comparatively peaceful folk who, ousted from their Continental homes, here preserved their culture more or less intact for a time and then were almost completely engulfed. Incidentally, the chariot-burials of Yorkshire, which may be of slightly later date, suggest that the east coast was an avenue of approach for more than one series of 'invaders' at the beginning of the Iron Age.

The date of the All Cannings Cross settlement is narrowed down fairly satisfactorily to the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. The pottery, in spite of its abundance and distinctiveness, is not in the present state of knowledge determinate. A fragmentary socketed bronze axe and a bronze razor, a swan-necked iron pin, four ring-headed iron pins, and two La Tène I brooches, when considered in relation to the comparative uniformity of the pottery, suggest a syncopation of Hallstatt I and II and La Tène I, with a leaning towards the lower It may be added that the curious spatula-like objects of polished bone, sometimes pierced (plate 6, nos. 24-30), recall, if only accidentally, the later types of Hallstatt bronze racquet-pin, which is also occasionally pierced. On the whole it seems likely that further research will extend the initial date backwards, though the brooches seem to anchor the terminal date to a period not earlier than 400 B.C. Mrs. Cunnington toys with the idea that the Glastonbury culture may in some way have directly superseded that of All Cannings Cross; but two La Tène II brooches seem to be the only evidence for dating the lake-village prior to the end of the second century B.C., and at present it is perhaps preferable to assume a gap of possibly two centuries or more between the two phases.

Who were the settlers at All Cannings Cross? The question, asked on p. 19, is premature, and introduces a somewhat unhappy though brief incursion into the Celtic Question (where, incidentally, the Belgae are apparently presumed to have introduced the Brythonic language about 200 B.C.). This could well have been omitted. The author is clearly not particularly interested in the matter, and would indeed receive widespread support if she would promote a bill for the expulsion of both Goidels and Brythons from archaeology for a period of twenty years. The point, however, is a small one, and British archaeologists owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mrs. Cunnington for a liberal record of pioneer work of the very first importance.

R. E. M. WHEELER.

The Life and Reign of Edward the Fourth. By CORA L. SCOFIELD, Ph.D. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Vol. i, pp. xii + 596; vol. ii, pp. viii + 526. London: Longmans. 1923. 52s. 6d. net.

In these volumes an American lady gives us a history of Edward IV which seems likely to be the standard authority on that period of English history which his life covers, and not soon to be superseded. It is no slight feat to have written the story of forty-one years with the thoroughness which this book displays. The fifteenth century in England is a somewhat uninviting period. The chronicles are mostly

jejune, though they are more accessible now than twenty years ago; and the printed record evidence is far less interesting than that of the previous century. Miss Scofield has supplemented these sources by a very searching examination of the contents of the Public Record Office, and many of her most interesting facts are derived from the, as yet, uncalendared series of Warrants for the Great Seal (Chancery) and Warrants for Issues (Exchequer). She has also drawn on the series known as Council and Privy Seal (Exchequer, Treasury of Receipt) which consists of the material accumulating in the Privy Seal Office because the Secondary of the Privy Seal was at the same time Clerk of the Council. But she does not seem to have used the formal Warrants under the Signet for the use of the Privy Seal which once formed part of the same collection, but were sorted out as being a definite and clearly distinguishable class of documents, and are now known as Warrants for the Privy Seal, Series I. It is unfortunate that Miss Scofield's attention was not directed to this series. She would surely have used it to the same good purpose as the others.

The most striking merit of Miss Scofield's work is her treatment of foreign relations. She prints in an appendix some diplomatic documents from the Bibliothèque Nationale which add a good deal to the information in Rymer, and she makes constant use of French and Flemish sources, especially, of course, Commynes. The relations of Edward IV with the Hanse Towns are similarly treated, German and English material being used concurrently. Miss Scofield even attempted to obtain access to the records of the Mercers' Company, of which Caxton was a member, in order to elucidate further the relations of England and Burgundy. In view of the excellence of her work, it is to be regretted that it was not possible to grant her request.

It is a little surprising that there is no reference to the records preserved at Lille: the archives of the Chambre des Comptes there are so frequently useful in tracing the diplomatic activities of the dukes of Burgundy. The Guildhall archives, especially the Journals, have

yielded a great deal of information of all kinds.

With so much that is admirable, it may seem captious to search for faults. But it is impossible not to notice certain signs of carelessness, especially in the references. Thus Sir James Ramsay is sometimes spelled 'Ramsey'; Mrs. Everett Green writing under her maiden name is quoted as 'Mrs.' Wood; Redesdale appears as Riddesdale. Furthermore 'Dies Sabbati', in an indulgence to Edward to eat meat on fast days, is astonishingly rendered as 'Sunday', which thus appears to be a fast day all the year round. Again 'lacticinia' are not, strictly speaking, 'food prepared with milk'. On another page we find 'virgates of velvet' which suggest either carelessness or want of courage. And the use of 'transpire' for 'happen', which occurs in a single instance, must likewise be the result of insufficient proof-reading. The assertion that there were two chancellors at one time in 1475 is a mistake of a different kind, and comes from following the best authorities. Foss and Hardy both supposed that Alcock succeeded Rotherham as chancellor as early as 2nd April, though Rotherham continued to act at all events until June. They were led to this view by the existence of writs of Privy Seal addressed to Alcock bearing dates between 27 April and 28 September. As a matter of fact Alcock was appointed on 10 June, and was replaced by Rotherham on 29 September, as is shown by the account of his wages. The writs of earlier date than 10 June have been purposely antedated, in order that they should be valid as from an earlier date than that of their issue. Miss Scofield has noted some instances of this practice in the Exchequer, but has not remembered the possibility of its use in the Chancery.

The archaeologist will find these volumes of great interest, since the period was one of much personal display, and Miss Scofield has a liking for picturesque detail. She describes the robe made for Edward's visit to France, cloth of gold lined with red satin, and only less magnificent than Jean Bart's breeches, which were, it will be remembered, 'of cloth of gold, gorgeously but uncomfortably lined with cloth of silver'. The Paston, Stonor, and Cely Papers have been freely, and often most happily, used to illustrate and fill out the general

history.

The appearance of the book is hardly worthy of its contents. The margin might well have been a little wider, the paper and the printing a little better. The price is already high enough to take the book out of the reach of the poorer student, and the richer would not grudge another shilling or two for a handsomer book. And no one can forgive the publishers for omitting to provide the appropriate year-dates on each page, in the top margin. They are so sparsely indicated in the text that the reader is often at a loss to know in which year he is.

CHARLES JOHNSON.

Braybrooke, its Castle, Manor, and Lords. By W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A. 11½ × 9; pp. viii + 112. Printed for private circulation by William Clowes & Sons, Ltd, London and Beccles, 1923.

This work is a monument to the tireless industry in research of our late Fellow and to his powers, due largely no doubt to his legal training, of setting out with logical clearness a story of more than usual com-

plexity.

The difficulty of giving a connected account of the early history of any manor is not peculiar to Braybrooke, but results from the paucity of documentary materials between the date of the Domesday survey and the end of the twelfth century. In the case of Braybrooke, however, the printed materials are scanty and generally inaccurate, so that Mr. Baildon was forced to rely mainly on his own researches in original records. Even here the information to be furnished was not always immune from error as, for instance, when the inquisition taken in 1427 on the death of Thomas, Lord La Warre, gave a finding clearly at variance with the known genealogical facts.

In 1086 there were five tenants-in-chief in Braybrooke. Their holdings eventually became more or less consolidated in the same hands. The difficulty of tracing this gradual process in the case of a Northamptonshire manor is somewhat lessened by the existence for the county of an early twelfth-century survey. From this survey Dr. Round has inferred that already in the reign of Henry I the holdings of two of the Domesday tenants in Braybrooke and much of that of a third were held by one of the immediate lords, Ivo de Newmarch.

It was perhaps the lawyer in Mr. Baildon that led him to adopt the method of treating his involved subject by dividing it into sections and dealing separately with (1) the over lords, the tenants-in-chief, (2) the mesne lords who held directly from them, and (3) the immediate lords, those in actual occupation. This had the advantage of enabling him to concentrate to a certain extent on tracing out as well as the material at his disposal would allow a single line of research at a time. Unfortunately it is not possible to keep each of these sections in watertight compartments. The various processes were going on simultaneously, and under Mr. Baildon's treatment it is not easy for the reader to synchronize them without much cross reference from one section to another. Here the lack of any index, almost a necessity in such a work as this, is especially felt.

Of the Domesday tenants-in-chief the Countess Judith, the Conqueror's niece, calls for most attention from the author, for her holding in Braybrooke became eventually a part of the Honour of Huntingdon, the conflicting claims to which are amongst the most vexed questions in the history of medieval tenures, possibly because, as Mr. Baildon here suggests, the knights' fees in the Honour were never formally

partitioned.

The mesne tenants of Braybrooke were the Foxtons of Foxton, co. Leicester, and the abbeys of Pipewell and Combe. The identification of their tenures with those of the tenants-in-chief is by no means clear or indeed in view of the contradictory nature of many of the documents completely possible. It may be suggested by the way that the facts in the undated survey of Braybrooke, quoted on p. 19 from one of the British Museum chartularies of Pipewell, wherein it is stated that there were 78 virgates in the vill, were derived from the survey quoted on p. 20 from two other chartularies of the same abbey and assigned

by Mr. Baildon to the year 1240 or a little later.

It is, however, with the immediate lords who ultimately became the real owners that this history is primarily concerned. It is remarkable that the present owner, Mr. Heneage Griffin, can trace an unbroken succession by female heirs through the families of Braybrooke, Ledet, Latimer, and Griffin from the tenant in the reign of Henry I, Ivo de Newmarch, although the manor is at the present day held under a thousand years' lease granted in 1687. Indeed, if Mr. Baildon's suggestion is correct, and there is prima facie evidence for it, that Ivo had married the daughter and heiress of Chetelbert, who had held the manor in the time of the Confessor and was still holding it under the Countess in 1086, we have here a possibly unique instance of a property descending without alienation in the same possession from Saxon times to the present day.

The family history of the Griffins as owners of Braybrooke is set out with a remarkable fullness of detail, and the number and variety of the references which the author has given to manuscript and printed authorities are proof that he could hardly have left any probable source of information unsearched. A careful description of the castle and its earthworks, illustrated by plans and diagrams, and some notes on the

church and advowson conclude the work.

The family deeds of the Griffins are believed to be at Audley End,

but access to them for the purpose of the present work was unobtainable. Under these circumstances Mr. Baildon's work is an example of how much may be written of topographical and genealogical history by means alone of the public records and documents in readily accessible repositories. For the misprints which occur here and there in the work it is understood that the author was not responsible; indeed, most of them, being errors in French or Latin documents, are such as would not easily have escaped his practised eye. The conjecture on p. 22 that Robert and Ingebald (de Braybroc) were brothers is not intelligible unless for 'Robert' we read 'Roger'.

In a brief preface contributed by the lady who writes under the name of Victoria Cross a well-merited tribute is paid to the great erudition

and untiring energy of the author.

M. S. GIUSEPPI.

A History of Leicester. By S. H. SKILLINGTON. With nineteen illustrations. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$; pp. 160. Leicester: Edgar Backus, 1923.

In his preface Mr. Skillington explains his aim as being 'to tell as much of the essential history of Leicester as could be expressed conveniently in ten chapters of moderate length'; and it is safe to say without reservation that he has succeeded in that aim. The work of writing from the modern historical standpoint the story of the cities and towns of England has made decided progress during the past quarter of a century, and Mr. Skillington's book is a valuable contribution to local history. He traces in successive chapters the history of Leicester from Roman times until the present day, and devotes one chapter to a valuable discussion of Borough Government in the Middle Ages.

As to the narrative itself, I have no particular criticism to make, and Mr. Skillington's statement that he has stated nothing as a fact which in his deliberate judgement was not supported by good evidence can of course be unreservedly accepted. There is, however, one general criticism of the book which may fairly be made. If it is intended to give the average educated inhabitant of Leicester a good sound knowledge of his city, or for that matter to give such knowledge to any educated person who wants to know something about Leicester, it will serve that purpose admirably. I confess to some disappointment as to one important aspect of Mr. Skillington's book, viz. its want of documentation. He has woven together a vast mass of useful information, but he gives scarcely any indication of its provenance. do not doubt that he has got authority for every statement, but he practically never gives his authority. For example, I should be interested to know whether the city of Leicester possesses records and if so, how far back they go, whether they have been fully examined, where they are kept and so on. I imagine Mr. Skillington must have had access to rather full records, but he does not say so. As one reads through the book from the standpoint of the professional historian or archivist, one is continually left wondering whether such and such information is derived from the local muniments or from the national records or from manuscripts in some private collection. Possibly this is a pedantic view to take of a work of this kind, and it may be

admitted that there is a tendency for historical works to be made almost unreadable by the superfluity of notes. A book of this kind, if it is to be more than a glorified guide-book, must carry its evidences with it, so that future scholars may know, without doing the work all over again, what sources have been examined by the author and what remain to be investigated.

WALTER SETON.

Historical Manuscripts Commission. Report on the Manuscripts of the Marquess of Downshire preserved at Easthampstead Park, Berks. Vol. i. Part I, pp. xxvii+498. Part II, pp. 499-1025. H.M. Stationery Office, 1924. 10s. 6d. each part.

This volume which is in two Parts has been edited by Mr. E. K. Purnell and apparently contains a portion only of the manuscripts preserved at Easthampstead. The editor gives in his introduction a general survey of the papers at Easthampstead, and to judge by the list of headings, it may be anticipated that some of them, e.g. Letters of Charles I and II and Public Documents 1625 to 1701, may well prove to be of considerably greater interest than the first instalment now made public. The editor has begun with the papers of Sir William Trumbull who was born in 1639 and died in 1716, and who, after holding various other Government posts, ultimately became Secretary of State. Consequently most of the papers printed in this volume range in date from 1680 to 1716 and so cover the important period of the Revolution. It was through a granddaughter of Sir William Trumbull that this collection of papers passed by marriage into the possession of the Marquess of Downshire.

If Trumbull himself was not a figure of first class historical interest and importance, his work brought him into touch with other persons who were prominent in his days. Thus the admirers of Samuel Pepys will find in this volume a few letters of the diarist; those who are specially interested in the early history of the American Colonies will be glad to find seven letters from Penn, most of which will, however, be in the second volume. Trumbull's friends and correspondents included John Locke, Matthew Prior, Dryden and Pope, Gilbert Burnet, and the notorious Judge Jeffreys, who, however, writes to Trumbull on a subject which one would not generally associate with the judge, viz. the purchase at Paris of a nightdress of Point de Paris for his lady. Apart from all this more personal correspondence, there is a good deal of official correspondence of some importance and value, a letter from William, Prince of Orange, to Trumbull in 1685 (p. 55) seeking the support of the King, a letter from Trumbull to King Louis XIV in defence of the Prince of Orange (p. 85): there are also a number of Newsletters, which form a valuable commentary on contemporary affairs.

There is an interesting document dated 23rd June 1675 from Sir Leoline Jenkins to John Cooke, acknowledging the loan of three journals in manuscript of the Proceedings in the House of Commons, the first relating to Queen Elizabeth's Parliaments, the second and third to those of James I. In those days the sum of responsibility as to archives was not so highly developed as it might have been.

In Part II there are several interesting references to Sir Christopher Wren, who appears to have been a friend of Trumbull; mention is made in particular of Wren's work on St. Paul's (p. 894). Apparently Trumbull had lent money on the building of the cathedral (p. 894). Part II contains a useful index to the two Parts.

WALTER SETON.

Historical Manuscripts Commission. Report on the Manuscripts of His Grace the Duke of Portland, K.G., preserved at Welbeck Abbey. Vol. ix. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$; pp. x + 434. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway. 1923. 8s. net.

This volume contains a Letter Book of Sir John Holles, afterwards earl of Clare († 1637); Letters from Copenhagen 1704-14 being the correspondence of James Vernon, envoy extraordinary, Charles Vernon, chaplain, and Daniel Pulteney, envoy; Letters from the Hague and Utrecht by Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford (†1739); and a Protest of William Kidd, who was hanged for piracy in 1701. The Letter Book is full of curious biographical matter. Sir John Holles was Comptroller of the Household of Prince Henry (†1612), a post which filled the occupant with great and fervent loyalty. The letters were copied into the Letter Book in any order or rather in no order, with the result that the whole is a jumble, and a jumble they here remain. little consideration could have improved this before sending these transcripts to the printer. If the rules of the Commission do not admit foot-notes, the rules require revision. Apart from this the transcript has been carefully and well done. Nearly all the letters of the second section are addressed to Robert Harley, Secretary of State. The minute diplomatic detail does not leave much matter for the general reader. Ĉaptain Kidd's protest occupies four pages, and is followed by a petition sent up from the Mayor and Corporation of Ludlow in 1691; a petition by Lady Dorothy Burke in 1697; from the Servants of the Castle and Forest of Windsor in 1698; and others. The volume is the work partly of the late Mr. J. J. Cartwright, secretary of the Commission, and Mr. R. F. Isaacson.

CHARLES SAYLE.

Historical Manuscripts Commission. Manuscripts of the Earl of Egmont. Diary of the first Earl of Egmont (Viscount Percival). Vol. ii. 1734–8. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. vi+517. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway. 1923. 7s. 6d.

This admirable diary will one day be better known. Not Pepys himself could be more entertaining. It is difficult to say for whom Lord Egmont wrote. It is a masterpiece of the art of self-expression. He was at the Court nearly every day, and constantly in the Houses of Parliament. He hated, cordially and with reason, all the sordid methods of Sir Robert Walpole. Lord Egmont was a hard worker for the welfare of Georgia. He was a constant attendant at the opera, the concerts, and the play; and he wrote out the whole story of his life as if for a distant friend. The scandal of the King's quarrel with the Prince of Wales is all here. General Oglethorpe is constantly on

the scene. John and Charles Wesley figure freely. John is 'an enthusiast and at the same time a hypocrite' (p. 481). Lord Egmont was a great entertainer and a great collector of engraved portraits. One of the pleasantest and most striking personalities in these pages is the Queen, who was not only interested in Lord Egmont's albums, but actually discovered in a drawer the Holbein drawings now at Windsor (p. 190). Lord Egmont gave his own private concerts. He sets down what he hears: Handel's Ariadne and Te Deum, and Apollo and Daphnis, and Deborah, and Hester, and St. Cecilia, Porpora's David and Beersheba, and Iphigenia. He meets the opera singers and Mr. Pepusch. He notes Mr. Hysing the painter, Rosa of Tivoli, Mr. Dandridge, Verelst, Amiconi, Col. Guise's pictures, Mr. Pyne the engraver, Dr. Pond, Mr. Abery. He meets Beau Nash, and goes to a private performance of a play by Dryden (p. 509). There is an Author's Society (p. 162) for purposes similar to the society of our own time. He complains of the 'dilatoriness and negligence which reign in all public affairs and offices' (p. 486). The character of King George the Second here portrayed is most unfortunate. The writer's personality is well known, 'the best of husbands, of fathers, of masters, of friends '.

As a picture of English society in high circles in the mid-eighteenth century the book is unrivalled. The editing by Mr. R. A. Roberts is excellent.

CHARLES SAYLE.

The Tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen. By HOWARD CARTER and A. C. MACE. Vol. i. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$; pp. xxiii + 231. London: Cassell. 1923. 31s. 6d.

This is the first volume of the 'authorized' publication of Tutankhamen's tomb, so to speak. It does not of course tell us much more than what we have most of us already read in The Times. Also we have seen most of the photographs already. But the newspaper publication was, after all, ephemeral, and the redaction of the first results of the excavators in the introductory volume of a general publication in book form was to be looked for speedily, though hardly so speedily, perhaps, as has been the case. Messrs. Carter and Mace are indeed to be commended for the speed with which they have brought their volume out. The popular interest has been gratified in a way that is deserving of special recognition. The book is well got up, and is prefaced by a memoir of the late Lord Carnarvon by Lady Burghclere, which is a simple but well-phrased and well-deserved tribute to the memory of the dead nobleman who did so much for H. R. HALL. Egyptian archaeology.

Chief Justice Sir William Bereford. By WILLIAM CRADDOCK BOLLAND, M.A., LL.D. With an introduction by the RT. HON. SIR HENRY DUKE. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$; pp. viii + 33. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1924. 2s. 6d.

No doubt the full-blooded student of history finds his proper diet in connected narratives of periods or movements. But to many of us,

whose digestions are weaker and do not function without the sauce of personal or local interest found in memoirs and parochial histories and the like, Dr. Bolland's brief account of a great judge of the fourteenth century is doubly acceptable; it satisfies the appetite of the moment and at the same time has a tonic value in its close relation to movements spread over a long period of English history, such as the relations of the Bench and the Church, the law of inheritance, or the conflict of the Chancery and the Courts of Common Law.

The main importance of the work lies in the additions which Dr. Bolland's profound knowledge of the Year Books has enabled him to make to the standard notices of Bereford's life. It would be a valuable piece of work if he were to take other leading judges of the period, such as Inge and Stonor, and to add to the dry bones of date and office the illustrations of character and the flashes of wit

and wisdom which abound in those medieval Law Reports.

In that case he would be wise to discard the efforts of imagination which may not have been out of place in a lecture, which was the original form of this booklet. He begins, for instance, with an elaborate portrait of the Chief Justice's personal appearance, as he conceives it to have been; he gives him steel grey eyes and shaggy eyebrows; but for all we know he may have had brown eyes and thin eyebrows. It is probably enough to ask the author whether he could reconstruct the personal appearance of any member of our present judiciary from a study of his recorded utterances in court.

Apart from this, the book is stimulating from cover to cover, and the obiter dicta show originality of thought and soundness of judgement. His attribution, for instance, of the Bereford family to Warwickshire is supported by an entry in a Plea Roll of 1203 (Curia Regis Roll 26, m. 10) in which a William de Bereford is stated to hold four virgates

in Ipsley in that county.

There is a small misprint on p. 15; Robert of Bardelly should be Robert of Bardleby; and there is one unanswered conundrum to which the present reviewer is bold enough to supply a tentative answer. The Chief Justice rejected both of two suggestions made by counsel and said in English: 'Both thei schellen out of this house benedicite and dominus.' May this not be a punning allusion to the Benedictines and the Dominicans, and the whole rendered in the language of to-day: 'I have no use for either of them, monk or friar'?

Sir Henry Duke contributes a graceful introduction, in which he underlines the salient features in Bereford's character and expresses curiosity as to his earlier training and career. It is impossible to say with certainty how he became a judge; but on the facts given by Dr. Bolland he may have been appointed to his earlier duties as a man of local weight and known ability. At a time when the legal profession was comparatively undeveloped his ability and success was no doubt noted at Westminster, and may have qualified him for judicial rank. Were there at the present time no Inns of Court, it is probable that the records of the Justices of the Peace would be carefully scanned for possible recruits for the Courts at Westminster.

C. T. FLOWER.

In Road Books and Itineraries of Great Britain 1570-1850 (Cambridge University Press, 7s. 6d.) Sir George Fordham has compiled a most valuable bibliography of these interesting aids to travel. To a great extent this book is an expansion of a paper read before the Bibliographical Society in 1916, but in its new guise it is assured of a far wider public than it would have received had the author been content to leave it as originally published; and the thanks of all students are due to him for his decision to reissue it in this attractive and more easily accessible form. What must strike the reader most in going through the list is the amazing number of such books issued during the three centuries with which the author deals, but it cannot be doubted that the need for these guides was great, as indeed is proved by their evident popularity. To the general public Paterson's Roads is probably the best known of these books, and it alone ran into fifteen editions during its forty years of life before it was taken over and improved by Moggs, when it promptly ran into three more with four impressions of the third. Even now it has not altogether lost its usefulness. The author prefaces the bibliography with an interesting historical introduction, and is most heartily to be congratulated on having expended so much labour and research in this useful bypath of antiquity.

It would be unfair to criticize severely Lord Wyfold's Upper Thames Valley (Allen and Unwin, 3s. 6d.) as the author expressly states that the book is written with a view to getting, rather than giving information. But it may not be unfair to point out that many of his suggestions cannot easily be accepted. Thus the barrow on Churn Hill is hardly likely to be a monument to St. Birinus; the idea that the White Horse at Uffington is not a horse at all but a dinosaur, is bold to say the least of it, and the derivation of the Icknield Way from xxvos is new if it is nothing else. These are only some examples of the rather wild theories in which Lord Wyfold indulges, but in spite of this there is a residuum of interesting information in these somewhat desultory but pleasantly written pages.

The Treasures of Lynn (Clement Ingleby, 1s.) is a well illustrated and useful guide book. The author, Mr. Holcombe Ingleby, is sheriff of the town, and is therefore well qualified to write of its history and treasures, which he does with knowledge and enthusiasm. All the chief objects of interest are passed under review, the Churches and their brasses, the Guildhall, Custom House, Grey Friars, Red Mount chapel, and not least, the so-called King John's cup. The book should prove most helpful to the many visitors to King's Lynn, to whom it will be a matter for regret that Mr. Ingleby has not included a plan of the town. Without it the book loses much of its usefulness and it is to be hoped that this defect will be remedied in subsequent editions.

The anonymous author of a Guide and History of Ancient Haywood near Stafford (Birmingham, Cornish Brothers, 2s. 6d.) is to be commended for collecting together all the information he could gather about this village and its church. But it is a pity that what might have been a useful little book suffers by its haphazard arrangement,

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and from the absence of an index. This is not to say that the book does not contain much of interest, for the author has drawn his net wide, but the method of compilation greatly impairs its value, while many of its statements cannot be taken without very considerable reserve. Thus it is news to learn that villeins were 'gentlemen who held land' (p. 90), and the so-called Saxon inscription on p. 99 would appear to be of the fifteenth century, so far as anything can be made of the illustration.

Dr. Helmuth Bossert's Altkreta (Berlin, Wasmuth, 20 marks) is in the main a picture book. It contains 352 illustrations of objects found in Crete, with others from the mainland and from Egypt. There are also plans of the palaces of Knossos and Phaistos, and of Gournia, Tiryns and Mycenae, as well as views of some of the sites as excavated. A description of each illustration, with the source from which it is taken, is given in the introduction. Most of the illustrations have been published before, but as they are for the most part scattered in a variety of works, a corpus such as this cannot fail to be of service to students and others interested, and Dr. Bossert is to be congratulated on having had the enterprise to produce it.

Mr. Bernard Sleigh has produced a charming *Picture Map of Bir*mingham in 1730 (Birmingham, Cornish Brothers, 3s. 6d.), well printed in light colours, with an introductory note by himself and short historical notes by Mr. R. K. Dent. In looking at this map it is difficult to realize the possibility of the changes that have taken place in less than two hundred years, Birmingham in that period having extended itself from a little country town into a huge industrial city. Here we see St. Philip's church, now the cathedral, standing on the western edge of the town almost in the fields, and in the south-east a picturesque cut-water bridge spanning the river Rea. In the centre of the town are two market-crosses, with a block of overhanging gabled houses standing near the southernmost one, houses strongly reminiscent of those at Shrewsbury and Hereford. As Mr. Sleigh points out the map enables one to appreciate what great mistakes were made during the town's inevitable development and what opportunities were lost. These opportunities have gone for ever, but the map should serve as a warning to other towns threatened with a similar fate. It will then have served a twofold purpose, and will not have been published in vain.

The recent proposal to build a factory at Stratford-on-Avon led to the formation of a Preservation Committee which decided on the preparation of a report dealing with the future development of the town. This was undertaken by Messrs. Patrick and Lascelles Abercrombie and has now been published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton at 7s. 6d. It is beautifully printed at the Shakespeare Head Press and admirably illustrated with many photographs of the chief buildings of interest in the town and neighbouring villages, and with a number of plans showing the present state of the town and the proposals for its development. The authors recognize that development is inevitable, and the object of the report is to illustrate how this may be secured

with the least disturbance to the ancient buildings and amenities not only of Stratford itself but also of the surrounding villages, which are vitally concerned in any scheme of regional planning. All connected with the production of this attractive book are to be congratulated on their acumen in taking time by the forelock and thus preparing a scheme to regulate the growth of what is still one of the most picturesque towns in England.

The Reverend H. L. L. Denny's Handbook of County Kerry Family History, Biography, etc., compiled for the Archaeological Group of the County Kerry Society, is a praiseworthy piece of work which should prove of great value to all working on Irish pedigrees. The pamphlet consists of a list of sources, printed and in manuscript, followed by a catalogue of various Kerry families, with references to information concerning each, and of subjects of general Kerry interest with similar references. The collection of such a mass of information must have been laborious in the extreme, and the thanks of all genealogists are due to Mr. Denny for his painstaking and successful effort.

It is satisfactory to find a new edition of Mr. C. L. Kingsford's well-known *Henry V* (Putnams, 7s. 6d.) called for twenty-two years after the first was issued. Few alterations have been found necessary, but 'positive errors' have been corrected, the foot-notes revised, and a new preface written dealing with the additional sources of information made available by the discovery of the *First English Life* since the publication of the first edition. Considering the continued high cost of book production both Mr. Kingsford and his publishers are to be congratulated on the extremely moderate price at which the book has been put on sale.

Periodical Literature

The English Historical Review, April 1924, contains the following articles:—The 'Firma Unius Noctis' and the Customs of the Hundred, by C. Stephenson; Peter Wentworth, part ii, by J. E. Neale; The beginnings of Calico-printing in England, by P. J. Thomas; The Genesis of the War, by H. W. C. Davis; Henry FitzHenry at Woodstock, by G. H. Fowler; The General Eyres of 1329–30, by Helen M. Cam; Bishop Wakeman's Visitation articles for the diocese of Gloucester, by W. P. M. Kennedy; An English estimate of Metternich, February 1813, by C. S. B. Buckland.

History, April 1924, contains the following articles:—Two ways of History, by G. G. Coulton, with some observations in conclusion, by Prof. F. M. Powicke; Franco-German relations since 1870, by Prof. E. Halevy; The Board of Education Report on the teaching of History, by C. H. K. Marten; Historical Revisions: xxix, Catherine de Medicis and the French wars of religion, by A. J. Grant.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, vol. 1, no. 3, contains the following articles:—Fifteenth-century Coram Rege Rolls, by C. H.

Williams; The Earl of Romney's Wyatt MSS., by Agnes Conway; The Shelburne manuscripts in America, by C. W. Alvord; Local Sources of History, by Joan Wake; Corrigenda to the *Dictionary of National Biography* and the *New English Dictionary*; Migrations of

Historical Manuscripts.

Camden Miscellany, vol. xiii, Royal Historical Society, Camden Third Series, vol. xxxiv, contains the following papers:—Gesta Dunelmensia, A.D. M°CCC°, edited by Prof. R. K. Richardson; Supplementary Stonor Letters and Papers (1314–1482), edited by C. L. Kingsford; Richard Broughton's Devereux papers (1575–1601), edited by H. E. Malden; The voyages of Captain William Jackson (1642–1645), edited by V. T. Harlow; The English Conquest of Jamaica (1655–1656), edited by Irene A. Wright.

The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, vol. 53, part 2, contains the following papers of archaeological interest:—Schipenitz: a late Neolithic station with painted pottery in Bukowina, by V. Gordon Childe; Survivals of the use of Oculi in modern boats, by J. Hornell; Exploration of Harborough cave, Brassington, by A. Leslie Armstrong

and J. W. Jackson.

The Geographical Journal for March 1924, contains a paper by Comte Byron Khun de Prorok on recent researches, historical, topographical, and archaeological, on the peninsula of Carthage.

The number for April contains a paper on the Rocks and Monuments

of Petra, by Sir Alexander Kennedy.

In the number for May is an article on the use of watermarks in

dating old maps and documents, by E. Heawood.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, series 5, vol. 5, part 5, contains the following articles:—Knevitt arms; Ralph FitzJohn or Ralph de Merston, by G. A. Moriarty; Visitation of arms of Kent, 1594; The family of Strengthfield; Grants of arms: Gomeldon, Gosfright, Grey Tawyers, Hallydaye; London Pedigrees and coats of arms: Pedigree of Lambe of Leintwardine; Kentish Wills; The ancestry of Isabel de

Bocland, by G. A. Moriarty.

The Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. 43, part 2, contains the following articles:—Alexander and the Ganges, by W. W. Tarn; De Mensium Nominibus, by J. F. Mountford; Arms, tactics and strategy in the Persian war, by W. W. How; A new vase signed by Pamphaios, by Mary H. Braunholtz; Notes on Greek sculpture, by E. A. Gardner; Fire festivals in ancient Greece, by M. P. Nilsson; The 'Sophocles' statues: a reply, by Theodore Reinach; Alexander the Great and the Persian Lion-Gryphon, by G. F. Hill; Constantinopolitana: i, the tomb of Constantine Palaiologos and the Golden Gate: ii, The Harbour chain at the museum of St. Irene: iii, Chronological notes on the capture of Constantinople, by F. W. Hasluck; The multiplication of tombs in Turkey, by F. W. Hasluck; A black-figured hydria of the Polygnotan period, by O. Waldhauer; The date of the Athena Rospigliosi type, by O. Waldhauer; An index of Greek ligatures and contractions, by W. Wallace; A Greek taurobolic inscription from Rome, by H. J. Rose.

The Fournal of Roman Studies, vol. 12, part 1, contains the following articles:—The Sullan Forum, by E. B. Van Deman; A new portrait

of Livia, by Prof. P. Gardner; The campaigns of Servilius Isauricus against the Pirates, by H. A. Ormerod; Tacitus, Agricola, c. 24, by Prof. J. B. Bury; The governors of Britain from Claudius to Diocletian, by D. Atkinson; The Roman evacuation of Britain, by R. G. Collingwood; Pompey's campaign against Mithradates, by J. G. C. Anderson; Patricians and Plebeians at Rome, by H. J. Rose.

The Library, vol. 4, no. 4, contains the following articles:—Early documents connected with the library of Merton College, by P. S. Allen; An early translation of Seneca, by M. St. Clare Byrne; The Irish Character in print, 1571–1923, by E. W. Lynam; The first Paris edition

of the Emblems of Alciat, 1534, by E. F. Bosanquet.

The Mariners' Mirror, vol. 10, no. 2, contains the following articles:— The navigators of the Indian Ocean prior to the era of European dominion, by Admiral G. A. Ballard; The canoes of British Guiana, by Maud D. Brindley; The Elizabethan Sailorman, by Florence E. Dyer; The French flags of 1790, by C. King; 'Shipkeepers' and minor officers serving at sea in the early Stuart navy, by Isabel G. Powell; H.M.S. Victory: report to the Victory technical committee of a search among the Admiralty records, by L. G. Carr Laughton. The number also contains notes on the Santa Anna, the Santa Maria, Medieval Two-masters, the Grâce de Dieu, and on an English model at Stockholm.

The Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research, April 1924, contains the following articles:—The wit and wisdom of General George Monck, by E. M. Tenison; The term 'Point-Blank', by Lord Cottesloe; Col. J. P. Galiffe, by Lt.-Col. L. Butler; Lt.-Gen. Sir John Clavering, by Lt.-Col. J. H. Leslie; The English Red Coat, by Viscount Dillon; Old printed Army Lists (continued), by Lt.-Col. J. H. Leslie; Aden, 1512 and 1839, by Major H. Wilberforce-Bell;

Plan of the battle of Pinkie Cleugh, 1547.

The Numismatic Chronicle, 5th series, vol. 3, parts 3 and 4, contains the following articles:—The early diplomacy of Philip II of Macedon illustrated by his coins, by A. B. West; Greek coins acquired by the British Museum in 1922, by G. F. Hill; Anglo-Saxon acquisitions of the British Museum, by G. C. Brooke; The English and Irish coinages of 1542–1544, by G. C. Brooke; John Rutlinger and the Phoenix badge of Queen Elizabeth, by Helen Farquhar; Notes on Indo-Greek numismatics, by R. B. Whitehead; A hoard of Roman coins discovered in Crete, by G. C. Haines. The part also contains a note on Himyarite coins.

Ancient Egypt, 1924, part 1, contains the following articles:—The atlas of the empire of Sargon of Akkad, by Prof. A. H. Sayce; Early copper and its alloys, by Prof. J. Sebelien; Excavations at Qau, by Sir Flinders Petrie; Assyrian and Hittite Society, by Sir Flinders Petrie.

The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, vol. 10, part 1, contains the following papers:—A statue of Horemhab before his accession, by H. E. Winlock; The town of Selle (Zaru) in the Amarnah tablets, by Prof. W. F. Albright; A peculiar form of New Kingdom lamp, by N. de G. Davies; A new vizier of the eleventh dynasty, by L. S. Bull; Unpublished Hebrew, Aramaic and Babylonian inscriptions from

Egypt, Jerusalem and Carchemish, by Rev. Prof. A. H. Sayce; The geography of the Exodus, by E. Naville; A rare vignette from the Book of the Dead, by W. R. Dawson; The representation of shawls with a rippled stripe in the Theban tombs, by E. Mackay; The story of the eloquent peasant—a suggestion, by G. D. Hornblower; Notes on the Egyptian papyrus boat, by W. R. Dawson; The Rite of Opening the Mouth in ancient Egypt and Babylonia, by A. M. Blackman.

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, vol. 25, contains the following papers:—A Neolithic site north-west of Cambridge, by Prof. J. E. Marr and M. C. Burkitt; An Upper Palaeolithic site near Fen Ditton, by Prof. J. E. Marr, W. B. R. King and T. C. Lethbridge; Excavations in the Cambridgeshire Dykes: iii, The Fleam Dyke, second report, by Cyril Fox and W. M. Palmer; Excavations at Foxton, Cambridgeshire, in 1922, by Cyril Fox, with a report on the skeletons by W. L. H. Duckworth; The Saxon church of Great Paxton, Huntingdonshire, by L. Cobbett and Cyril Fox; Cambridgeshire Sheriffs in the thirteenth century, by Helen M. Cam.

Fournal of the Chester and North Wales Archaeological and Historic Society, new series, vol. 25, contains a long article on the Siege of Chester, 1643–1646, by the late Canon Rupert Morris, edited and

completed by P. H. Lawson.

The Essex Review, April 1924, contains the following articles:— The church of Canewdon, by Rev. E. P. Laycock; Richard Hasleton, a Braintree worthy, by G. B. Harrison; The face of Essex: a study in Place-names, by P. H. Reaney; Notes of Old Essex; Some Essex Royalist clergy—and others, by Rev. H. Smith; John Charlick, Quaker, by C. B. Rowntree; Windmills near Romford, by G. E. Tasker; Monumental Brasses, by R. Griffin; Mysteries of a Colchester Tudor house, by W. G. Benham.

Archaeologia Aeliana, 3rd series, vol. 20, contains the following articles:—The manor and township of Shipley, by J. C. Hodgson; The manors of Brandon and Branton, by J. C. Hodgson; An altar from South Shields, now at Oxford, by R. G. Collingwood; A Roman inscribed slab from Hexham, and the worship of Concordia, by R. G. Collingwood; Seals of Northumberland and Durham, by C. H. Hunter Blair; Robert Blair, M.A., F.S.A.: an obituary notice, by J. Oxberry; Roman inscription, Hexham—a correction to the paper in Arch. Ael.

18, 117, by R. C. Bosanguet.

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, 4th series, vol. 9, part 1, contains the following papers:—The mayors of Shrewsbury (continued), by the late J. Morris; Whitton Court, by H. T. Weyman; Richard Baxter in Bridgnorth, by Prebendary Clark-Maxwell; Charles I: a three-pound piece of Shrewsbury, by L. A. Lawrence; The History of Wrockwardine: the family of Pemberton, by the late Florentia C. Herbert; Bridgnorth: the bridge and its chapel, by Prebendary Clark-Maxwell; Will of Francis Charlton of Appleby, 1643; The life of William Baxter, written by himself for the sake of his children, translated by Rev. J. E. Auden; The Baxter family of Eaton Constantine, by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher.

William Salt Archaeological Society's Collections for a history of Staffordshire (1923), contains the following articles:—Notes on the

Betley Morris Dance Window, by C. G. O. Bridgeman; Some unidentified Domesday vills, by C. G. O. Bridgeman; Hearth Tax: Seisdon Hundred, Offlowe Hundred; Shenstone charters from the Oseney chartulary, by the Dean of Lichfield; Some Ridware armorial glass, by G. P. Mander and T. Pape; Forest Pleas in the Staffordshire

Pipe Roll of 1166-7, by C. G. O. Bridgeman.

The Yorkshire Archaeological Fournal, vol. 27, part 4, contains the following articles:—Parliamentary history of Aldborough and Borough-bridge, by Sir Thomas Lawson-Tancred; Twelve medieval ghost stories, translated from those published by Dr. M. R. James in the English Historical Review for July 1922; Monumental brasses in the East Riding of Yorkshire, by Rev. H. Lawrance; The monastic settlement at Hackness and its relation to the abbey of Whitby, by A. Hamilton Thompson; Hackness church, a note on the earlier building, by John Bilson; Prince Henry's school, Otley; A note on the Roman fortifications at Long Preston, by F. Villy.

The Annual Report of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society for 1923 contains a paper by Prof. A. Mawer on Yorkshire History in the

light of its Place-Names.

The Scottish Historical Review, April 1924, contains the following articles:—The truth about Gordon Tartan, by J. M. Bulloch; The Scottish officers of Charles XII, by Hon. G. A. Sinclair; The Retrait Lignager in Scotland, by D. B. Smith; The cotton industry and the industrial revolution in Scotland, by W. H. Marwick; The opposition to the 8th and 9th articles of the Commercial Treaty of Utrecht, by D. A. E. Harkness.

History of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club, vol. 25, part I, contains the following papers of archaeological interest:—The Makendon Camps, by R. C. Bosanquet; The post-Reformation symbolic gravestones of Berwickshire, by J. H. Craw; The orthography of the name Hethpool, by G. G. Butler; Scott and the Ballantynes, by Rev. J. F. Leishman; Ladykirk and Whitehouse, by Rev. H. Paton; Additional notes on

Kelso abbey, by J. Ferguson.

Fournal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 53, part 2, contains the following articles: - The ancient official seals of the city of Dublin, by W. G. Strickland; Notes on the family of Patrick Crosbie of Maryborough, by whom the seven septs of Leix were transplanted to Tarbert in Kerry in 1608-9, by Lord Walter FitzGerald; A descriptive list of Irish shrines and reliquaries, part 2, by H. S. Crawford; The Holywood stone and labyrinth of Knossos, by G. H. Orpen; Carnfadrig, by Winifred Wulff. The Miscellanea contain the following:—St. Catherine's parish (Dublin) folio MS. of 1703, by H. W. B. Thompson; An early inscribed pillar at Tooracurragh, co. Waterford, by P. Power; A curiously marked pillar-stone at Clonamery, co. Kilkenny, by H. S. Crawford; Ballinskellig's castle, co. Kerry, by H. S. Crawford; A bronze halberd found in Clounloum Bog, co. Clare; A hoard of bronze celts from Vicarstown, co. Cork, by P. Power; The Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, and its architect, by W. G. Strickland.

Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, 1922-3, contains the following articles:—The Puritan Visitation of Jesus

College, Oxford, and the Principalship of Dr. Michael Roberts (1648–1657), by T. Richards; Edmund Prys: archdeacon of Merioneth, Priest, Preacher, Poet (1544–1623), by Archdeacon A. Owen Evans; The development planning of town and country: (1) The Welsh Countryside: its need of a development plan, by D. Lleufer Thomas, (2) Wales: a study in the contrast of country and town, by Prof. P. Abercrombie; Goronwy Owen and his bicentenary, by Sir Vincent

Evans; The Cymmrodorion medal, by Sir Vincent Evans.

Archaeologia Cambrensis, vol. 78, part 2, contains the following articles:-Presidential address on Oswestry as a link between England and Wales, by Prof. J. E. Lloyd; A Roman site in Pembrokeshire, by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler; Problems of Welsh archaeology, by Prof H. J. Fleure; Prehistoric remains in Penmaenmawr—fifth report on the survey and excavations, by H. H. Hughes; A short study in Welsh genealogy: the lineage of Rev. Griffith Jones, vicar of Llanddowror, by Lt-Col. G. T. Thomas; A tumulus at Garthbeibio, Montgomeryshire, by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler; The Romano-British site at Rhostryfan, Carnarvonshire: iii. The Coed-y-brain Kraal and house-burial at Bryn-beddau, by Howel Williams. The Miscellanea contain the following notes:—On the dating of 'Camps', by Mrs. Cunnington; The Moel Fenlli and Maesmor hoards of coins; Some Lleyn antiquities, by E. Davies; A Welsh article of invalid dietary, flummery, by G. A. Stephens; Bead found at Castell Carn Dochan; Discovery of urns in Carnaryonshire, 1821; Neath Museum, 1835; Pembroke militia; Tregaron wedding, 28 May 1813; Cardiganshire bridges; George IV and Lampeter College; St. Ystyffan; A newly-discovered inscribed stone at Llanaelhaiarn, Carnarvonshire, by W. J. Hemp; The Bible of Frater Gervasius de Bangor, by E. G. Millar; Further excavations in the Long Barrows at Ffostill, by. C. E. Vulliamy; Pigmy flints found at Newport, Pembrokeshire, by R. Thomas; Stone axe found at Prestatyn; An unnoticed camp, Llanwenarth Ultra, Monmouthshire, by I. Gardner; The tithe map of Dwygyfylchi, Carnarvonshire, by I. E. Davies; A holy-water bason probably belonging to Creswell priory, by F. E. L. Jones; The Downing sarcophagus, by D. H. Williams; The old garrison church, Denbigh. The part also contains a full and illustrated account of the seventy-seventh annual meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association held at Oswestry in August 1923.

Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, part 43, contains the following papers:—Eglwys Cymmyn church, Pantycelyn, 1807, by G. E. Evans; Llanelly documents, 1551-2; Royal Carmarthenshire militia; Charity of John Vaughan of Derllys; Selling Bibles too cheaply, 1748; Carmarthen priory ruins as Poorhouse, 1758, by G. E. Evans; Excursion to Llanstephan church and castle; Carmarthenshire collations, 1753-61, by G. E. Evans; St. Barbara's chapel, Carmarthen; Griffith Howell, mayor of Carmarthen, 1588; Will of Sir Thomas Powell, Bart., died 1720; The bronze dodecahedron from St. Peter's churchyard, Carmarthen, by R. C. Bosanquet; Kidwelly

Vicars.

The American Fournal of Archaeology, vol. 27, no. 4, contains the following articles:—The Neronian Sacra Via, by E. B. Van Deman;

Heracles and Achelous on a Cylix in Boston, by S. B. Luce; Excavations at Phlius in 1892, by H. S. Washington; Scione, Mende and

Torone, by B. D. Meritt.

Annales de l'Académie royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, vol. 71, parts 3 and 4, contains the following articles:—Chrétien Sgrooten, Cartographer, by F. Van Ortroy; Laurent de Maech, a Financier and Maecenas of Ghent in the fifteenth century, by V. Fris; The fifteenth-century musical manuscript M. 222 C. 22 in the Strasbourg library, burnt in 1870 and reconstituted from a partial copy made by Edmond de Coussemaker, by C. Van den Borren; The descent of titles of nobility in the Low countries under the ancien régime, by A. De Ridder.

Bulletin de l'Académie royale d'archéologie de Belgique, 1923, part 3, contains the following articles:—The lament on the death of Isabel of Bourbon, by F. Donnet; The statutes of the collegiate church of St. John the Baptist at Diest in the Middle Ages, by Canon Lefèvre; Wenceslas Cobergher, painter, 1557?—1634, by P. Saintenoy; The Tabernacle in the church of St. Martin at Hal and the Sacrament-

house in the church of St. Leonard at Léau, by J. Destrée.

Bulletin Monumental, vol. 82, parts 3-4, contains the following articles:—An obituary notice of Eugène Lesèvre-Pontalis, by M. Aubert; Ambulatory vaults, by A. Rhein; The date of the church of Chabris (Indre), by F. Deshoulières; Notes on Romanesque sculpture in Languedoc and the north of Spain, by P. Deschamps; The doorway of Santa Maria at Ripoll, Catalonia, by G. Sanoner; Excavations in Rheims cathedral, by F. Deshoulières; The roof of Westminster Hall, by M. Aubert; Nicholas Guybert, the image-maker, at Chartres (1524-48) and his work in the Louvre museum, by M. Jusselin; The rood-lost at Noyon, by E. Lesèvre-Pontalis; The manor of Bellou, by P. Ruprich-Robert; A capital in the Palais des Recteurs at Ragusa, by L. Roy.

Revue archéologique, 5th series, vol. 18, Nov.-Dec. 1923, contains the following articles:—The protohistory of barbarian Europe in the light of recent archaeological discoveries, by L. Joulin; The statue of a Gallic warrior from Mondragon, by P. Coussin; Bronze objects from Huelva, Spain, by J. Albelda; Anatolian Notes, by Sir W. M. Ramsay; The interpretation of Attic funeral stelae (continued), by P. L. Couchoud; The iconography of the Virgin in Normandy in the sixteenth century, by L. Bataillon; The so-called 'Lex Gabinia against piracy', found at Delphi, by J. Colin; Notes on the publication of Roman inscriptions

in 1923, by R. Cagnat and M. Besnier.

L'Anthropologie, tome xxxiii, nos. 5-6 (Paris, March 1924). Recent excavations at Solutré have brought to light three human burials, giving an unexpected cranial index of 79.2 for a young man and 77.7 for a woman. They constitute a variety of the Cro-Magnon type and date from the Aurignac period. Palaeolithic human skeletons are also reported from Morocco and South Africa (Boskop type); and some brachycephalic subjects dating from the end of the neolithic period have been found at Beaucaire, Gard, and are described in the opening article. The relation of the Cave periods to the Ice Age is discussed in a notice of Prof. Obermaier's recent papers on Spain (p. 565), a deposit with Merck's rhinoceros separating two with reindeer

at Castillo; and Prof. Boule draws attention to the evidence that the rhinoceros in question survived the hippopotamus and the straighttusked elephant (p. 560). It appears (p. 563) that the cultures of Chelles and St. Acheul came from N. Africa to Spain, France, Italy, and England; that of Le Moustier from eastern Europe, Aurignac subsequently passing from west to east, and Solutré in the opposite direction (p. 575). In Hungary there is nothing before early Le Moustier, and the stage of La Micoque is the first represented in Poland (p. 576). The cave of Isturitz (Basses Pyrénées) has proved to be one of the richest of its kind, and its stratification is given with comments by Prof. Boule. A paper by the Abbé Breuil on new representations of the human form by palaeolithic artists is summarized on p. 550, and Prof. Obermaier has now adopted his view that the symbols on the painted pebbles of Mas d'Azil are debased copies of the human figure (p. 568). The Professor also confirms M. de St. Périer's opinion that the form of the Mas d'Azil harpoon is not dictated by the material. There are also reviews dealing with the prehistory of Geneva, Italy, and Sweden; and in connexion with Prof. Obermaier's paper on the Spanish dolmens, it is mentioned that the Irish dolmens date from the Bronze Age, those of the Balearic Isles belonging to that or the succeeding age of Iron. M. Delaporte's book on Mesopotamia is reviewed at length, and the rival chronologies are shortly discussed on p. 593, the difference amounting to about 1,000 years. M. R. de Mecquenem describes several stone utensils from the ruins of Susa; and the Mansuy mission in Indo-China raises the question of polish in connexion with early Drift types (p. 632). The excavation of two Japanese shell-mounds is described, and a note from Father Teilhard states that palaeolithic man has now been traced in the loess of China for a distance of 560 miles on the Yellow river. Finally, notice is given that the International Congress of Anthropology and Archaeology, suspended since the Geneva meeting of 1912, will be resumed at Madrid in September 1926 under the presidency of the Duke of Alva.

Aréthuse, vol. 1, no. 2, contains the following articles:—Gold medals in the Arras treasure; the entry of Constantius Chlorus into London in 296, by J. Babelon and A. Duquénoy; Sixteenth-century horology, by E. Gélis; The Mantuan school of medallists at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century, by G. F. Hill; Bulgar numismatics, by A. Mouchmoff; A plate from the dinner-service of Isabel d'Este in the Louvre, by J. J. Marquet de Vasselot.

Volume 1, no. 3, contains the following:—Greco-Sarmatian art and Chinese art of the Han period, by M. Rostovtzeff; Alexander or Africa? an iconographical study of the medals and intaglios, by

E. Babelon; Some statuettes of Aphrodite, by W. Deonna.

Pro Alesia, November 1922, contains the following articles:— A summary of Gallo-Roman archaeology in 1921; An account of the excavations carried out on the site of Alesia in 1922. The number also contains notes on Roman remains at Malain; and on a stone bust representing the town of Alesia found on Mont Aussois.

Hesperis, vol. 3, part 3, contains the following papers:—Berber fishermen of the Sous (continued), by E. Laoust; A marble tank

dating from the Cordova khalifate (991-1008), by J. Gallotti; Jewish marriage ceremonies at Salé, by R. Tadjouri; A lime-burning oven at

Moulay-Idris (Zerhoun), by J. Herber.

Recueil des Notices et Mémoires de la Société archéologique historique et géographique du département de Constantine, vol. 54, contains the following articles:—Excavations and repairs carried out in 1920 by the Service des monuments historiques, by A. Ballu; The Roman army in Africa, by Commandant Chaligne; The Prehistory of Belezma, by A. Debruge; A human skeleton from Djebel-Fartas, by E. Leblanc; The cave of Tidjer in the Djurdjura, by Dr. Morris; Coins of Massinissa and Juba I, by Dr. Morris; Ancient Egypt: its origins and beginnings according to the temples and the tombs, by M. G. Vicrey; Notes on pottery, marbles and other objects from the Kalâa of Beni-Hammad, by A. Robert; The ruins of 'Guessès', by Commandant Lambert; Ancient and modern war engines, by Commandant Maitrot; Vestiges of Christianity in Bordj-bou-Arréridj in the Roman, Vandal and Byzantine periods, by A. Robert; Phoenician place-names: the prefixes Gi, Lam, Rus and Sub in certain parts of North Africa, by I. Bosco.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1923, part 2, contains the following articles:—Gallo-Roman potters' marks found by P. M. Saguez; The sign 4 as a merchant's mark in Morocco, by E. Lomier; The foundation stone of the church of St. Martin-aux-Jumeaux, Amiens, by Msgr. Mantel; A philological note on the word 'Atre', by O. Thorel; Victor Commont: a Picardy prehistorian, by

A. Ponchon; Messengers' badges, by A. de Francqueville.

Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen uit 'S Rijksmuseum van oudheden te Leiden, new series, vol. 5, part I, contains the following articles:— The Franks in Holland, by J. H. Holwerda; The castle of Leiden, by J. H. Holwerda; Roman wells at Grevenbicht, by W. Goosens.

Notizie degli scavi di Antichità, vol. 20, nos. 10, 11, and 12, contains the following articles:—A marble relief with military figures discovered at Turin, by P. Barocelli; New discoveries at Verolengo, by P. Barocelli; A pre-Roman stone implement, by P. Barocelli; Roman tessellated pavements from Milan, by G. Patroni; Archaeological discoveries at Cherasco, by A. Petitti di Roreto; Excavation of the baths of Trajan at Civita Vecchia in 1922, by R. Mengarelli; A Hellenistic relief found near the Via Emanuele Filiberto, Rome, by G. Bendinelli; Sepulchral Inscriptions in the columbarium in the Via Labicana, Rome, by G. Bendinelli; New discoveries of inscriptions in the cemetery in the Via Salaria, Rome, by E. Gatti; Discovery of an underground building with paintings and mosaics in the Via Salaria, Rome, by R. Parikeni; Inscriptions from Ostia, by G. Calza; Fragment of an inscription found at Catania, by G. Libertini; Unpublished inscriptions and other finds at Zara, Dalmatia, by G. de Bersa.

Anzeiger für schweizerische Altertumskunde, vol. 25 (1923), contains the following articles:—Prehistoric and early historic archaeology of Canton Zug, by Dr. E. Scherer; Investigation of the old road in the Bözberg, by R. Laur-Belart; Contributions to the history of architecture and art in Solothurn in the fifteenth century, by H. Morgenthaler; Hans Baldung, by Dr. A. Naegele; The 'Swiss sword' of

Hans Jauch von Uri, by Dr. E. A. Gestler; Was John Frowenlob a miniaturist? by K. Obser: Dates on stone ovens, by E. A. Stückelberg; The excavations of the Neuchâtel Archaeological Commission. by P. Vouga: The Iron Age cemetery at Darvela near Truns, by F. Jecklin and C. Coaz; The discovery of a Roman hypocaust at Welsch Dörfli, Chur, by F. Jecklin and C. Coaz; Excavations of the Pro Vindonissa Society in 1921 and 1922, by S. Heuberger and C. Fels: Eleventh-century MSS, in the Ministerial Library at Schaafhausen, by C. Stuckert; An embroidery inscription of the early Middle Ages. by E. A. Stückelberg; Two unknown pictures of the Masters of 1445, by E. Buchner; An unknown armorial window by Peter Stöcklin, by Prof. J. L. Fischer; The work of the Zürich painter Hans Leu, by W. Hugelshofer; The Roman road from the Gorge of Covatannaz to Yverdon, by V. H. Bourgeois; A Roman villa at Laufen, by A. Gerster: Hans Asper, the owner of the pictures of the Holbein family, by D. Fretz.

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See also Ceramics, Metal Work, Textiles.

Textiles.

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Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday. 21st February 1924. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres,

K.T., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Rev. G. M. Benton, Lord Balneil, Mr. Michael Holroyd, Mr. G. Fenwick-Owen, Mr. J. G. Mann, and Mr. A. H. Thomas.

Mr. H. F. Traylen was appointed a Local Secretary for Rutland. Mr. H. Chitty, F.S.A., communicated on behalf of Messrs. J. D. le Couteur and D. M. Carter a paper on the shrine of St. Swithun in Winchester Cathedral, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Fournal*.

Mr. H. S. Kingsford, Assistant Secretary, read a paper on Seal matrices with screw-out centres (see p. 249).

Thursday, 28th February 1924. Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. O. M. Dalton, F.S.A., read a paper on a gilt copper dial in the form of a book made in Rome at the end of the sixteenth century and engraved with figures based on the *Ars Magna* of Raymond Lull, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Lt.-Col. Lyons, F.S.A., exhibited a sixteenth-century dial by Erasmus Habermel, of Prague, and some other mathematical instru-

ments.

Thursday, 6th March 1924. Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Col. E. J. King was admitted a Fellow.

Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A., exhibited five alabaster tables, part of a Passion set; a fifteenth-century brass ewer, of a type commonly attributed to Flanders, decorated by Saracenic workmen at Venice, and an early seventeenth-century German coco-nut cup.

Rev. H. F. Westlake, F.S.A., exhibited an illuminated genealogy of our Lord, the property of Mr. A. Nicholson.

Mr. O. M. Dalton, F.S.A., exhibited a sixteenth-century costrel, the

property of Mr. G. A. Smith.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society:—Dom Percy Ethelbert Horne, Col. Alfred Herbert Tubby, C.B., C.M.G., Mr. Horace Courthope Beck, Major David Halstead, Mr. Harry Lawrence Bradfer-Lawrence, Lt.-Col. George Redesdale Brooker Spain, C.M.G., Dr. Joseph Hambley Rowe, Mr. Cecil Walter Charles Hallett, Rev. Robert George Griffiths, Mr. Thomas George Barnett, Dr. Donald Rose Paterson.

Thursday, 13th March 1924. Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. S. J. Camp and Mr. H. C. Beck were admitted Fellows.

Miss N. F. Layard, F.S.A., read a paper on two bronze crowns and a bronze head-dress made of chains, found buried near the river Lark, Suffolk, and also exhibited some neolithic flint implements recently found at Canewdon, Essex.

Thursday, 20th March 1924. Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Major D. Halstead, Mr. T. G. Barnett, Mr. P. B. Chatwin, and Dr. D. R. Paterson.

The Chairman moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously, the Fellows signifying their assent by rising in their

places:

'The Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries desire to place on record the great loss which they have sustained by the death of their Vice-President, William Paley Baildon, who had been a Fellow for over thirty years and during the whole of that period had identified himself actively with the work and objects of the Society. They beg to assure his family of their sincere sympathy with them in their great loss.'

Messrs. John Humphreys, F.S.A., F.C. Wellstood, F.S.A., Local Secretaries for Warwickshire, and E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Worcestershire, communicated the final report on the excavations of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Bidford-on-Avon, which

will be printed in Archaeologia.

Thursday, 27th March 1924. Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. C. W. C. Hallett and Lt.-Col. G. R. B. Spain, were admitted Fellows.

Mr. V. Gordon Childe, B.Litt., read a paper on the Date of the Bronze Age Invasion, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 3rd April 1924. Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. E. G. Lister was admitted a Fellow.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year

1923 was read, and thanks were voted to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

A letter was read from Miss Baildon, thanking the Fellows for the

resolution of sympathy passed on the death of her brother.

Mr. John Humphreys, F.S.A., read a paper on Elizabethan Sheldon Tapestries, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 10th April 1924. Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was returned to Mr. G. Kruger Gray, F.S.A., for his gift of a new banner of the Society's arms, designed by himself, to be flown on the Anniversary and other festivals.

Col. A. H. Tubby and Rev. Dom E. Horne were admitted Fellows. Messrs. H. Dewey, F.G.S., and Reginald Smith, F.S.A., read a paper on Flints from the Sturry gravels, Kent, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. J. R. Gabriel exhibited a thirteenth-century tally.

Mr. H. E. Stilgoe, F.S.A., and Lt.-Col. J. B. Karslake, F.S.A., exhibited drawings and sections of the road recently disclosed beneath the Edgware Road, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Fournal*.

Thursday, 1st May 1924. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Fred Harrison was admitted a Fellow.

Prof. J. L. Myres, F.S.A., read a paper by Mr. G. E. Jeffery, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cyprus, on Doric architecture in Cyprus, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A., exhibited some terra-cotta figures from Majorca, on which Prof. Myres read some notes. The paper will be

published in the Antiquaries Journal.

Monday, 5th May 1924: Anniversary Meeting. Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Dr. William Martin and Dr. W. L. Hildburgh were appointed

scrutators of the ballot.

The following Report of the Council for the year 1923-4 was read:—
The Council is happy to be able to record another successful year.
Financial questions are dealt with by the Treasurer in his statement of accounts to which Fellows are referred for details. In the following report the matters to which the Council desires to draw attention are

grouped together.

A PROPERTY.

Library.—In the last Report the Council emphasized the need of a new Author-Catalogue and expressed the hope that it might be possible shortly to start the preparation of it on the Card-Index system. The matter was accordingly referred to the Library Committee, with the result that the Council is happy to be able to report that the work was begun in February and is now well in hand, although it must necessarily be some time before it can be completed. To carry the cabinets, needed to contain the cards both for this and the Subject-Catalogue, two long bookcases have been placed on the west side of the Library. These will not only serve as stands for the

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cabinets, but will also materially assist in relieving congestion. The Subject-Catalogue itself is making steady progress, and is becoming

increasingly valuable.

The number of books added to the Library is about the same as last year. The periodicals are coming in regularly and most Societies have now made up their arrears and have returned to their normal output. The number of books borrowed since the last Anniversary

was 737, representing loans to 125 Fellows.

Research.—The excavations at Stonehenge and Richborough have been continued during the past year with satisfactory results, and reports will be given by Colonel Hawley and Mr. Bushe-Fox at the end of this session. The appeal made last year met with considerable response, but the Council would once again emphasize the importance of annual subscriptions to the Research Fund. Owing to the result of the appeal, the Council was able to make grants to several excavations not under the supervision of the Society, but these grants could not be as large as in previous years owing to the shortness of funds and the Society's own heavy commitments.

Publications.—The success of the Antiquaries Journal continues and the Council feels that this new departure may now, after three years, be considered to have justified itself completely. Volume 72 of Archaeologia was issued during last summer, and Volume 73 is well in hand and should be published in the course of the next few months. A fifth number of the Research Committee's Reports, dealing with Mr. Bushe-Fox's excavations at Swarling, is in print and should be in

the hands of Fellows soon after the end of the session.

Obituaries.—The following have died since the last Anniversary.

The number is not so high as last year, but the list contains the names of several very well-known Fellows, whose places will be hard to fill.

Ordinary Fellows.

William Paley Baildon, Vice-President, 14th March 1924. George Lord Beeforth, 12th April 1924. Walter de Gray Birch, LL.D., 8th March 1924. Robert Blair, 14th July 1923. Leland Lewis Duncan, M.V.O., O.B.E., 26th December 1923. Canon Joseph Thomas Fowler, D.C.L., 22nd March 1924. William Harrison, 6th March 1924. Arthur George Hill, 16th June 1923. Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., 15th July 1923. John Seymour Lucas, R.A., 8th May 1923. Rev. Arthur Tompson Michell, 13th August 1923. John Henry Oglander, 16th April 1924. Maberley Phillips, 10th November 1923. William de Courcy Prideaux, 8th June 1923. Rev. Oswald Joseph Reichel, B.C.L., 30th April 1923. Herbert Addington Rigg, K.C., 7th March 1924. Col. John Henry Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., 11th May 1923. Major Frederick William Slingsby, 14th December 1923. Harold Lyon Thomson, 13th March 1924.

Richard Hensleigh Walter, M.B., 3rd April 1924. William Henry Ward, 10th March 1924. Charles Welch, 14th January 1924.

In addition the death of the following Fellow was not notified until after the last Anniversary.

Percival Ross, 4th April 1923.

Honorary Fellow.

Eugène Lesèvre-Pontalis, 31st October 1923.

An obituary notice of WILLIAM PALEY BAILDON appears in this number of the Antiquaries Fournal (p. 279).

WALTER DE GRAY BIRCH, LL.D., was better known to antiquaries of a past generation than to those of the present day, although he was at work in the Society's library within but a few weeks of his death, which took place at Mentone at the age of 82. He may be said to have had an hereditary interest both in the British Museum and in the Society, his father being Dr. Samuel Birch, F.S.A., the well-known first keeper of Egyptian antiquities. He was born in 1842, was educated at Charterhouse and Trinity, Cambridge, and in 1864 was appointed an assistant in the department of Manuscripts in the British Museum. He became a senior assistant a year later and this position he continued to hold until his retirement from the Museum in 1902, when he became librarian to the Marquess of Bute. His chief studies lay in the direction of Anglo-Saxon charters and medieval seals, on both of which subjects he published many works, the most important being the Cartularium Saxonicum and the Catalogue of Seals in the Department of MSS. But he had also written histories of Margam and Neath abbeys and had edited the Register of Hyde Abbey, Winchester, to name but a few of the other works which flowed from his prolific pen. For many years he was an active member of the British Archaeological Association, filling successively the offices of Secretary, Treasurer, and Vice-President, and for twenty-two years acted as editor of its Journal, in which many contributions by him appeared. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1881, served on the Council in 1885 and 1886, and frequently communicated papers at the meetings.

ROBERT BLAIR had been for forty years the indefatigable Secretary and Editor of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and it is a pathetic fact that he died only a few days before his colleagues in that Society had arranged to present him with a portrait medal, struck in commemoration of his long and devoted services. During the whole of his term of office he is said only to have missed attending three of the Society's meetings, truly no mean record of duty ably and conscientiously done. He was born in 1845 and was the son, grandson, and great-grandson of South Shields pilots. He himself, however, did not follow the sea as a profession, but became a solicitor, and made for himself a considerable practice in his native town. In 1874 he was

elected a member of the Newcastle Society, and shortly afterwards began to take an active part in the excavation of the Roman station at The Lawe, becoming secretary to the Committee, and working with characteristic energy, not only on the site, but, what is perhaps more important and certainly more heart-breaking, at collecting subscriptions. He also naturally took a keen interest in the work on the Roman Wall, and eventually undertook the editing and revision of the well-known Handbook of Dr. Bruce, who had been one of his earliest friends and to whose encouragement and example he owed much. was also one of the original members of the Northumberland County History Committee. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1884 and shortly afterwards was appointed a Local Secretary for Northumberland, a position which he continued to hold until the day of his death. As such he made many valuable contributions to the Society's Proceedings, chiefly on discoveries of Roman remains in his neighbourhood. In 1922 the University of Durham conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A., a fitting recognition of his attainments as an archaeologist and of his life-long devotion to the study of antiquity.

An obituary notice of LELAND LEWIS DUNCAN has already appeared in the Antiquaries Fournal (above, p. 162.)

The death of Canon JOSEPH THOMAS FOWLER has removed one of the most venerable and venerated Fellows of the Society. Although his age had of late years prevented his often visiting London, to the fellows of a decade or so ago he was a well-known figure, and in spite of his advanced years his mind remained as vigorous as ever, and it was but a few months ago that he communicated to the Journal a note on a supposed Tournay font at Boulge in Suffolk. He was born in 1833 at Winterton, his family home in Lincolnshire, and there he died ninety years afterwards. At first he intended to take up medicine as a profession, and to that end entered St. Thomas's Hospital and duly became qualified, acting for a short time as house surgeon at Bradford Infirmary. But he soon decided to take orders, and accordingly went into residence at Durham University in 1858, being ordained three years later. After serving one or two curacies he returned to Durham in 1870 as Vice-Principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall and Lecturer in Hebrew. He retired in 1917, having in 1897 been made an honorary Canon of Durham, and three years earlier an honorary D.C.L. of his University.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1867 and on the day of his admission read his first paper, on the music inscribed on the bells of St. Mary's, Oxford, and for long afterwards he continued to make communications almost every year, in many instances in his capacity of Local Secretary for Durham. He was also an active member of the Surtees Society, of which he was a Vice-President, and for which he edited eleven volumes, amongst them being the Durham Account Rolls, the Newminster Cartulary, and his monumental edition of the Rites of Durham. For the Yorkshire Record Society he edited the Coucher Book of Selby Abbey, while for the Yorkshire Archaeological Society he published an edition of the Cistercian Statutes. This

enumeration of but a few of his most important works is enough to show his high attainments as an antiquary, but what cannot so easily be shown is the charm of his personality, his enthusiasm, his wealth of knowledge, and the ever ready help which he never failed to give to all those who asked it of him.

ARTHUR GEORGE HILL was elected a Fellow in 1882 and was keenly interested in ecclesiastical architecture, especially that of Germany and Spain, on which he contributed papers to the Society. A member of the well-known firm of organ builders, he naturally paid particular attention to the archaeological side of his profession, publishing two large folio volumes on the Organ cases and Organs of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, illustrated by himself. The originals of these beautiful pen and ink drawings were bequeathed by him to the Society, and form a valuable and artistic addition to the collections in the Library. He was educated at Westminster and Jesus College, Cambridge, and was also Docteur ès Lettres of the University of Lille, this degree being conferred on him after examination.

An obituary notice of Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth has already appeared in the *Antiquaries Fournal* (iii, 378), but it may be added that his sons generously presented to the Society some thirty volumes from his library, which form a valuable memento of one who for long had been a Fellow and whose interest in the Society's welfare and activities never abated.

JOHN SEYMOUR LUCAS, the well-known artist, was born in 1849, was elected an A.R.A. in 1886, becoming an R.A. twelve years later. He became a Fellow of the Society in 1889 and on several occasions served on the Council and made contributions to its Proceedings. As an antiquary his tastes lay chiefly in the domain of armour and costume, his historical paintings naturally leading his studies in these directions. This is not the place to speak of his eminence as an artist, nor of his early struggles and determination to succeed. But mention may be made of his historical pictures, such as the wall paintings of William the Conqueror granting his charter to London, for the Royal Exchange, and of the Arrest of the Five Members for the House of Commons; and of the numerous portraits of eminent persons which he executed, not only in oils but also in chalks.

WILLIAM DE COURCY PRIDEAUX, Local Secretary for Dorset, was elected a Fellow in 1914, and on several occasions made exhibitions before the Society. He was a keen local antiquary and a prominent member of the Dorset Field Club, of which he was a Vice-President, and to whose *Proceedings* he was a contributor. Almost his last work was the excavation of a barrow on the downs above Weymouth. His death was undoubtedly hastened by the strain of his activities during the War, as he turned his inventive capabilities to good account in the production of an improved cartridge belt for machine guns in aeroplanes, which was adopted by many of the Allied Powers.

The REVEREND OSWALD JOSEPH REICHEL was a recognized authority on the Canon Law and on the records of Devonshire and Cornwall. Born in 1840 he had a brilliant career at Oxford, taking honours in four schools and being both Taylorian, and Denyer and Johnson scholar as well as Ellerton prizeman. Later he became Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon Theological College, and for seventeen years was vicar of Sparsholt. His writings were numerous, his more important works being the Complete Manual of Canon Law, and the Canon Law of Church Institutions. He contributed chapters on Domesday Book and the Feudal Baronage to the Victoria History of Devon, and had published many papers in the Transactions of the Devonshire Association, notably a history of the Devon Hundreds. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1884.

PERCIVAL ROSS had been a Fellow for little more than a year, and had therefore had no opportunity of taking any part in the Society's work. He was well known in Yorkshire as a careful and painstaking antiquary, and had paid special attention to the Roman roads in the county, on which he had published several articles.

HAROLD LYON THOMSON was a very familiar figure at the Society's meetings, rarely failing to be present on a Thursday evening, and although he never contributed any papers he frequently took part in the discussions which followed them. He was elected a Fellow in 1901, and in 1906 was appointed a member of the Committee for the revision of the Statutes, and in many other ways he showed a lively interest in the Society's affairs. He was particularly prominent in the domain of local politics, being an alderman of the city of Westminster, of which he was mayor in 1912–13, and chairman of many of its Committees. During the war he served for some time in France as a captain in the Royal Army Service Corps, doing considerable service in the organization of transport, his work proving particularly valuable after the retreat from Mons. He was a member of the Royal Company of Archers, a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and a member of several foreign orders.

DR. RICHARD HENSLEIGH WALTER had not been a Fellow of the Society for many years, but was an active member of the Somerset Archaeological Society, being especially interested in the excavations on Ham Hill, below which he lived. He was a Local Secretary for Somerset, and as such contributed regular reports on archaeological discoveries in the county, especially those at Ham Hill, which have all been printed among the notes in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

WILLIAM HENRY WARD was elected a Fellow in 1914, but for several years the War prevented his taking any part in the Society's activities, as although well over age he was one of the first to volunteer, and served until the Armistice. As an architect he carried out several important works, but it is as the historian of architecture that his name will go down to posterity, his books on French châteaux and on the architecture of the Renaissance in France being models of

technical knowledge and historical research. At his death he was engaged in the preparation of a history of Iver, his native parish, and amidst his multifarious duties he frequently found time to snatch a few hours in the Society's library to work through the Calendars and other authorities for the purpose of gathering together the necessary information for his task. He had lately been appointed chairman of the Church Crafts League, and here already his influence was beginning to make itself felt. He was a man of retiring disposition but of extraordinary charm of manner, and his loss is a great one not only to his many friends but to all who have the interests of architecture and archaeology at heart.

CHARLES WELCH was born in 1848, and for many years was Librarian at the Guildhall, joining the staff immediately on leaving the City of London School and giving to it more than forty years service. Under his guidance the Library increased both in size and usefulness, and on his retirement in 1906 it was in London second only to the British Museum. As an antiquary he gave much attention to the history of the City of London and of its Guilds, of several of which he was member. He published an edition of Wallis's London Armory, and wrote histories of the Paviors', Pewterers', and Cutlers' companies, the concluding volume of the last appearing under the editorship of his son only a few weeks before his death. He had also edited the churchwardens' accounts of All Hallows, London Wall, the Register of Freemen under Henry VIII, and with the late Canon Benham had written a book on Medieval London. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1890, served on the Council in 1894, and on various occasions exhibited at the meetings objects connected with London and its history.

An obituary notice of our Honorary Fellow EUGÈNE LEFÈVRE-PONTALIS was published in the January number of the *Antiquaries Fournal* (above, p. 64).

The Treasurer's statement on the general state of the Society's finances and the accounts for the year 1923 were laid before the Meeting.

The Chairman read a letter from the President, in which he expressed his great regret that reasons of health prevented his being present at the meeting and delivering the customary address. He felt, however, that his vacation of the chair should not be allowed to pass without a few valedictory words, particularly as it was the end of a second term of office, a circumstance he believed unique in the Society's history. Moreover, since 1892, when he became Secretary, he had been an Officer of the Society continuously except for one year.

There were many matters which could well have formed the subject of a Presidential Address, such especially as the establishment of the Royal Commissions on Historical Monuments, and the passing of the Ancient Monuments Act, but his chief desire was to express to the Fellows his gratitude for their kindness and forbearance during his presidency. In his efforts to promote the welfare of the Society he had invariably received the warmest backing from the Fellows, while to the officers he was under a special obligation for the way in which they had devoted themselves to the Society's interests. To all—Officers, Fellows, and Staff—he offered his grateful thanks.

The following resolution was proposed by Sir Edward Brabrook,

seconded by Dr. Philip Norman, and carried unanimously:-

'The Society desires to express its sincere regret at the close of the service of Sir Charles Hercules Read as its President—unexampled as extending over two periods of years—and to record its grateful recognition of the high qualities which he has exhibited in that office, qualities which will ever live in the recollection of the Society. The Society sympathizes with Sir Hercules Read in his prolonged illness, but rejoices in his improved health and hopes for him an early and complete recovery.'

The Scrutators having handed in their report, the following were declared elected as Officers and Council for the ensuing year:—The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, *President*; Mr. William Minet, *Treasurer*; Mr. C. R. Peers, *Director*; Mr. Ralph Griffin, *Secretary*; Mr. J. N. Bankes, Lt.-Col. H. F. Bidder, Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, Dr. F. W. Cock, Mr. J. E. Couchman, Major Victor Farquharson, Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Mr. R. Holland-Martin, Mr. John Humphreys, Rev. Prof. Claude Jenkins, Mr. P. M. Johnston, Mr. W. A. Littledale, Lt.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, Prof. J. L. Myres, Mr. R. Garraway Rice, Mr. W. Barclay Squire, and Mr. M. F. Tweedie.

The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres then took the Chair and thanked the Fellows for the honour they had done him in electing him President of the Society.

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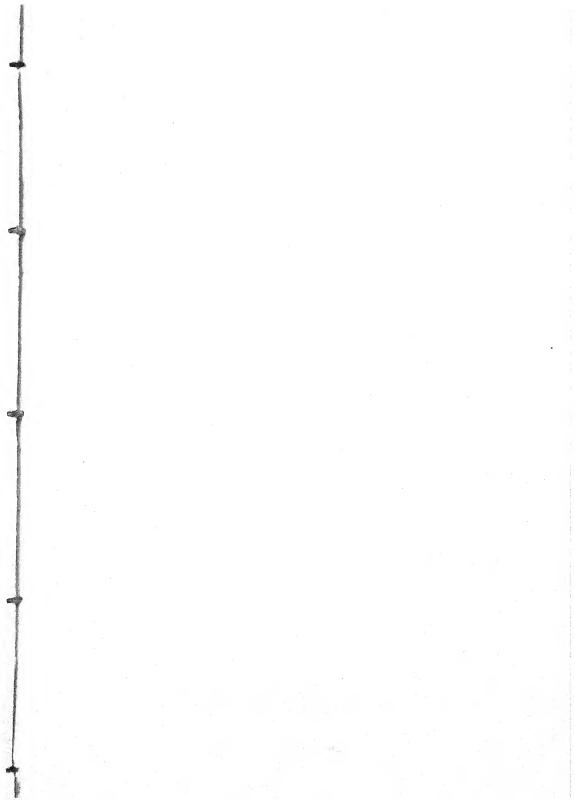
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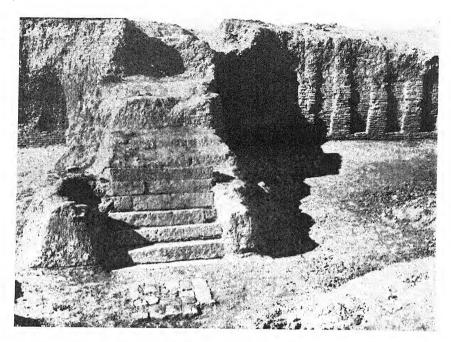
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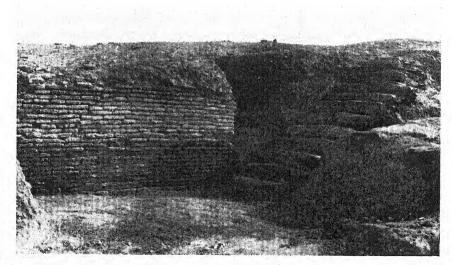
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a. The Temple. The SE. façade with the stone steps and brick altar



b. The Temple. The smaller flight of stone steps in the SW. projection.

The

Antiquaries Journal

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No. 4

Excavations at Tell el Obeid

By C. LEONARD WOOLLEY.

THE Joint Expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania has now completed its second season's work in Mesopotamia. This time I had with me Mr. C. J. Gadd, of the British Museum, for work upon the inscriptions; Mr. F. G. Newton (who came from Egypt to join us in January) for the architectural side; and Mr. G. M. Fitz Gerald for general archaeological work: to all three I am indebted for a companionship as pleasant as their help was invaluable. From Carchemish I brought two of my old native foremen, Hamoudi and Abd es Salaam, and the son of the former; owing to their presence we were able to undertake two sites at once, and while the bulk of the men were employed on clearing the Ziggurat at Ur, under the supervision of Messrs. Gadd and FitzGerald, I could devote most of my time to the excavation of Tell el Obeid, where Hamoudi was in charge of sixty local Arabs camped in tents on the ruins. The two excavations, being quite distinct in character and geographically, will be dealt with in two reports: the present account treats of Tell el Obeid, the more ancient site.

In publishing a description of these most interesting and important discoveries, I cannot but voice our thanks to Mr. A. L. Reckitt, who generously took upon himself the British Museum's share in the cost of the Tell el Obeid work. And again this year I must record my indebtedness to the officials of Iraq, British and Arab, who have done all in their power to help the expedition: if I mention only Miss Gertrude Bell, Lt.-Col. J. R. Tainsh, Director of Railways, Major J. M. Wilson, and the Royal Air Force in Iraq, this does not imply any lack of gratitude to the

many others.

Tell el Obeid is a small isolated mound lying some four miles W.N.W. of Ur on the line of an old canal. Its discovery is due to Dr. H. R. Hall, who, working on behalf of the Trustees of the British Museum, partially excavated it in the spring of 1010: he found the building concealed by the main hillock, traced its NE. and NW. walls and a part of the other two sides, and against the SE, face hit upon a hoard of metal objects, lions and other animals in copper and fragments of a great copper relief, which amply proved the importance and antiquity of the site. Dr. Hall has published preliminary accounts of his results in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries (xxxii, p. 22, 1919), in the Journal of the Central Asian Society (ix, 3, 1922), and in the Journal of Egyptian Archaeology (viii, 3 and 4, 1922). It was in consequence of the discoveries made by him that, in the autumn of 1923, the Joint Expedition of the British Museum and of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania undertook the complete excavation of the mound. In what follows I shall deal with this last season's work alone; the complete account, embodying the results obtained by the two expeditions, will form the first volume of the Ur publication series.

I. The Temple

In treating of the little mound where Dr. Hall was the first to work, it is simplest to begin with a general description of the building as found. The site was occupied at different periods by three different structures, of which the earliest is to-day the best preserved, and is our principal subject. Set upon a little natural hillock, an 'island' rising above the alluvial plain, was a solid platform whose foundations were of stone, its walls of burnt bricks laid in mud mortar for the lower part and of sun-dried bricks for the upper, and its core of crude brick; it was approached by a flight of stone steps, and from the SW. side there projected a smaller platform of crude brick throughout, containing a second flight of stone steps. On the main platform stood a temple, now completely ruined.

A fortunate discovery enables us to name and date the building. About eight metres away from the façade, near the front of the stairway, there was found the foundation-inscription, thrown out here when the wall in which it had been imbedded was destroyed. It is a tablet of white marble, shaped as a plano-convex brick, measuring nine centimetres by six, and it bears the following text:—'Nin-khursag: A-an-ni-pad-da, king of Ur, son of Mesan-ni-pad-da king of Ur, has built a temple for Nin-khursag'

(pl. xLv, c). The name A-an-ni-pad-da is new to us; his father is known as the first king of the First Dynasty of Ur.

The Sumerian king-lists, drawn up about 2000 B.C., place immediately after the Flood the First Dynasty of Kish, then a

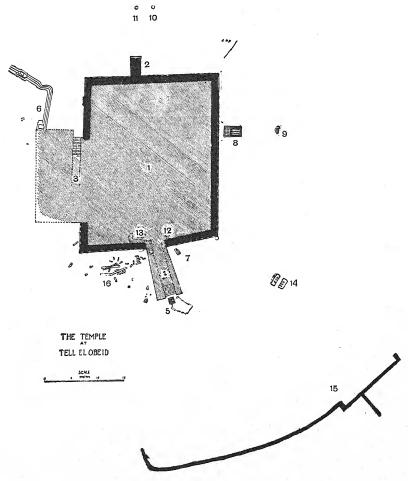


Fig. 1. Plan of the Temple at Tell el Obeid.

- 1. The temple platform.
- 2. Drain.
- 3. Smaller stone staircase.
- 4. Main stone staircase.
- 5. Brick altar.
- 6. Brick drain.
- 7. Pavement.
- 8. Pavement.
- 9. Pavement and pipe drain.

- 10, 11. Pipe drains.
- 12. Remains of building of 2nd period.
- 13. Remains of Shulgi's building.
- 14. The 'restaurant'.
- 15. Canal wall limiting the building of the 2nd period.
- 16. Architectural remains of the original building.

Dynasty of Erech, and third from the Flood the First Dynasty of Ur; the names of the kings are given, and the number of years of their reigns. Now the first two dynasties are obviously fabulous, or if they have a historic background it has been largely swamped by legend; for the shortest reign attributed to any king is one of a hundred years, and the longest are of twelve hundred each! But when we come to the third dynasty there is no such wild chronology; the other three kings have the reasonable reigns of 30, 25, and 36 years each; Mes-an-ni-pad-da is allowed eighty years, which seems improbable for the founder of a dynasty, but the improbability disappears when we find that a son, with a name so like his father's, reigned as king of Ur but is not mentioned in the lists; there has clearly been a confusion, and the two reigns have been lumped together and attributed to the more famous name. At least the Tell el Obeid tablet makes the First Dynasty of Ur historical by confirming the name of its founder, and it makes it probable that from this time on the king-lists are based upon contemporary written documents. The actual date of A-an-ni-pad-da must remain rather vague. There are at present no means of determining which of the various dynasties given in the Sumerian lists were really consecutive, as they are there represented, and which of them overlap, as contemporary kings disputed the hegemony of Sumer (an overlap in some cases is known to have existed); a simple dead-reckoning based on the king-lists will therefore not give a correct result. In the Cambridge Ancient History, Professor Langdon brought the date of the First Dynasty of Ur down from 4650 B.c. to 4216 B.c.; subsequent discoveries have made him modify this further, and in the Oxford Series of Cuneiform Texts, vol. i, he gives c. 4,000 for the start of the dynasty. Even this shorter chronology presents difficulties in view of the close resemblance of some of the objects found, and of the epigraphy of our inscriptions, to specimens of the art and texts of Ur-Nina (c. 3100 B.C.), and it may yet be proved that the date of the First Dynasty of Ur comes well within the second half of the Fourth Millennium; but at present we can only say that the foundation-tablet of A-an-ni-pad-da is probably the oldest historical record yet deciphered, and his temple the oldest whose authorship and relative date are known.

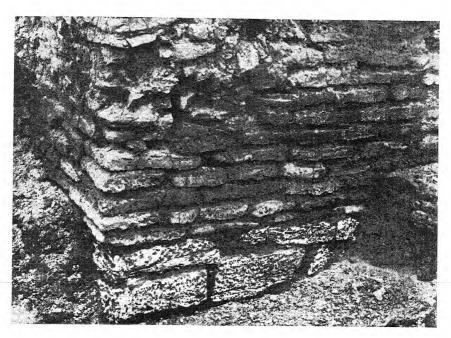
This building perished, violently destroyed by some enemy it would appear, for not only the shrine itself but also the upper part of its supporting platform was overthrown, so that by the time the deserted site attracted the notice of a new builder the original structure was represented by a gently-sloping mound whose top was no more than three and a half metres above pavement level.

Who the new builder was we cannot say, for the large square burnt bricks which he employed bear no written stamps, only the impressed finger-marks characteristic of the old plano-convex bricks, and no objects from his temple were found. We can only say that he worked on a far more ambitious scale than did his predecessor. At this time a small canal seems to have run between the temple site and the rising ground of the cemetery to the south of it. The old temple mound was made to form the core of a large brick platform which, with stepped foundations resting on the brick debris, descended in terraces to the edge of the canal, whose bank was roughly revetted with burnt brick and, along the limits of the terrace, faced with a brick water-wall still standing over two metres high. The terraces were of grey mud brick, now weathered to a uniform slope so that the steps can no longer be distinguished, and thinning down to nothing at its edges so that the outline of the building, except where it is given by the water-wall, could not be determined; the highest platform was virtually on the level to which the old ruins survived, but its area did not coincide with that of the original, extending well to the south-east of the First Dynasty platform. Of the temple of this second period only a scrap of wall-foundation in burnt brick remained.

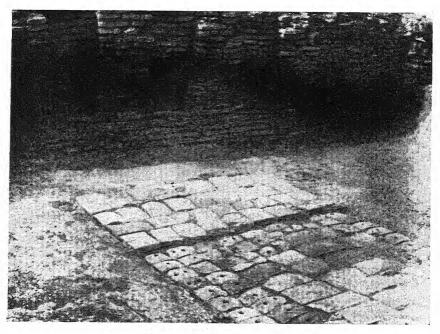
Very little more survived from the third period. This time the builder seems to have found his predecessor's terraces at least in tolerable condition, for he used their upper platform as the base for his new temple, whose foundation-courses rest at practically the level of those of the second period. Only the foundations of a small corner of the building remain, but these are invaluable for the history of the site, for they are made of burnt bricks stamped with the name of Shulgi [Dungi], the second king of the Third Dynasty of Ur (circ. 2250 B.C.). With Shulgi as the builder of the third temple, and A-an-ni-pad-da as builder of the first, it is tempting to assign the intermediate temple to a ruler of the Second Dynasty of Ur; according to the king-lists the Second Dynasty should be nearer in date to the First than to the Third Dynasty, and this would be quite consistent with the use in the intermediate building of flat bricks (and flat bricks were already employed by the close of the First Dynasty) distinguished by finger-prints, a survival from the earliest days of brickmaking.

King Shulgi was the last man to build at Tell el Obeid; when his temple fell in its turn, the site was deserted, and for four thousand years the sun's heat has crumbled the bricks, the rain has swept the mud of them down to the gradually rising plain, and the wind has carried off their dust, until the ruin dwindled to a little mound whose top was capped by a few bricks of the Third Dynasty king, and its slope carved from the terraces of his nameless forerunner. But this same terrace, a solid casing of well-laid mud brick impervious to rain and air, has preserved exactly as it fell the underlying debris of Nin-khursag's oldest shrine. When we came to excavate the site we were obliged, in order to find the older walls, to cut down through the brickwork of the second-period terrace, which, in front of the south-east wall, was over two metres thick; so hard was this that the entrenching tools ordinarily employed by our men were useless, and recourse was had to heavy railway picks. Under this grey brickwork lay as thick a layer of red crude brick, if possible harder still, representing the walls of the first temple, fallen in great masses and still bound together by its grey mud mortar; in and under it were the objects which had adorned the façade.

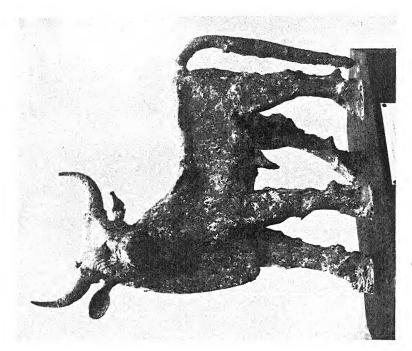
The plan of the early temple platform is, in intention, a rectangle with its corners orientated to the cardinal points of the compass, having on its south-east side a staircase projection and on its south-west a square platform-projection also containing a staircase; the main building is (for its lower courses) of burnt brick, the two projections are of crude brick. At first sight it might appear as if the projections were accretions to the original plan, perhaps even of later date; but they are in fact strictly contemporary, or rather, they are equally essential parts of one original plan, while in the process of construction the 'accretions' precede the main element of the design. The wall of the principal platform is of burnt brick, but it is not carried the whole way round the rectangle; at each projection it comes to a stop with a clean end abutting on the face of the mud brick, which must therefore have been laid first. It was probably not without reason that this was done. The main wall was the containing-wall of a platform which had to be filled in solid with brick-earth and mud brick; this would be easy enough at first, but as the wall rose (and it rose, as we shall see, to a considerable height) it would be impossible to bring in the filling-material over the top, and ramps for the basket-men would be necessary. Now each of the planned projections was, or contained, a stairway, and it was an obvious economy to build these first, so as to have ready-made a ramp which would not need to be removed after the completion of the platform. There are other features which show not only that this course was followed, but that it proved not altogether a blessing. primitive builders, starting with the south-west projection, laid out the two long sides of their platform as nearly parallel as could be expected, and they joined these up at the north-west end with



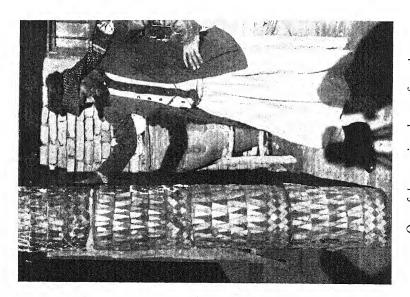
a. The Temple. Stone foundations at the S. corner



b. The Temple. Brick pavement against the NE. wall



Copper statue of a bull in the round



 a. One of the mosaic columns from the Temple porch

a straight wall which, if it was not quite at right angles, was not discreditably far from being such. But on the south-west side the long gap in the burnt-brick work seems to have put them out in their measurements, for the section south-west of it is much too long; and on the south-east face everything went wrong. In the first place the staircase is all awry with the axis of the platform, perhaps because the builders had to set it out in relation to a wall which was still imaginary. Anyhow it was built, and it effectually prevented the bricklayers engaged on the burnt-brick work from sighting through from the south to the east corner, with the result that the two sections of the south-east wall are neither at right angles to the side walls nor in line with each other: as they would, if produced, meet just in the centre of the stair ramp, it looks as if a man had got up on this to give the direction for the two gangs and, as almost invariably happens in such a case, had stood not on the line joining the two points but slightly behind it. Certainly on paper the ground-plan looks oddly inefficient, but its very oddity, if the explanations given above are in any way correct, may help us to understand the simple methods of construction employed on this early temple.

Methods of Construction. The burnt-brick wall rests on a foundation of coursed rubble masonry, quarry-shaped blocks of limestone averaging some 0.30 m. in length, the lower course about 0.20 m. high, the upper rather less (pl. XL, a). This is in itself a surprising feature, when one thinks of the rarity of stone in this alluvial land. In his Die archäischen Ischtartempel in Assur, Dr. Andrae (p. 28), on the basis of his discoveries at Assur, assumes that the absence of stone foundations is characteristic of southern or Babylonian building, and that the presence of stone foundations must be taken as evidence for the incoming of a mountain folk, or (in the case of Assur) for the recrudescence of an

aboriginal population from Babylonian servitude.

Up to a height of 1.60 m. the burnt-brick wall (with the exception of one short section) is of cushion-shaped or plano-convex bricks, the oldest type known in Mesopotamia: they average in size 0.21 m. by 0.16 m. by 0.04 m. at the edge; in the top of each brick is a deep finger-print impression, or two such, which gives a lodgement for the mortar—a necessary precaution, as the flat bottom of each brick rests directly on the rounded top of the one below, its weight driving the mortar out to the sides. The bricks are laid as stretchers, so that their convexity is hidden by the broad horizontal bands of the mortar; from the vertical joints mortar is virtually absent. The lowest eight courses present a straight face; above this the wall face is relieved by a series of shallow buttresses and recesses, the former 0.60 m. wide, the latter 0.50 m. wide and 0.15 m. deep; on the southwest side, for a stretch of eight metres from the lowest stair-tread, the wall was plain for its whole height. Above this, the building was carried up in crude brick; the bricks are plano-convex, measuring approximately 0.28 m. by 0.18 m., with a maximum thickness of 0.08 m., of a very fine and hard reddish clay, laid in a light grey mud mortar. We found it extremely hard to follow walls so constructed, for, owing to the shape of the bricks, the mortar does not show in straight lines but as isolated roughly-triangular lumps; also, the narrow edges of the bricks on the wall face suffer far more from weathering than do the flat bricks of the later periods; and further, most of the walls had, partly through the manner of their destruction and partly through the outward thrust of the platform packing, been bent forwards at a sharp curve, so that, e.g., what in pl. XXXIX, a, looks like a wall-face rising straight above the burnt-brick work of the south-east front is really an artificial cutting into the core of a wall most of which when found was at least forty-five degrees out of the perpendicular; and this skewcutting of the wall further exaggerated the seeming irregularity of the mortar courses. Only along the base of the containing-wall of the great staircase could we say that we had exposed the original face of a mud-brick wall, and even here it was very rough and irregular: elsewhere we were only sure of the wall when we had already cut a little into it.

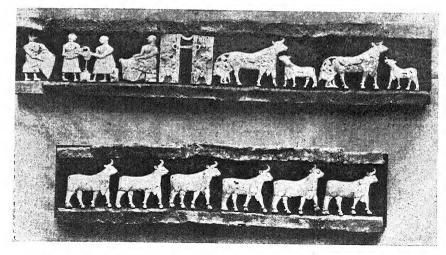
On the south-east side, the ramp for the staircase was of solid mudbrick, except that at the front of the eastern parapet-wall there were traces of burnt-brick and bitumen construction, and that some of the actual bedding for the steps was of broken burnt bricks. The steps themselves (pl. XXXIX, a), of which seven remain, are of hard white sandstone (we were told that such occurs freely some forty-five miles off in the western desert); they are very sharply cut, and show no signs of wear. The blocks measure 1.95 m. in length, and the gradient was very steep, treads being about 0.24 m. deep, with a rise of some 0.26 m.

to each step.

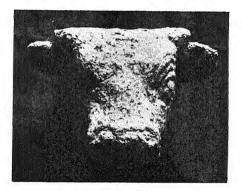
Immediately in front of the steps was a rectangular structure built of five courses of flat bricks (size 0.30 m. by 0.20 m.), of which two were below floor level and three above it; roughly scratched on the centre brick of the top layer was the ideogram for 'god'. There can be little doubt that this was an altar. Not so clear is the purpose of a small patch of paving, only one course thick, set at an irregular angle in the east corner between the staircase and the platform wall. Search under this, as under the stair altar, failed to produce any concealed objects. The whole level of the floor along the wall and out to beyond the stair-altar was white, formed of a fairly thick bed of powdered lime, or lime wash, several times renewed.

On the north-east side, I·IO m. from the platform wall, there was a rectangle of brick paving, two courses thick, of a peculiar character (pl. XL, b). It was divided by a line of potsherds set on edge into two parts: that nearer the wall was composed of flat bricks fairly well laid, but in some cases broken and eked out with small fragments; the other section had plain flat bricks in the centre, but these were framed by a double band of plano-convex bricks having the usual finger-impress in the middle, giving to the whole a thoroughly decorative effect; it looked

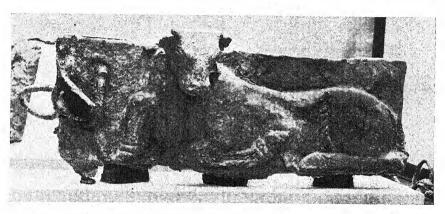
^{*} Fortunately, enough of the true face was left at the bottom to show that the pilaster-buttress decoration was carried up in the mud-brick work.



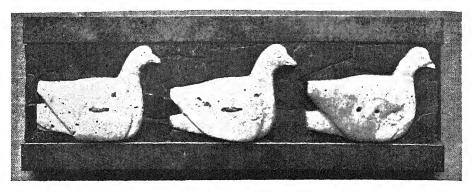
a. Inlay frieze with limestone figures: milking sceneb. Inlay frieze with shell figures: procession of bulls



c. Head of heifer from relief frieze, cast in copper



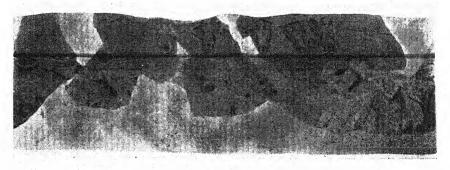
d. One of the heifers from the copper relief frieze



a. Inlay frieze of birds



b. Fragments of stone well-head (?)



c. The design on the carved stone well-head (?)

as if some object had stood in the centre of the second rectangle (so that the plain bricks would have been hidden and the border alone left showing), while the first might have been a pavement properly speaking, on which persons took their stand for some purpose connected with the object on the other square. Here again nothing could be found to explain the real use of the construction.

About six metres beyond this was a second patch of brick paving, found in bad condition, whose purpose was more plain, for below it was a drain formed of terra cotta pipes (ht. 0.35 m., diameter 0.47 m.), running vertically down into the ground, for which the bricks had

formed a drain-head.

The north corner of the platform was ruined down to foundation level; we removed the limestone blocks of the foundation to look for a deposit, but found nothing. From nearly the middle of the northwest wall there projected a solid block of burnt-brick construction, which undoubtedly served as a drain to carry off water from the top of the platform. The front of it sloped outwards at an angle of 29 degrees from the vertical, and the sides were brought forward so as to form a groove down the centre; the last two or three bricks of each course were laid in bitumen, to resist water action; at the base there was an offset 0.25 m. wide, which would act as an 'apron', preventing the water undermining the foundations. In front of this open drain there stretched a floor of hard clay, sloping downwards, let into which, at a distance of 9.50 m. from it, we found two vertical drains made of circular clay pipes having an internal diameter of 0.47 m. and a height of 0.35 m.; in these were a number of plain clay cups, such as were also commonly found deposited at floor level against the wall of the platform and round the spout-drain just described. N.B. Only a small area was cleared down to original ground level at this point, and it is quite possible that further excavation might have produced more drains.

Round the corner, on the south-west side of the platform, the wall changed its character; a buttress 1.60 m. wide projected beyond the normal line of the buttress fronts, and was succeeded by a stretch of plain walling, 6.35 m. long, made of flat bricks, beyond which the burnt-brick construction ended abruptly against the face of the mudbrick platform into which the staircase was cut. The mud-brick platform had suffered so severely that its outlines remain conjectural; its approximate length is given by the interval between the ends of the abutting burnt-brick walls, but only in the south-east corner could anything like a true face be distinguished, and the whole of the southwest side, where the foundation-level ran out above the present slope of the mound, had vanished. The best evidence for its extent was afforded by the drain which was found west of the stairway foot; this began with a burnt-brick bitumen-proofed rectangular basin which was almost certainly the bottom of, or the recipient for, a vertical drain, and a vertical discharge implies a roof or raised platform. Between the drain-head and the steps there were traces of both crude and burnt brick which were too scanty to be evidence in themselves, but might be taken to support that given by the drain. showing, the platform projected well beyond the frontage of the

stairs. As the position of the drain aligned with the outermost vestiges of brickwork discernible to the south, we have assumed that the drain was at the corner of the platform, and have defined its south-west limits accordingly.

The steps (pl. XXXIX, b) were of white sandstone, each tread formed of a single block, several of them now broken, and all much worn and flaked; eleven remained; the tread is 0.33 m. deep, the rise of each is

about 0.15 m.

The drain mentioned just above deserves further description. From the rectangular basin there led out a narrow brick channel, lined with bitumen and covered with brick, which, after running in a straight line for a little distance, turned down the slope of the hill on which the temple stood; the channel here was made rather deeper and narrower, and to moderate the flow of the water on the incline was taken in an S curve: then a straight reach led to a sediment pit, brick-built and bitumen-lined; the channel for the outflow started at a higher level than the in-take, so that only the cleaner water at the top might escape. It was quite a good piece of engineering.

A little way east of the temple, down the slope, we found two rectangular blocks of brickwork set parallel to each other, in the tops of which were shallow troughs running from the inner edge of the brickwork back to about half its width; the insides of the troughs were blackened by fire, and they contained remains of burnt wood or charcoal. The whole thing is the ordinary kitchen range that can be seen in any native cook-shop of the Near East; Tell el Obeid lies sufficiently far out from Ur for a visit to the temple to have been a regular excursion, and I can only suppose that some enterprising caterer set up a restaurant in the temple grounds to supply lunch for the pious excursionists.

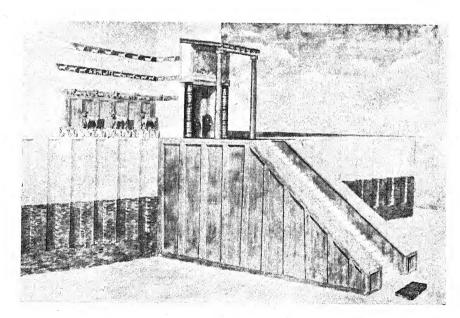
Nearly all the objects found in the ruin were of an architectural character, and a careful study of the positions in which they lay and of the manner in which the walls of the building had collapsed enables us to restore the façade and to assign the several classes of objects to their original places in the scheme of decoration with tolerable certainty; the full arguments for such a reconstruction of the temple must be held over for a final publication, but here it will be simplest to deal with the objects in the order which

they may be presumed to have occupied (see pl. xliv, b.).

Columns. Scattered both under and over the débris of the fallen walls were numerous fragments of timber, always circular in section, sheathed with plates of copper held together and made fast to the wood by large-headed copper rivets. The fragments differed considerably in diameter, and therefore do not seem all to have fulfilled the same function; some, the most solid, were almost certainly column-shafts and can be assigned to a kind of porch which stood in front of the main door and stretched out to the



a. Limestone plaque from frieze



b. Restoration of the porch and part of the SE. façade of the Temple at Tell el Obeid



a. Artificial flowers



b. Engraved shell plaque: a bull in wooded hilly country



c. Foundation-tablet of A-an-ni-pad-da

stair-head; others are probably roofing-beams from the same porch and from the shrine itself: the dedication texts of later kings give authority enough for the assumption that the roof of a temple might have been of timber overlaid with metal. together on the white floor in front of the platform were two columns of another sort (pl. xLI, a): these were of wood which had been thickly covered with bitumen and encrusted all over with square and triangular tesserae of light red sandstone. black paste, and mother of pearl; each tessera had at the back a loop of copper wire which was driven into the bitumen and so made the piece fast in its place. These columns were 2.30 m. long and 0.90 m. in circumference; they came from the main door of the shrine. Fragments of columns similar but with smaller tesserae, found both by us and by Dr. Hall, appear to have belonged to a second door in the north-east side of the shrine.

Copper Statues of Bulls. Remains were found of four copper statues of bulls, made in the round; two of these were in such a condition that they could not be removed (indeed, one could only with difficulty be recognised), and two were brought away, of which one was headless.

The animals, which stood 0.60 m. high and were 0.70 m. long, are represented as walking along slowly with the head turned sharply outwards over the left shoulder (pl. xli, b); they clearly were meant to be seen from the left side only, and it is probable that they stood in a row along a low step or ledge between the top of the platform and the wall of the shrine.

The bull was carved first in wood, the body, legs, and head in separate pieces which were morticed together and secured by copper bolts; then the legs and head, and last the body, were covered with thin plates of copper whose edges overlapped and were held down by copper nails; the tail, horns, and ears were attached afterwards.

Artificial Flowers (pl. xLV, a). The stem and calyx of the flower is of baked clay, the petals and corolla of white limestone, red sandstone, and black paste: the corolla was always either red or white; of the eight petals four were white, two red, and two black, these being arranged crosswise. A large lump of bitumen was pressed round the tall corolla, sloping down to the scalloped edge of the calyx, and the petals were set in this also sloping downwards and outwards so as to make the blossom sharply convex. Each petal had behind it a loop of copper wire, the ends of which passed through holes in the calyx and were twisted together underneath.

The total length of a flower varies from 0.18 m. to 0.37 m.

Generally, though not always, there are near the pointed base of the stem two small bud-like projections; low down in the stem there is a small hole pierced right through, as if for a string, and high up near the calyx the stem bears a cut made horizontally in

the wet clay.

When Dr. Hall found specimens of such flowers, he suggested that they were rosettes for wall decoration, the long stem being inserted in the crude brickwork and the circular top resting flush against the wall face. Now that we have a number of specimens to judge from (over fifty entire examples were found), this view, which had seemed to be justified by the precedent of the small slender cones which Loftus found at Warka driven into the mudbrick wall so that their round tops formed a pattern on the surface. proves to be untenable. The size and length of the stems, and their tapering shape, are against the theory; the flowers were always found loose, never embedded in the wall, though there were plenty of great masses of brickwork fallen intact wherein the flowers ought to have retained their places if they had been fixed there; the fact that the stems were almost always broken, which would not have been the case if they had had the protection of the brick mass, shows that they were free; and the hole through the stem and the nick in it could not be explained if that stem had merely served as a peg. The flowers must have stood upright in the open, the pointed ends of the stems resting in shallow sockets such as the finger-print holes in the upper surface of the plano-convex bricks, a thread or wire passed through the hole low in the stem, thus stringing the flowers in line, and another thread or wire running from flower to flower and twisted once round each stalk just below the calyx, where the nick in the clay prevented it from slipping, kept the row upright; the two strings would be stretched taut and made fast at the ends to posts or attachments in the wall; there might be just enough play to allow of the flowers swaying in the wind! Details of the positions wherein the flowers most often occurred showed that they were closely connected with the standing figures of bulls described above, probably occupying a slightly lower shelf than they; the bulls would thus seem to be walking in a meadow full of daisies.

Frieze of Copper Bulls (pl. XLII, c and d). Higher up on the façade of the shrine there ran a continuous frieze, of which the greater part was found fallen down below; it consisted of a series of reliefs in copper representing young heifers. Each is lying down with three of its legs doubled up under it in repose, but the far front leg is raised with the hoof firmly planted on the ground as if the beast were just in the act to rise; the bodies are shown in full-length

profile, but the heads are turned towards the spectator; whereas the bodies are in low relief, the heads are modelled in the round, and project boldly from the general plane, giving an extraordinary

vitality to the figures.

Technically these figures are most interesting. The body of the bull was carved on the surface of a stout board, and to this a thin wash of bitumen was applied. The head of the animal was cast hollow in copper, the hollow was filled up with bitumen, and a wooden peg was let into this and made fast with a copper bolt put through the back of the head, and the end of the peg let into the neck of the wooden relief. Then a thin plate of copper was laid over the body and hammered down on to the wood so as to reproduce all the carved detail, the neck being brought up so as to overlap the casting, and the edges of the sheet bent over the edges of the board and nailed down to it.

The total height of the frieze was 0.22 m., the average length of an animal 0.60 m. To attach the frieze to the wall, copper holdfasts were inserted between each pair of animals. These consisted of bars of metal, rectangular in section, the ends of which went through two holes set vertically in the plain field of the frieze and were carried through the wooden background; then they were twisted to form two circular rings, the first vertical, the second horizontal, which were laid between the crude bricks of the wall

and secured by wooden pegs passed through them.

The frieze, which ran along the whole of the south-east façade of the shrine, is represented by twelve more or less complete

figures found in the ruins.

Inlay Frieze. Above the frieze of copper heifers ran a second, of the same size but of very different character. The frieze was framed above and below by a narrow border of copper nailed over wooden battens; the background was a wooden board (now wholly perished) which was secured to the wall by copper holdfasts exactly like those of the lower frieze except that in this case the holdfasts did not come to the face of the panel but were fastened to the board only. Over the wood was laid a thick layer of bitumen, and on this the design was worked out in mosaic. The figures were cut in white limestone or in shell; if in the latter they were always made up of a number of small pieces carved separately, if in stone they were sometimes composite, sometimes in a single piece; the background was made up of tesserae in black paste of varying sizes, cut to fit into their places: as usual with Sumerian inlay, each piece was secured by a loop of copper wire fixed into it from behind and forced into the bitumen backing.

Large fragments of this frieze were found and removed intact.

The most interesting (pl. xLII, a) gives us a genre scene of pastoral life. At one end are two men milking cows; the men are squatting awkwardly under the cows' tails (the same position for milking is adopted to-day by some of the Lower Mesopotamian tribes) and hold long slender milking-vessels; in front of the cows stand the calves, duly muzzled so that they cannot get milk for themselves. In the centre is a byre. It is built of big reeds (?) bound with ropes; it has a kind of entrance-tower with a window above the door; the door itself is flanked with spears and adorned with the peculiar side loops familiar to us from later pictures of Sumerian buildings; above is a sort of crescent which may be derived from the sacred horns. From the door of the byre issue two heifers. On the other side of this building are four men, dressed in the usual sheepskin skirt, engaged in straining and storing a liquid which we may guess to be the clarified butter resulting from the milking operations conducted at the opposite end of the scene. The man on the extreme left has plunged his hand into a great jar, presumably to draw out the liquor from it; the next man is pouring the liquid from a small jug into a strainer held by his fellow, from which it runs down into a big spouted jar set on the floor. fourth man has between his knees a great store-jar destined to receive the strained liquor. From every point of view the panel is of the utmost importance—for the light it throws on the domestic life of the Sumerians at this early period, as an illustration of the art of the time, and for the possibility it gives of dating other objects; its value in this last respect will be seen when we come to deal with the tombs of Tell el Obeid.

In the milking panel the figures are cut in limestone. stone is not of very good quality, and the fact that it was selected for a scene so important might be taken as evidence for the use of colour—the stone being smoothed over with plaster and painted. Certainly in finished workmanship it does not compare with the panels wherein the figures are carved in shell. The complete examples of shell inlay that were found (e.g. pl. xlii, b) represent a procession of bulls, each animal made up of six or seven pieces, all carved with the utmost delicacy of relief; the general type is the same throughout the whole frieze, but in the drawing of each animal there are slight differences which relieve what might otherwise have been monotonous. It is probably due to the mere accident of preservation rather than to any sameness in design that the bull figures seem to form so large a proportion of the frieze; connected with one panel, though no longer actually attached to it, was found the small relief plaque shown on plate xLIV, a, of a human-headed bull on whose back is a lion-headed bird, a subject obviously mytho-

In this case the plaque is formed of a single square of limestone, and the design is cut in true relief; but traces of black colour applied to the background prove that the effect was identical with those parts of the frieze where the figures were in silhouette inlaid against a black field. Besides this, isolated fragments representing human figures, the goat, the ibex, etc., both in shell and in limestone, are evidence of variety in subject-matter. Perhaps belonging to the same frieze, perhaps to another set higher up in the façade, are a number of birds, silhouetted in limestone (pl. xliii, a); only one of these was found with its background and copper holdfast more or less complete (the dimensions of the panel are the same as those of the bull sections), but nine or ten birds are represented by whole figures or by fragments, so that there must have been a considerable length of frieze of this sort. There can be little doubt that they were coloured, for the modelling is of the most summary description, and the surface of the stone poor and rough; the evidence of the exact positions in which they were found tends to show that they formed a separate frieze.

Limestone Well-head (pl. XLIII, b, and Mr. Newton's drawing of the subject, pl. xLIII, c). This was found in fragments near the foot of the main flight of stairs. In contrast to the objects hitherto described, it is curiously primitive in style and execution, and might well have belonged to an entirely different period, but must certainly be assigned to the same date as the temple itself; indeed, it is tempting to connect it with a fragment of a stone vase dedicated in the temple whereon is an inscription recording that one Ur-Nannar made here a well for the service of the goddess and for the life of King A-an-ni-pad-da. The well-head is decorated with figures in two zones. In the upper register there are small figures bearing palm-leaves, etc., about what seems to be a statue of a lion on a raised base, the scene being twice repeated. In the lower register, of which only the upper part is preserved, the figures are on a much larger scale; a god, facing right, receives the worship of four mortals, two large and two small. The men are beardless, and wear a skirt and a cloak folded over the left shoulder; the faces are grotesque, and the drawing of the bodies is clumsy in the extreme.

Inscriptions. The foundation-tablet has already been mentioned, and so has the vase-fragment with the well-inscription. The only other object inscribed, apart from two or three very small pieces of clay tablets whereon no more than a character or so was preserved, was a gold bead of scaraboid form on the rounded top of which was the name of A-an-ni-pad-da, king of Ur. The bead was found in the débris of the fallen wall, and most probably had formed

part of the foundation deposit; it is difficult to see what else it can have been doing in the building. It is, I suppose, the oldest piece of royal jewellery known.

II. The Cemetery

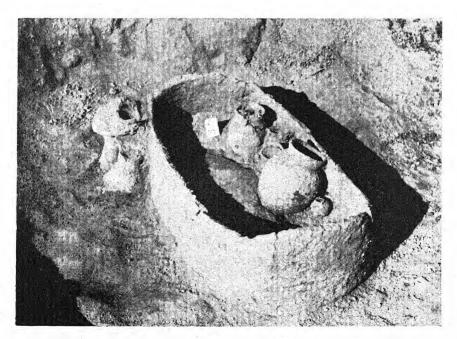
The Cemetery lay on the second low mound, another 'island' site, just south of the temple. A deep trench cut along its highest ridge showed that the greater part of the rise was natural, formed of river silt, and that at a very early period, long antecedent to the building of the first temple, it had been occupied by a settlement. There were remains of huts built with daub and wattle walls, with stone hinge-sockets for the doors and floors of trodden earth; the objects found in these were all of a primitive type, rough stone querns and rubbing-stones, painted hand-made pottery, incised wares, and plain rough cooking-pots, together with flakes of flint and obsidian, clay sickles, etc. Graves of the same period had

occupied other parts of the mound.

Later, the settlements were abandoned, but the use of the mound for burial purposes continued, probably after a considerable interval, for the older graves, if they had not been forgotten, at least no longer commanded any respect, seeing that they had been ruthlessly destroyed to make way for the later interments. And in these the objects found were quite different from the contents of the first graves; the pottery was wheel-made, painted wares were wholly lacking, and together with flint implements there were tools and weapons in copper. Only one grave of the early type was found by us intact, so thickly were the later burials set, side by side and one above the other; often it was impossible to say to which particular interment the tomb furniture belonged, so confused were bones and objects alike; anything like a sequence was therefore difficult to obtain. But it was clear that these later interments represented a long period, and at least the limits of this could be fixed. It starts after the close of the painted pottery time, whenever that was, and it ends before the beginning of the Third Dynasty of Ur, i.e. before 2300 B.C., for none of the objects found could by any possibility be attributed to that date, the archaeology of which is by now becoming fairly familiar to us. Within these limits, we find varying forms of interment. There are plain interments with the body in the contracted or 'embryonic' position (pl. xLVI, a), others with the body extended at full length, burials in narrow trenches lined and covered with bricks (and the bricks are those of the second building period of the temple site), and burials in circular or oval clay 'baths' (pl. xLvi, b). A few of the



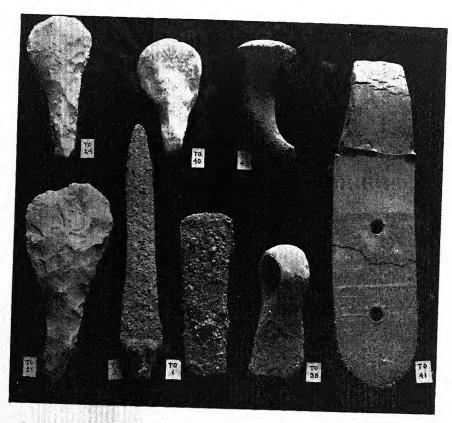
a. The Cemetery. Two inhumation graves



b. The Cemetery. A larnax burial



a. Painted hand-made pottery of the earliest period



b. Objects from the Cemetery. To 21, 24 Stone coups de poing. To 40. Clay imitation of stone coup de poing. To 1, 2. Copper celt and dagger. To 38. Clay imitation of copper axe. To 42. Clay nail. To 41. Painted clay imitation of a tool.

graves with contracted burials, which for reasons of depth, position, etc., must fall early in the period covered by the cemetery, contained pottery vessels identical with those represented on the inlay panel of the A-an-ni-pad-da temple; the depth of the 'bath'-burials and their position on the outskirts of the cemetery make it almost certain that they fall late in the period and link up with the bath- and pot-burials familiar to us at Ur, where they continue in use right down to Persian times. In a preliminary report such as this, it is impossible to attempt anything like a chronological sequence of the tombs, which could only be established by a detailed examination of them all; indeed, the material at our disposal may well prove insufficient to establish such at all except in the roughest outlines; here it is enough to say that from the hundred graves dug we have obtained a great mass of objects belonging to a period more or less defined which, archaeologically speaking, was hitherto

altogether unknown to us.

The pottery is all wheel-made and unpainted; the forms are very varied, decoration is confined to occasional rope-mouldings in relief, incised ornament (rare), and sometimes the employment of 'reserved slip ornament', whereby a slip is applied to the surface of the pot and then partly wiped off so as to expose the body-clay. Stone vessels are nearly always of bowl form; decoration does not extend beyond a simple notching or line-engraving of the rim; the materials are limestone, aragonite, and greenish-grey stone. Copper vessels are generally of bowl form, though one large cooking-pot of curiously modern shape was found. Copper tools include axes, celts, knives or daggers, pins (one has a head of lapis lazuli set in gold). Stone implements are most often coups de poing with a rounded and flattened head, almost spoon-shaped; shorter pear-shaped and nearly circular coups de poing; knife-edged and saw-edged flakes of flint and obsidian; rough rubbers; a few miniature polished celts. Occasionally the copper and stone implements were imitated in clay; these imitations seem to belong for the most part to the destroyed graves of the earlier period, as several of them are painted. Beads are of lapis lazuli and carnelian, and as a rule very few were worn, a set of not more than a dozen beads on a long string being more common than an entire necklace. In some of the graves there were shells used as palettes and containing either soft red haematite paste, presumably for rouge, or green malachite paste, which was probably employed, as by the Egyptians of the pre-dynastic and early dynastic times, as an eyepaint. A curious object in copper was perhaps the head of a cere-

As long then as the Nin-Khursag temple existed, the neigh-vol. IV B b

bouring mound was used as a graveyard; even after its destruction. though the old cemetery fell into disuse, the tradition seems to have continued, for graves of the Kassite period were found in another mound about a mile to the west and a few hundred vards to the east there was a ruined cemetery of a later date. It would certainly appear that the worship of the goddess was in some way associated with the idea of burial. Nin-Khursag is known as a goddess who took part in the work of creation. In the decoration of her temple a very prominent place is given to representations of cattle, and we have the domestic scene of the milking of The bull is a regular Sumerian symbol for divinity, but this would not explain the cow element; but the cow is elsewhere known as a symbol of fertility, of the preservation of life, and for a primitive pastoral people with whom cow's milk is a staple diet, this is a very natural conception. In the graves, the presence of tomb furniture shows a belief in a future world, and the embryonic attitude of the dead in the earlier graves connects death with new-born life; may not then the creator-goddess be thought of as safeguarding the continuity of the life that she has given and bringing to fresh birth those whom life has outworn?

Discoveries near Cissbury

By Garnet R. Wolseley and Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A.

[Read 15th May 1924]

Park Brow is a ridge of the South Downs, running roughly north and south. The southern end of the hill, upon which three early inhabited sites have been found, abuts on the valley from which rises the higher hill crowned by Cissbury camp. On Park Brow there is clear evidence of the presence of man in ancient days. Very many lynchets or steep banks are found, a sunken trackway runs along the southern crest of the hill, adjoining which, where it passes the Early Iron Age site, is seen an embanked pit; while over the greater part of this area, as well as in the adjoining valleys, fragments of ancient pottery, rough flint scrapers, and other implements, together with many flint flakes, can be picked up.

Although it had long been suspected that ancient man dwelt on Park Brow, until the autumn of 1921 the actual site of any old habitations had not been found. In the autumn of that year, however, Mr. H. T. Pullen-Burry discovered at the bottom of the southern slope of the hill the remains of two Roman homesteads. They had been rectangular dwellings constructed of wattle-and-daub, which had been plastered and then painted red or grey on the inner surface. These houses had been roofed with red tiles. The excavation of the site of one of these dwellings proved it to have been in occupation from about the first to the third century.

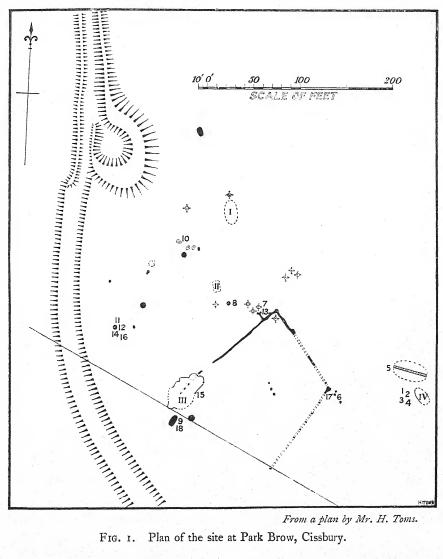
At a later date another and larger village site was located half-way up the slope of the hill, facing south-west, about a furlong from the Roman dwelling. The remains here consist of a number of approximately circular areas cut in the chalk, and excavation has shown that these must have been hut-sites, the pottery proving them to have been occupied during the Bronze Age.

The third site located on Park Brow is the Early Iron Age village. This is situated on the top of the hill at its extreme southern end, and is about a quarter of a mile away from the Roman village. It is from this site that the pottery on exhibition came. The location of this village was due to the finding by myself of a piece of burnt daub on a mole-hill. On digging here I discovered the quite unsuspected presence of a deep bell-shaped pit cut in the solid chalk of the hill.

The permission of the owner, Major Tristram, was readily granted, and having excavated this pit, in which was found much rough pottery, etc., I came to the conclusion that, although there were no surface indications whatever of any further pits, it was most improbable that this was the only one to be found on the hill-top, so I proceeded to search diligently for others. The method employed in the search was, at first, the use of a steel probe. This, however, failed owing to the presence, as I found out later, of innumerable burnt flints or pot-boilers under the surface of the Subsequently I evolved another method which, in view of its success on this chalk hill, it may be of interest to describe. It consists in first of all ascertaining the average depth of the surface-mould lying in a natural state under the grass before the chalk is reached. Long lines of small examination holes are then cut in the turf with a narrow spade, the holes being spaced about one yard apart each way. Having removed the turf, it is a simple matter, by inserting a miniature fork in the hole, to ascertain whether the chalk is present at its ordinary, or natural, depth, which on Park Brow is no more than twelve inches. is not found, the deeper soil cannot be natural, and one has only to enlarge the original examination hole and proceed with the excavation. Every one of the pits, etc., shown on the accompanying plan was located by this method, with the exception of the first discovered. The pits, etc., found on Park Brow cover an area of about 100 yds. square. They had been cut into the solid chalk, some still showing on their sides the marks of the hollow (probably metal) gouges used in their construction. Others were mere rough holes in the chalk. They ranged in size from bell-shaped pits 8 ft. deep, 6 ft. across the mouth, and 10 ft. across the flat bottom, to little rough pits only about 18 in. in diameter and 18 in. to 2 ft. in depth. None of them showed any trace of occupation-levels in the filling, and the evidence seems to show that they were used as store or rubbish-pits in connexion with adjoining wattle-and-daub huts. It appeared very much as if they had been filled in hastily and completely at the same time, pieces of the same urn having been found at different levels in the filling of one of the largest pits. Associated with the pits, and generally surrounded by them, were found five large excavated areas about 2 ft. deep and of roughly rectangular plan. In the floor of the only one of these that has been, in part, excavated, were found six small round or oval pits 2 to 3 ft. deep, showing the remains of a sort of hard-rammed chalky mortar still clinging to their sides. These were to all appearance post-holes, and support the idea that the large excavated areas

mentioned are the actual sites of the wattle-and-daub huts, many pieces of daub, showing wattle-marks, having been found on the site. More work here is urgently needed.

The largest finds of pottery were made not so much in the



From a plan by Mr. H. Toms.

Fig. 1. Plan of the site at Park Brow, Cissbury.

deeper pits as in the small and shallow excavations of irregular plan, the restored urns especially being found as broken masses of potsherds lying only from 12 to 24 in. below the surface of the hill. Daub was generally present among these masses of

pottery. The numbers on the plan correspond with the numbers on the urns, and show on what part of the site the principal

examples were found.

The chief antiquities found with the pottery were—the remains of ancient hand-looms, including triangular loom-weights, pottery, and chalk whorls (the former very like some from Troy), and a decorated bone weaving-comb; stone hand-querns, very many broken pieces of which were found, charred wheat, and a great many bones (many immature) of ox, pig, horse, sheep, and the skull of a small dog. Of human bones only the upper part of a woman's skull, found in the first pit, and one burnt burial, associated with a red urn, were found. Of metal, nothing came to light except one iron pin and a small and roughly constructed bronze pendant. Nor were any weapons discovered, if exception be made of a number of oval beach-worn pebbles, 1\frac{3}{4} inches in length, which may have been used as sling-stones. Twelve of these were found buried together in a little pit; they were all much alike in size and shape.

As evidence that the pottery shown was made locally on the Downs, mention must be made of the finding, in one of the pits, of lumps of red and yellow clay; and mixed together with a mass of sherds, consisting both of the remains of fine bowls and large coarse vessels, were found in the same small pit many beach-worn fragments of oyster-shell. Now a number of pieces of pottery found near here contained ground-up oyster-shells as an ingredient of the paste, the inference being that the above-mentioned oystershells must have been collected on the beach five miles away, for use in pottery-making. Several small fragments of chalk have also been noticed occurring in the paste of the sherds. An enormous number of burnt flints is found all over the site, and some of the pits, etc., contained masses of them. Now on Park Brow these flints are practically confined to the early Iron Age site, being almost absent from the Bronze and Roman villages. They would seem to have been a peculiar part of the Early Iron Age culture; and their presence in numbers anywhere on the surface proves to be a valuable clue to the existence of a ploughedout Early Iron Age settlement, not marked by any other features.

In view of the above evidence that here, on the south coast of England, once lived a thriving population with a Hallstatt culture, it seems very strange that hitherto so little evidence of the presence in this country of similar villages has come to light. My own belief is that a number of settlements showing this particular culture are probably to be found on the South Downs. The evidence extracted from Park Brow by the spade seems strongly

to suggest that times were peaceful in the south of England in those days, no metal weapons were found, and there was a significant absence of any defensive earthwork around the village site.

These hills may well have been valuable corn-growing lands in those days—the finding of so many pieces of quern, and the charred wheat, suggesting that corn formed an important article of diet in Hallstatt days. The remains of any deserted settlement hereabouts, especially in the absence of any earthworks, would be quickly and completely obliterated by subsequent cultivation of the site. The filling of the pits on Park Brow strongly suggests that they were all very quickly filled in, very soon indeed after the departure of the inhabitants, and everything levelled down to admit of cultivation. Further evidence may be found in the numerous, and frequently very large, lynchets which cover the hills and valleys of this neighbourhood, and that this ploughing lasted into late Roman times is indicated by the many fragments of Roman, as well as Prehistoric, pottery which can be picked up all over the surface of these hills and valleys, and were perhaps originally scattered in manure. The remains of the Hallstatt culture on the South Downs seem to have been ploughed right out; and a careful examination of any areas where burnt flints, black soil, and fragments of pottery are found lying on the surface together, would probably result in the discovery of more evidence as to the presence of these people on the Sussex downs.

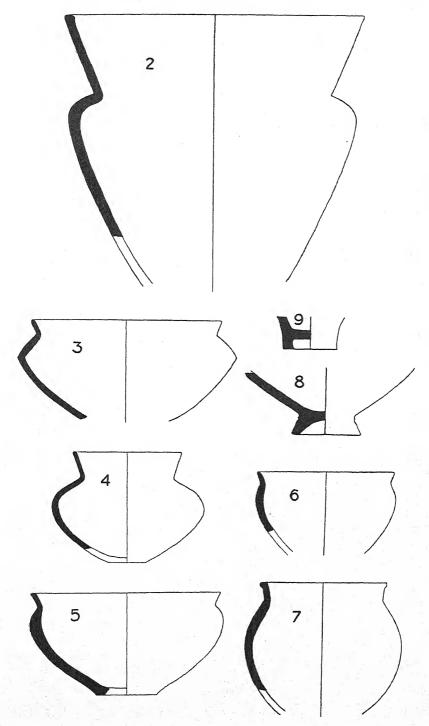
Attention may finally be called to the artistic quality not only of the finer burnished ware, but also of the coarser specimens. All show a remarkable feeling for fine curves and harmonious proportions; and to my eye the red bowl with cover in particular reveals artistic ability of a high order, which in the same technique could not be excelled at the present day.

G. R. W.

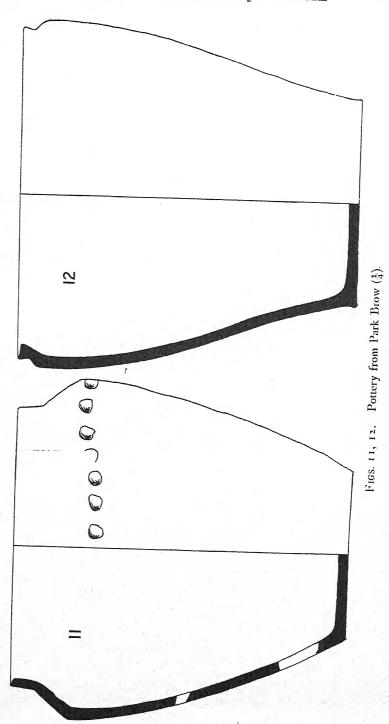
Following on Mr. Budgen's discovery twenty-nine miles to the east in the same county, the new pottery series brought to light by Mr. Garnet Wolseley advances the Hallstatt problem another stage and testifies to his skill and energy as an excavator. Though traces of painted decoration are here of the slightest, the quantity and variety of form are greater than at Eastbourne, and define to some extent the relation of this site to All Cannings Cross, Wilts., now fully published by Mrs. Cunnington. A distinction has already been drawn between the Iron Age pottery on the one hand and the neighbouring Bronze Age and Roman wares on the other; but there is another clear division within the Iron Age, the wares represented being (i) thin, with a red slip giving an almost crimson surface when fired, and (ii) of medium thickness, baked hard and

left uncoated, but finished with primitive patterns. There is nothing to suggest any difference in date between these two classes, but the former is the more attractive and uncommon, and will be first considered.

- Fig. 2. Portions of a large vessel, like fig. 10 in colour and fabric: about two-thirds of the profile recovered, the straight spreading lip being 3.5 in. deep, and joining the shoulder at a right angle. Diam. at shoulder, 12.5 in. Found with fine yellow and coarse black sherds in a shallow excavation in the chalk. No. 8 on plan.
- Fig. 3. Black and bright yellow vase with lustrous surface, the base wanting and the rest restored from about one-quarter. Diam. at shoulder, 9.2 in. Found 4 ft. from the surface in a large bell-shaped pit 7 ft. deep with part of a horse's skull, bone weaving-comb (fig. 15), and triangular loom-weights (fig. 16). This vase is remarkably like one from the Marne in the British Museum. No. 9 on plan.
- Fig. 4. Dark brown vase, perhaps originally with red surface, the base restored in plaster: straight everted lip and pronounced bulge. Diam. at shoulder, 6.4 in. No. 7 on plan.
- Fig. 5. Bowl with complete profile, brown ware slightly reddish, with smooth surface, everted lip, rounded shoulder, and double curve on the body. Diam. at shoulder, 8-1 in. No. 12 on plan.
- Fig. 6. Upper part of small brown bowl, with thin and short everted lip and rounded shoulder. Diam. at shoulder, 5.8 in. Found in a circular pit 4 ft. deep with many bones of small sheep, triangular loom-weights (fig. 16), masses of red and yellow clay, and much pottery, including fig. 5. No. 11 on plan.
- Fig. 7. Soapy black urn, the foot missing, curved lip and globular body. Diam. max. 6.6 in. Found at the bottom of a small circular pit with beach pebble used as a hammer-stone. No. 10 on plan.
- Fig. 8. Hollow foot and lower part of a vase of smooth brown ware. Diam. of foot, 3 in. Found alone at bottom of small pit 3 ft. deep and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter. No. 3 B.
- Fig. 9. Foot of pale yellowish grey urn with foot-rim, hard ware containing very little flint grit. Diam. at base, 2·3 in. Found with no. 9 (fig. 3). No. 4 B.
- Fig. 10. Bowl with nearly vertical neck, angular shoulder, and small foot-rim: reddish brown outside, and reddish inside at the bottom, but black elsewhere; the ware soft, with grit and burnished surface. Diam. at shoulder, 10.5 in. A cover of the same ware (not an independent bowl, as there is no foot), reaching to the shoulder. Diam., 11 in. About half the bowl and cover were found, the rest restored in plaster: associated with nos. 1-3 (figs. 11-13). No. 4 on plan.
- Fig. 11. Large urn with vertical collar and angular shoulder, below which is a row of irregular finger-marks; hard red ware with white grit, both surfaces smoothed and burnished except the lower part of the outside. Diam. at shoulder and height, 14½ in. About two-thirds

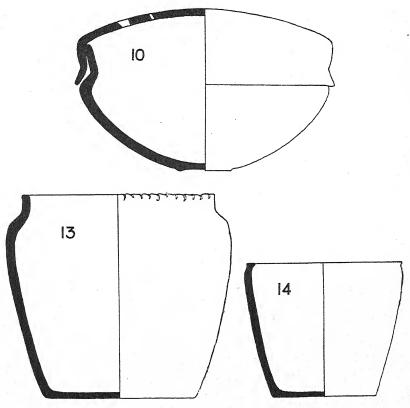


Figs. 2-9. Pottery from Park Brow $(\frac{1}{4})$.



of the vessel found, with nos. 2-4, 18 in. below the surface, associated with fragments of wattle-and-daub. Compare All Cannings Cross, pl. 30, no. 2, and pl. 39, no. 5. No. 1 on plan.

Fig. 12. Large urn of coarse brown ware, reddish in places, with short neck and slight shoulder and slight spreading at the base. The lip slopes inwards, and the interior surface is smoothed. H., $14\frac{3}{8}$ in. Diam. at shoulder, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. Nearly all the pieces were found with nos. 1, 3, 4. Compare *All Cannings Cross*, pl. 30, no. 1. No. 2 on plan.



Figs. 10, 13, 14. Pottery from Park Brow $(\frac{1}{4})$.

Fig. 13. Urn with short vertical neck, slight shoulder, and flat base, dark brown or black above, and gradually becoming reddish at the base, both inside and out; coarse ware, with the lip decorated with sloping cuts or nail-marks on the outside. H., $8\frac{5}{8}$ in. Diam. at shoulder, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. About three-quarters of the urn was found with nos. 1, 2, and 4. For notched lip and profile compare All Cannings Cross, pl. 39, no. 6. No. 3 on plan.

Fig. 14. Cinerary urn of coarse light-red ware, with flint grit. H., 5.6 in. Diam. max., 6.8 in. Found 3 ft. deep containing burnt human bones in an irregular excavation in the chalk, near nos, 1-4. No. 5.

Besides these may be mentioned a few decorated fragments executed with the finger-tip or a bone comb; and part of the shoulder of a red-ware vase with possible traces of painted decoration in a darker shade (no. 48), recalling the lozenges of the Eastbourne example (*Journal*, ii, 356, fig. 1). The scarcity of

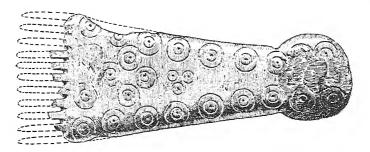


Fig. 15. Bone comb, Park Brow (2).

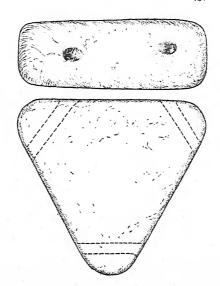


Fig. 16. Loom-weight, Park Brow (1/3).

decoration is a feature of the site, in striking contrast to All Cannings Cross near Devizes, which has produced a number of novel designs dating about the fifth century B.C. Comparison with Mrs. Cunnington's series shows a certain similarity in profile for the red ware, but the Wiltshire specimens most like the majority from Park Brow have an *omphalos* base quite distinct from those here figured, and more in accordance with group B from Hengistbury, Hants. On the other hand the hard-baked

rough ware (of large size) resembles in form and quality several from All Cannings Cross (see above, figs. 11–13); and it may be that this was indigenous ware, the fine red bowls being of foreign origin even if made in this country. An imperfect analogy is the imported Samian ware contemporary with home-products of the Roman period.

The discovery of a bone comb (fig. 15) on a site which has also produced loom-weights and spindle-whorls is in harmony with the widely accepted theory that such combs were used for pressing down the weft-threads on the loom. This is the view taken by Messrs. Bulleid and Grey in the first volume on Glastonbury, p. 269; but there is a damaging criticism by Mr. Ling Roth, of Bankfield Museum, Halifax, in *Journ. R. Anthrop. Inst.*, vol. xlviii, pp. 124–135, and the Park Brow specimen may be the earliest known, those

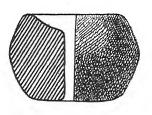


Fig. 17. Spindle-whorl, Park Brow $(\frac{1}{1})$.

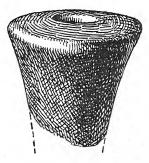


Fig. 18. Spindle-whorl, Park Brow $(\frac{1}{1})$.

from All Cannings Cross having already taken the type back as far as the fourth or fifth century B.c. The triangular loom-weight (fig. 16) with perforations through the angles has also been discussed and illustrated (Glastonbury, ii, 568-579), and to the list given may be added specimens in Berne and Namur Museums. Their distribution in Europe might give a clue to the kinship and movements of certain Celtic tribes; and there are probably nearer sites than Troy for a type of spindle-whorl with deep body and hollowed upper face (fig. 17). Another specimen (fig. 18) is also unusual in Britain. More important perhaps is the cremated burial, which agrees with the Late Bronze Age practice and was characteristic of the La Tène period in south-east England; but the cinerary urns of that area are quite different in form and colour from the Park Brow specimen, which, though perhaps of Continental origin, fills a gap and suggests that cremation went on interruptedly in that area from about 1000 B.C. to 250 A.D.,

though abroad (except in Germany) there was a marked tendency towards inhumation in the late Hallstatt period.

It is easier to find contrasts than parallels, and pending further research it will suffice to put these new discoveries on record; but an attempt must be made to give an approximate date to this settlement on the Downs, and reference is inevitable to the Continental Hallstatt series now dated by general agreement. In style the red-ware bowls of Park Brow are more like the Gündlingen (eighth century) type of Schumacher than his Salem-Koberstadt (seventh century) type; but the dates do not necessarily apply to Britain, especially as the Eastbourne ware with painted decoration is more like seventh-century products of south-west Germany. What is generally known as Late Bronze Age ware (even if that was contemporary with the early Hallstatt period abroad) is quite distinct from the fine red ware which is a new departure in Britain and recalls the marked profiles and skilful potting of wares on the upper Rhine. Associated objects at Park Brow are few and metal exceedingly scarce; and if it be argued that the weaving-comb, whorls, and loom-weights are represented at Glastonbury and other places occupied late in the period of La Tène, it must be remembered that the pottery of those sites is well known and totally unlike the newly discovered red ware of Sussex. For this a date must therefore be found between the seventh and second centuries B.C., and the All Cannings series brings us perhaps to closer quarters, as the hard and rough brown ware occurs on both sites in much the same forms. It may be that the omphalos base of Hengistbury (Report, p. 37, pl. xvII) and All Cannings Cross represents another tradition or another avenue of approach, but on the Sussex side the evidence is in favour of a date between the Eastbourne and All Cannings series; and if discoveries continue at the present rate it will soon be possible to decide whether the Hallstatt red ware dates in Britain from the seventh or sixth century B.c., there being already several brooches of both centuries that are reputed to come from our soil. A few bronzes from Park Brow might easily settle the question, and those who have seen Mr. Garnet Wolseley's discoveries and restorations will wish him all success in the work which he has every intention of continuing.

¹ Dr. Karl Schumacher, Siedelungs- und Kulturgeschichte der Rheinlande, vol. i (Mainz, 1921), pp. 91, 97, 101. His Gündlingen plate is from Lindenschmit's Alterthümer, v, pl. 55.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Bushe-Fox said a good deal was known about the Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age after 100 B.C., but the centuries between were almost a blank in Britain. The present collection of pottery was likely to throw light on the opening phases of the Iron Age, and similar discoveries were rapidly multiplying. The only inland sites seemed to be in Wiltshire; but on or near the coast were Eastbourne, Broadstairs, the Fens, Peterborough, and Scarborough. Invaders would have penetrated inland, but the distribution of finds suggested the arrival of stray immigrants. The pottery was called Hallstatt, and no doubt belonged to that period; but at present it was difficult to find any connexion between the different wares or to suggest a common origin abroad. He hoped that the Park Brow and other excavations would be prosecuted with vigour and supported by the Fellows, with a view to filling a considerable gap in the prehistory of the country.

The PRESIDENT expressed the thanks of the meeting for an interesting and suggestive paper, based on a remarkable exhibit of pottery, which did credit to Mr. Wolseley's manipulative skill, and was an ample reward for his labours on the Downs.

Notes on the Shrine of St. Swithun formerly in Winchester Cathedral

By J. D. LE COUTEUR and D. H. M. CARTER

[Read 21st February 1924]

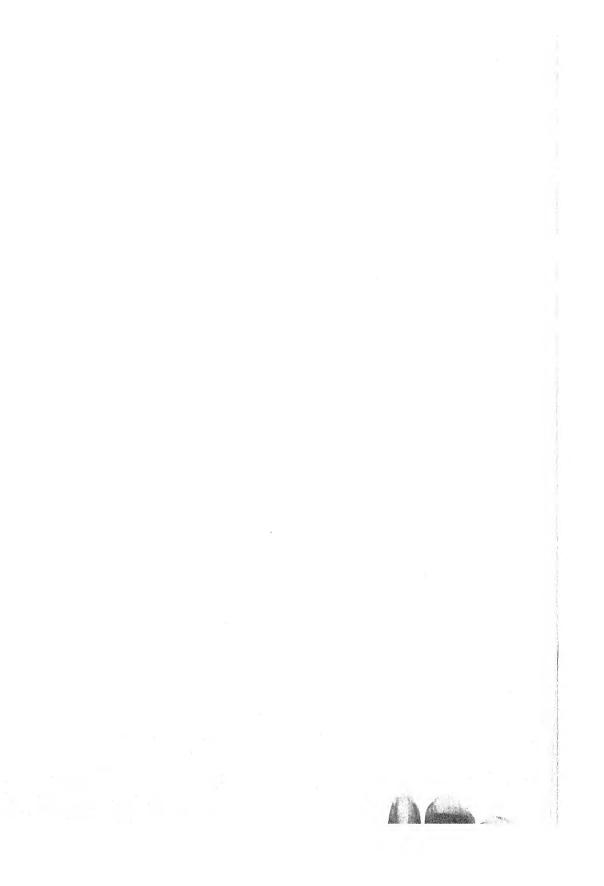
THE Shrine of St. Swithun was, next to that of St. Thomas of Canterbury, perhaps the most famous and important in the south of England. Indeed, many of the pilgrims going to Canterbury broke their journey at Winchester in order to pay their vows at this shrine, and to rest their weary limbs for a day or two in the

Guest House of St. Swithun's monastery.

It is therefore all the more surprising that no description of the shrine itself should have been preserved. It is possible, of course, that some record was taken, or even a drawing made, only to be destroyed, either during the confusion caused by the suppression of the monastery in 1538, or in the sack of the Cathedral library by the parliamentary forces in 1642 and yet again in 1645. What is certain, however, is that none of the many writers and historians, whether medieval or modern, who have dealt with the history of Winchester, or with its many antiquities, has been able to produce any picture or description of the once famous shrine of St. Swithun; nor does any one seem seriously to have entertained the idea that some pieces of the structure itself might have survived.

In the spring of 1921 the feretory behind the high altar of Winchester Cathedral was cleared of a mass of architectural and other fragments accumulated there. The more interesting pieces were re-arranged in the north transept; the rest, including the original 14th-century statue of St. Swithun, from the gable of the west front, being relegated to the crypt. The greater portion of the remains now in the north transept consist of heads and other bits of statuary which perhaps bear witness to the iconoclasm of Robert Horne, bishop of Winchester from 1560 to 1579. During the 19 years of his episcopate he caused every statue in the cathedral to be cast out of its niche, and also destroyed much of the rich painted glass which had decked the windows.

But, in addition to these remnants, there are several pieces of carved Purbeck marble, of a somewhat unusual character, which



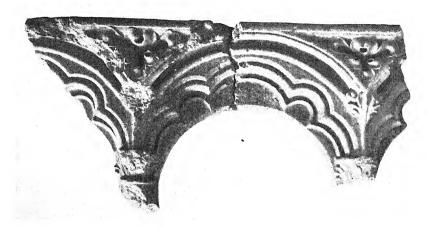


Fig. 1. Piece of thirteenth-century arcading



Fig. 4. Piece of panelled lower tier

call for much closer attention than they have yet received from

antiquaries. These pieces are:

1. A piece of 13th-century arcading, 2 ft. 6 in. long, and 14 in. high, containing one complete bay or arch together with considerable portions of the adjoining bays (fig. 1). The complete bay measures $17\frac{1}{4}$ in. in length. It consists of a semicircular arch with recessed orders, those in the middle being cusped in cinquefoil, and the topmost cusp being about twice the width of the side cusps. The spandrels are filled with conventional foliage, and at their lower point is a spray of similar leaves and fruit rising from the capital below. The outer orders are supported on stiff leaf capitals, of which the upper diameter is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. and the lower $2\frac{5}{6}$ in., the columns





Fig. 2. Capital of a corner shaft.

Fig. 3. Fragment of capital.

beneath being $1\frac{3}{4}$ in across. The inner arch runs straight down without being stopped by the capital, and the columns are half engaged. This fine piece has, at some time or other, been broken in two, the fracture occurring near the apex of the complete bay.

2. The capital of a corner shaft, quarter engaged and quatrefoil in plan (its diameter being 9 in.), with a quatrefoil-shaped depression to receive the shaft (fig. 2).

3. A fragment of a similar capital (fig. 3).

4. A large piece of Purbeck marble in a very crumbling and weathered condition, which was found in the crypt (fig. 4). This piece measures $17\frac{1}{4}$ in. square and $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. It is ornamented on one side by a slightly sunk sexfoil within a circle, and with

¹ At the time of writing (December 1923) these fragments are being carefully preserved in the feretory by the special instructions of the Dean, the Very Rev. Dr. W. H. Hutton.

moulded spandrels at the corners. In length this piece agrees exactly with the one complete bay of the above-mentioned arcading.

5. An irregularly-shaped piece of stone: its greatest height and width 8 in., its thickness $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. On one side (fig. 5) it is carved with a cowled tonsured head in high relief, this carving measuring 6 in. high by 5 in. across. On the reverse (fig. 6) are some remains of a similar head, completely defaced and cut almost level with the stone, its condition suggesting a failure by the carver, followed by a second and more successful attempt on the other side.

6. Five pieces of deeply-moulded cable-shaft, each of four strands so arranged that a section shows a quatrefoil (fig. 7). All these pieces fit exactly into the depression of that shape in piece no. 2

(fig. 8).

7. Two pieces (figs. 9 and 10) of cable-shaft, of equal thickness (5 in.) to the others, but of three strands only, and with angular projections in the hollows of the strands.

It should be added that all these pieces are now in a very crumbling and brittle condition; also that they have completely

lost all traces of polish.

The question may now be asked, to what monument or structure did these pieces originally belong? They evidently agree closely in date and in style, one with another, and it is surely more than a mere chance coincidence that the span of the one complete bay of arcading should agree so exactly in length with that of the piece of panelled work. In date these pieces would appear to be not much later than the middle of the 13th century, by which time the treatment of foliage in English architectural sculpture had begun to change from conventional to naturalistic.

But what was the monument or structure of which these pieces formed a part? Is it too much to suggest that they represent all that remains of the stonework base of St. Swithun's shrine?

In order to answer this question, it is necessary first to explain briefly the architectural composition of a shrine-base, several of which still remain in this country, notably that of the Confessor at Westminster Abbey; those of St. Alban and St. Amphibalus, which are both in St. Albans Cathedral; those of St. Etheldreda at Ely; of St. Werburg at Chester; of St. Frideswide at Oxford; of St. Thomas of Cantelupe at Hereford.

As these examples clearly show, a shrine-base was an elaborate erection, constructed of stone—Purbeck marble being a favourite

As far as the twisted columns are concerned, it is only fair to say that this suggestion was first made, in the spring of 1922, by our friend Mr. Arthur Llewellyn Smith, then a Winchester scholar, but it was impossible to carry out further researches at that time.

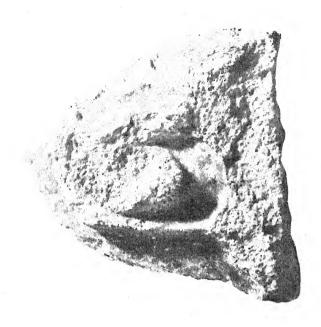


Fig. 6. Reverse of fig. 5, with defaced carving of a head



Fig. 5. Piece of stone with carved head



Fig. 9. Section of three-strand cable shaft

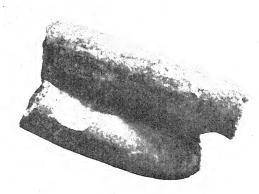


Fig. 10. Piece of three-strand cable shaft



Fig. 7. Section of four-strand cable shaft

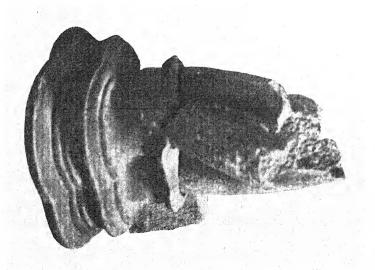


Fig. 8. Piece of four-strand cable shaft and capital

material—and consisting of at least two tiers. The lowest tier was usually fitted with one or more apertures. Thus at St. Albans the lower tier of the shrine-base of that saint contains on its north side two diamond-shaped openings, one of which extends right through to the south side. Therein sick or diseased pilgrims could insert their legs or arms, or even their heads. The shrine of St. William of York, formerly in York Minster, seems closely to have resembled that of St. Alban in type. It is illustrated several times in the famous St. William window at York Minster—given by the Roos family, probably in memory of John and William Roos, who were killed in action at the battle of Beaugé on 22nd March 1421. One panel shows a number of pilgrims crowding round the shrine, whilst a second depicts a cripple kneeling at the shrine and placing his hands thereon.

Or if the shrine-base were of the type of St. Edward the Confessor's at Westminster Abbey, or like that of St. Thomas the Martyr formerly in Canterbury Cathedral, and that of St. Cuthbert once in Durham Cathedral, then it would contain a series of niches wherein sick and ailing folk could kneel or crouch in order to receive the healing virtue which radiated from the saintly relics in the coffer above, and which was thought to permeate the entire structure. The Confessor's shrine is fitted with seven such niches, three on either side, and one at the east end, each of them large enough to accommodate one person; whilst we learn from the Rites of Durham that the shrine of St. Cuthbert, 'which was exalted with curious workmanshipp of fine and costly (green) marble all-limned and guilted with gold', was fitted with 'foure seates or places conuenient under the shrine for the pilgrims or laymen (lame or sick men), sittinge on their knees, to leane and rest on in time of theire deuout offeringes . . . '

This base (or lowest tier) was surmounted by a second tier, usually of open arcading, sometimes surmounted in turn by a cornice. This second stage supported the flat top or platform on which was placed the chest (or 'feretory', as it was properly called) actually containing the saint's bones.

With this general description to guide us, let us now see what these fragments of Purbeck marble represent. The large piece of stonework (no. 4), $17\frac{1}{4}$ in. square, enriched on one side with a sunken sexfoil within a circle, is thus at once revealed as a part

² See The Rites of Durham, edited by the Rev. Canon J. T. Fowler (Publications

of the Surtees Society, cvii, 4).

¹ See The Ancient Painted Glass Windows in the Minster and Churches of the City of York, by George Benson, A.R.I.B.A. (Transactions of Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 1914, p. 105).

of the bottom tier. No doubt it had a moulded plinth below the row of square panels, while immediately above them was perhaps a frieze of heads of which the piece no. 5 is now the only survivor. This bottom tier would support a flat top, as at St. Albans and also at St. Werburg's, Chester, whereon the offerings of the pilgrims may have been laid. That this really was the practice at some places we know from a miracle recorded as happening at the shrine of St. Edmund at Bury St. Edmunds. A certain woman often visited that shrine under the mask of devotion, not with the design of giving, but of stealing. It was discovered that, whilst she bowed in apparent veneration to kiss the shrine, she licked up the money and carried it away in her mouth. deceit was discovered by a miracle, for it came to pass that one day, whilst she was thus stealing, her tongue and lips adhered to the stone, forcing her to remain in that attitude during the greater part of one whole day.

The second or upper tier of St. Swithun's shrine-base obviously consisted of open arcading, of which the large fragment no. 1, now broken into two pieces, forms the only remnant. It would once have rested upon columns which, by applying the rules of architectural proportion, we may venture to say were about 1 ft. 6 in. in height. This, added to the $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. of the arcading itself, gives a total ascertained height of 2 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. for the second tier. Above, again, was almost certainly a cornice, as at St. Albans, surmounted by a second flat platform, so that, if 2 ft. 6 in. be taken as the minimum height of the bottom tier, it is evident that, all in all, this stone base was close upon 6 ft. in height.

The perfect capital (fig. 2), also of the same date, material, and workmanship, is the next piece to be considered. As already noted, the lower part is quatrefoil in plan, and, as already remarked, each of the five pieces of four-strand cable-shaft (figs. 7 and 8) fit exactly into the depression marked out in it for the reception of a shaft. The most likely place for these cable-shafts would be at each corner of the shrine-base Furthermore, regard being had to their thickness, it is probable that the shafts reached to the top of the second tier, being attached to the structure only at their capitals and bases. This arrangement may be paralleled to a certain degree at the Confessor's shrine at Westminster. There each corner of the lofty bottom tier, with its overhanging cornice, was originally ornamented by a twisted column, also only attached to the structure at capital and at base.

The other two pieces of cable-shaft (figs. 9 and 10), though they differ in design (being of three strands only, grouped about

The story is told in Mr. J. C. Wall's book, Shrines of British Saints.

a triangular centre), are yet of the same thickness as the pieces of four-strand shaft just mentioned, and may have formed portions of isolated columns set on either side of the shrine-base to serve as candlesticks, an arrangement paralleled at St. Albans and formerly at Westminster. At St. Albans there were six such isolated shafts, three on either side, of Purbeck marble; and we are told that at Westminster, about the year 1289, three marble columns, costing 46s. 8d., were made and placed around the shrine of Edward the Confessor. These may have been isolated in the manner of those at St. Albans, and may have supported lights.¹

It would seem therefore that Saint Swithun's shrine-base, when complete, would have somewhat resembled the structures of St. Alban and of St. William of York, although less ornate in

detail. Fig. 11 is an attempt to reconstruct it.

The fragments remaining are, unfortunately, far too scanty for us to form any opinion as to the actual size of the whole structure, beyond the somewhat tentative suggestion, based upon the measurements of some of these fragments, that it was at least 6 ft. high. It is reasonable to think that it was composed of at least four bays of arcading, each 1 ft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. across, and of two bays of the like dimensions at either end; and that would give a total length of close upon 6 ft., and a width of practically 3 ft. for the other dimensions of the shrine base when complete.

It is important to compare these estimated measurements with the known dimensions of some of the greater shrine-bases still remaining in this country. That of the Confessor, the most famous of all, is perhaps an exception to the general rule, for it was constructed by Italian designers and craftsmen at the cost of a king (Henry III), who spared no expense to make it the most ornate and sumptuous work of its kind in England. Of this once glorious structure only the lower tier still remains. It measures 9 ft. in height, 11 ft. 6 in. in length, by 6 ft. 9 in. in width. The rest of the base is a poor reconstruction by the last abbot, John Feckenham, made during the brief Marian revival.

But of the other greater shrine-bases still available for purposes of comparison, that of St. Alban (as reconstructed in 1872 from some 2,000 fragments²) measures 8 ft. 7 in. long, by 3 ft. 2 in. wide, and 8 ft. high. Another shrine-base in St. Albans Cathedral, that of St. Amphibalus, measures 7 ft. 7 in. high, by 4 ft. wide and 6 ft. long, whilst that of St. Frideswide at Christ Church,

Lethaby's Westminster Abbey and the King's Craftsmen, p. 322, in notis.

² This reconstruction was carried out by the late Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., assisted by the then Clerk of the Works of St. Albans, Mr. Chapple.

Oxford, also a partial reconstruction, measures 6 ft. 9 in. in length,

by 3 ft. 4 in. in width, and 6 ft. 2 in. in height."

In the absence of documentary evidence, it is impossible to say definitely when the new stonework of St. Swithun's shrine was erected, but, as has been said already, the conventional treatment of the foliage in the spandrels would suggest as the date of its

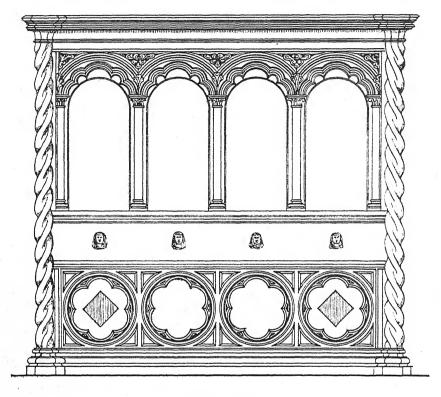




Fig. 11. Theoretical reconstruction of St. Swithun's shrine.

erection a period round about the year 1250. It is therefore of interest here to mention that in the year 1241 (so we are told by the monk who wrote *Annales Ecclesie Wintoniensis*²) St.

¹ We are indebted to our friend Mr. J. Nowell L. Myres, of New College, Oxford, for supplying us with the measurements of St. Frideswide's shrine.

² Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i, 307. 'Anno MCCXLI feretrum S. Swithuni fractum est flabello de turri cadente. Reliquiæ eiusdem Sancti ostensæ sunt xvI Cal. Junii.' 'Anno MCCXLVIII. . . . Item v Cal. Junii, sc. die Ascensionis, cecidit flabellum de

Swithun's shrine was fractured by a *flabellum*, whatever that unlucky contraption may have been, which fell down from a tower or turret (not now to be identified with any great certainty). The monk adds that the relics of the saint were exhibited that year on the 17th May, meaning thereby (so it may be supposed) that the shrine had been temporarily withdrawn from public view, while the damage done by the *flabellum* was being made good. It would, however, be rash to conclude or conjecture that this was the occasion on which the new shrine-base we are here concerned with was designed and constructed.

On the top of the upper platform of the shrine-base rested the feretory or chest actually containing the bones or reputed bones of St. Swithun. This feretory or chest had been given by King Edgar in the year 971, when (109 years after the saint's death and burial') his bones were dug up, in order to be enshrined in Bishop Ethelwold's new cathedral, the cathedral which was demolished rather more than a century later by Bishop Walkelin, the founder of Winchester Cathedral as we now know it. In spite of the damage which it suffered in 1241, King Edgar's feretory seems to have been retained until the end. In the inventory of their treasures which Prior Basing and his monks drew up in 1538,2 it is described as 'plated silver and gold, and garnished with stones'. Thomas Cromwell's Commissioners, however, reported later that 'there was no gold, nor ring, nor true stone in it, but all great counterfeits'. They estimated the silver as worth 2,000 marks. We have no picture of King Edgar's feretory, but it is not unreasonable to imagine that in general appearance it resembled those formerly in Canterbury Cathedral and in the great Benedictine Monastery of Bury St. Edmunds, and was an oblong chest with a gabled roof, elaborately worked and chased, and fitted at each side with rings to enable it to be borne on men's shoulders by means of poles when occasion arose for a great procession.

The position which St. Swithun's shrine occupied in Bishop

turri S. Swithuni, quando classicum vespertinum pulsabatur, & fere contrivit J. Monachum.' Whatever may be the meaning of the word in these passages, 'flabellum' is usually synonymous with 'muscarium', a fly-flap used at the altar and carried, like a fan, in processions. It was often a large, heavy, richly-wrought article, too good for its original purpose. See Du Cange, Glossarium, iii (1884), 515; v (1885), 555. But it appears there that the word was occasionally used of other articles, such as the bellows of an organ.

¹ 'Jam vero valefacturus cadaver suum extra ecclesiam præcipit tumulari, ubi postea constructa est modica capella que adhuc cernitur ad Boreale ostium navis ecclesiæ.' Historia Major Wintoniensis (Wharton, i, 203).

² Strype's Memorials of Cranmer, App. no. xvi (edition of 1840, Oxford, ii, 709); Dugdale's Monasticon, i (1817), 202; Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, 13, pt. ii, no. 402.

Walkelin's cathedral at the outset is not known. But in its latter days it no doubt stood in the spacious early English retro-quire which Bishop Godfrey Lucy built and completed in or about the year 1202. Indeed, it may well be that this retro-quire was built by him for the special purpose of its receiving the shrine, and in order to accommodate the increasing crowds of pilgrims who were then coming from all parts of the country to pay their devotions to St. Swithun's relics.

In the inventory of 1538 the shrine is included amongst the objects which were 'Abroad in the Church', and it is mentioned as being 'behind the high Altar'. Milner, in his History of Winchester (2nd edition, 1809, vol. ii, p. 58), took these words 'behind the high Altar' to mean that the shrine (when not being exhibited on the altar) was kept in the enclosure which is now called 'the feretory', but which was apparently not known by that name when Milner wrote his book. This 'feretory' is immediately behind Bishop Fox's great altar screen, and is flanked by Gardiner's chantry on its north side and by Fox's chantry on its south. Its back wall separates it from the retro-quire. Milner's views, however, may be disregarded in favour of those of Dean Kitchin (Introduction to Obedientiary Rolls of St. Swithun's Cathedral, p. 44), whose well-considered opinion was that the shrine stood in the retro-quire, and was so placed there that it eventually occupied the middle position between Beaufort's Chantry and Waynflete's. The space between these two Chantries measures 20 ft., and there, practically where St. Swithun's shrine formerly stood, now stands the tomb of Sir Arnold Gaveston, brought thither from some other part of the cathedral early in the 19th century.

The shrine of St. Swithun is mentioned several times in the few surviving Obedientiary Rolls of the Priory, particularly in that of Walter Frost, Custos Operum for the year 1532-3. This roll records sundry repairs to that part of the building in which the shrine was situated, especially to the stone-ribbed vaulting above it, which needed the services of a mason using blocks of chalk, plaster of Paris, and yellow-ochre. It also records that the tomb of an unnamed bishop which stood in front of the shrine was shifted in that year to another spot. This roll

¹ 'In solutis pro uno dolio iii quarteriis mæremii empiis pro factura unius scaffolde facti pro reparatione vaultæ ultra scrinium Sancti Swithuni . . . viis. viid . . . Johanni Tyby operario fodienti duodecim dolia calcis apud montem Sancti Egidii . . . iiis. xjd. . . . Pro xx cwt. de plaster de Parrys emptis apud Hamptone pro vaulta iiis. iiiid. Pro xxx lb. de le yolowe oker emptis pro predicta vaulta vs. . . . Pro factura scaffolde ultra scrinium Sancti Swithuni ac removendo tumbam unius episcopi ante scrinium et pro fixura ejusdem tumbæ iterum xs.' Obedientiary Rolls of St. Swithun's

furnishes cogent evidence that the shrine then stood in the retroquire, and not in the so-called feretory which lies beneath Fox's wooden ceiling for quire and sanctuary. A wooden ceiling does not require blocks of chalk, plaster of Paris, and yellow-ochre for

its reparation.

At three o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the 21st day of September 1538, Thomas Cromwell's Commissioners, Pollard, Wriothesley, and Williams, demolished St. Swithun's shrine in the presence of a goodly company which included the Mayor of Winchester and eight or nine of his brethren. Prior Basing (afterwards Dean Kingsmill) and the monks were reported as 'comformable'.' In those days man had not yet invented that handy machine, which one sometimes sees working even in our public streets, whereby stones are rapidly ground to powder to go towards the making of concrete. For want of a machine of that sort the commissioners apparently suffered a few fragments of the shrine to escape utter destruction.

DISCUSSION

Rev. H. F. WESTLAKE questioned the association of the carved heads with the shrine; and was reminded, by the cabled shafts, of St. Edward's shrine at Westminster. The general reconstruction was on reasonable lines, and ingenuity had been required to fit together such scanty details as a basis for what he thought an acceptable theory.

The DIRECTOR agreed that a good case had been made out for considering the fragments described to have been part of a shrine, and our knowledge of English shrines was so far increased. Though examples were rare, there was generally little doubt as to the base of such structures: the earliest was at Salisbury, next came the base of St. Margaret's shrine at Dunfermline. Nor would the extraordinary carving at Peterborough, known as Hedda's tomb, be forgotten. Gunton, in his History of Peterborough, mentioned that holes had been made in it so that visitors could thrust their hands inside and say they had been to Peterborough. It was usual for shrines to have recesses, so that devotees could come as close as possible to the saint's body. St. Peter's tomb at Rome was in a vault below the floor level, but handkerchiefs were let down through the floor and drawn up sanctified. The idea developed, and the saint was often raised on high, but still within reach of pilgrims. It was doubtful whether the slab with the two heads could have been connected with St. Swithun's shrine. Only one could be seen in such a position, and yet both were finished and

(Hampshire Record Society), pp. 217-19. 'Ultra scrinium' means 'over the shrine', not 'beyond it'.

Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, 13, pt. ii, no. 401.

equally good. If placed on a screen both sides might have been rendered visible, but another explanation must be sought.

Mr. CLAPHAM had, on seeing the details, referred the arcading to the middle of the thirteenth century, but thought the capitals later. If all belonged to the shrine, he was inclined to date its erection about 1275.

The CHAIRMAN (Lord Crawford) recorded the Society's obligation to Mr. Le Couteur and his colleague for an interesting experiment in reconstruction. He shared the doubts already expressed as to the inclusion of the slab with the two heads in relief. The arcading was delicate, in the best style of the thirteenth century, but the tonsured head had not the vigour of that period, and did not seem to fit into the scheme. A series of heads in low relief, as the principal element of decoration, would have been weak and unimaginative. It would be surprising if the great shrine, which roughly conformed to the size of a coffin, were surmounted by small caskets or feretories; and he did not think that the shrine shown in the Cotton MS. had had its home on the top of a solid base. It would be interesting to know how the flabellum got into the tower from which it was reported to have fallen.

Mr. CHITTY (who had been deputed to read the paper) replied that it would gratify Mr. Le Couteur and Mr. Carter to hear that their paper had had a good reception, and he regretted that neither could be present. One meaning of flabellum given in the dictionary was 'wind-vane', which might have fallen through the roof; but, on the other hand, flabellum meant a 'fly-flap', which was used at the altar in hot weather; and in the present context the word might have been used for a window-shutter or trap-door. He thought that when Walkelin built his new monastery, the feretory was carried round in procession, but there was no evidence to show whether it was moved only on special occasions, or if a number of persons were employed to convey it to its new home. He himself had entertained doubts as to the two relief heads, but it seemed only proper to include all the Purbeck fragments.

A Jug of the Anglo-Saxon Period

By Cyril Fox, Ph.D., F.S.A.

Our Fellow Mr. E. T. Leeds, in his account of the Asthall barrow in Oxfordshire (*Antiquaries Journal*, iv, 122), records the occurrence of a vase of wheelmade ware decorated with an angular pattern impressed with a roller stamp. This is dated by the

associated bronzes, which are of seventh-century type.

It is possible that rouletted or roller-stamp decoration was commonly employed on the domestic pottery of the period. I have seen fragments of pots thus ornamented, from a site near Cambridge, which on other grounds I am inclined to regard as Anglo-Saxon; but the only tolerably complete example known to me of a vessel made for household use decorated in this manner

is the jug here figured.

This jug was almost certainly found in the immediate neighbourhood of Ely. It has recently been reconstructed in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, from fragments included in the Cole Ambrose collection, and I am permitted by the Curator, our Fellow Mr. L. C. G. Clarke, to publish it. The jug is unglazed, wheelmade, 11.5 inches in height, of hard, well-baked, grey ware, gritty to touch, full of pounded flint. It has a 'sagging' base. The surface shows a wide range of low colour tones, from pink to grey. The maker was a skilled craftsman; the thickness of the walls is uniform in the body of the vessel, and is less than 0.2 inch. The lip is pinched, the rim and handle well-formed (see sections, fig. 2, A and B). The latter shows indentations on either side, and its junction with the body is marked by thumb impressions.

There are seventeen parallel bands of ornament, 0.3 inch wide, extending from the rim to within 3 in. of the base, impressed with a roller stamp. This ornament consists of a (repeating) pattern of triangles and rhomboids, very irregular and crude, made apparently by scoring the surface of a small cylinder with diagonals, the figures thus formed being occasionally subdivided (fig. 2, c). The stamp was but lightly applied, and only on the neck can the

pattern be clearly made out.

Decoration, similar in character and technique, is met with on certain Jutish and Frankish vessels of the Pagan period, as well as on the Asthall vase. The form of our vessel, moreover, has parallels in this period: handled jugs occur in the Frankish

cemeteries; one such, with roller-stamp decoration, is figured on plate xxv (no. 11) of Baudot's Mémoire sur les Sépultures des

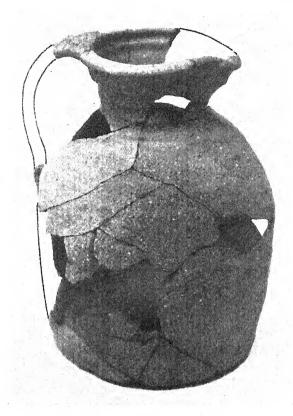


Fig. 1. Anglo-Saxon Jug $(\frac{1}{3})$.

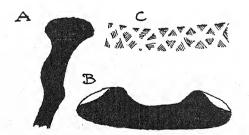


Fig. 2. Details of Jug $(\frac{1}{1})$.

Barbares découvertes en Bourgogne (1860). For this reference I am indebted to Mr. R. A. Smith.

Jugs with pinched lip, not unlike our example, were made in the later Roman period, and the stamped ornament is doubtless of provincial-Roman origin. A seventh-century date then for the Elyjug is by no means improbable. On the other hand, its sagging base, indented handle, and squat body are characteristically 'medieval'. Certain local finds now under investigation render it probable that much of the unglazed pottery found in East Anglia which we call medieval is in reality pre-Conquest'; and the convex base in particular may well date back to the late fifth century. A pot of medieval type with such a base was found in situ on its hearth in a cooking trench by the Rev. F. G. Walker in 1908 at Barton, Cambs.; the contents of the stratified deposits overlying it suggest for it, in my opinion, a date approximately that of the beginning of the Anglo-Saxon settlement in this area (see Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc. xii, 309).

The late Professor T. McK. Hughes first brought forward evidence in favour of this view, in 1892. See *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* viii, 43 ff.

Notes on some English Alabaster Carvings

By W. L. HILDBURGH, F.S.A.

THE following notes consist of brief accounts of, and comments upon, some examples of English alabaster work, most of which have been exhibited before the Society at different times and are at present (1924) on loan at the Victoria and Albert Museum,

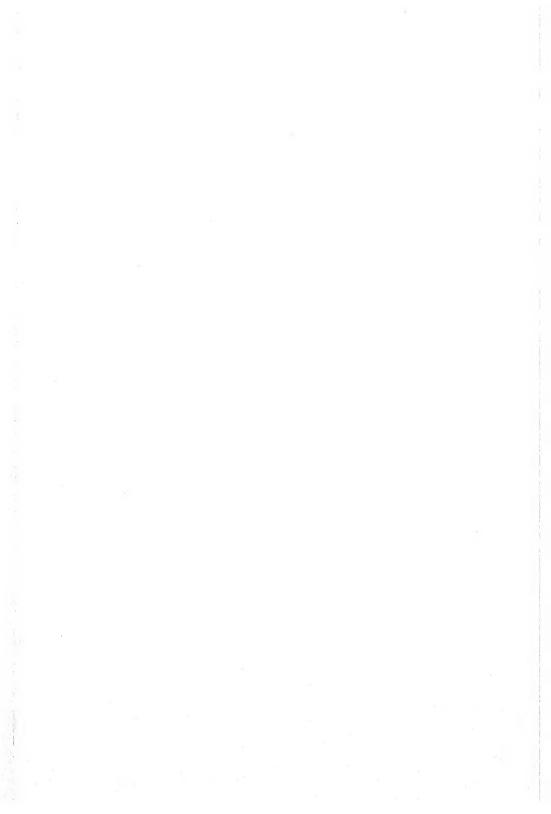
South Kensington.

Figs. 1-4. Four figures, in high relief and with flat backs, from a set representing the Twelve Apostles. Heights, 22 in. to $22\frac{1}{4}$ in.; widths, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Each Apostle holds in the right hand an emblem, and in the left a scroll which formerly bore, presumably, the words of the Apostles' Creed attributed to him. Most of their original painted decoration has disappeared. The figures are larger than those of the complete set 'recently presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum by the National Art-Collections Fund, and differ somewhat from them in style and treatment. One difference is that the present four are without nimbi or other backgrounds for their heads. Each figure has, scratched roughly on its back, a series of long lines intended, evidently, to show what should be its position in the complete set. In order, they correspond to the order of the South Kensington set, except that St. James the Less is here marked twelfth, instead of sixth as he presumably should be. As he is never given the twelfth place in other sets, so far as I know, his present marking suggests that these Apostles were intended to be arranged in two lines of six each, and that through some error St. James the Less was marked for sixth place in the lower line instead of for sixth in the upper. The four were obtained in France, without record of their history, but they are so like six Apostles forming part of a Passion reredos at Saint-Avit-les-Guespières (Sarthe) that—to judge by the pictures given by Count Paul Biver 2—I believe that they were made to form part of the same set. I am supported in this by the facts that the present four are not represented in that set,3 and their style, including a number of minor characteristics, is the

³ The six of that set are SS. James the Greater, Matthew, John, Matthias, Thomas, and Simon; cf. Bedford, op. cit., 133.

¹ Cf. R. P. Bedford, 'An English Set of the Twelve Apostles in Alabaster', in Burlington Mag., xlii (1923), 130 seqq.

² In 'Some Examples of English Alabaster Tables in France', in Archaeol. Journ., lxvii (1910), pls. v, vi. Reproduced in Trans. Hist. Soc., Lancs. and Ches., 1920, opposite p. 55.





St. Philip
 St. James the less
 St. James the greater

3. St. Bartholomew 7. St. Barbara

4. St. Jude 8. St. Barbara

same. When, or how, the set was broken up I do not know, but a French name lightly scratched on the backs of two of our group, together with the dates 1734 and 1736, seems to indicate that in

the eighteenth century the set had already been dispersed.

St. Philip, who holds three loaves of polygonal section, retains on his garments traces of a painted design, and of a border, recalling those of the South Kensington set; and, although it is unusual, he is (as in that set) shown beardless. Three loaves, or loaves in a basket, alluding to his part 2 in the miracle of the Loaves and the Fishes, are one of Philip's usual emblems. image is marked on the back with seven lines.

St. James the Less is shown, as in the South Kensington set, with the fuller's club 3 as his emblem. It is marked with twelve

St. Bartholomew is shown with his flaying-knife (the blade now broken off) and his own skin hanging from his right arm as emblems. Other examples of this gruesome representationcommon enough in Continental art-are not uncommon in English; thus, an alabaster fragment (half of a table) at Oscott College, corresponding to the table of SS. James and John exhibited before the Society has it; and so has a statue on the bronze grate round the tomb of Henry VII at Westminster.⁵ It is marked with eight lines.

The fourth figure, which holds an oar, represents—if we may take the South Kensington set as a criterion—St. Jude 6 rather

than St. Simon. It is marked with eleven lines.

Fig. 5. Image of St. Andrew, in flattish relief, with a flat back. It carries a considerable amount of colouring, but of that now visible the greater part is a thick coating laid upon traces of the paint originally applied. The figure looks as if it had been made for use as part of a retable, rather than for use by itself. Height, 14 in.

Fig. 6. Image of St. James the Greater, in flattish relief, with a flat back. Height, 163 in. This image and the St. Barbara shown in fig. 7, clearly from the same object—presumably a retable of ordinary type—have had some small parts, broken away, restored in white plaster (see figures). The Apostle wears his usual pilgrim's dress, with a wallet, and holds in one hand his pilgrim's staff and

Ant. Journ., i (1921), 227 seq., 230 (with fig. 4). Cf. also Bedford, 'Twelve

Apostles', 134.

¹ Cf. Bedford, op. cit., 134.
² John, vi, 5, 7.
³ On this, see R. P. Bedford, St. James the Less: a study in Christian iconography, London (Gryphon Club), 1911.

F. Bond, Dedications of English Churches, Oxford, 1914, 134, 136. 6 Cf. Bedford, op. cit., 133.

in the other a book. The turned-back hat-brim, on which there was probably formerly the scallop-shell commonly worn as a badge by the Compostella pilgrims, has been broken away. At the bottom of the robe are two whelk-shells, set vertically in line with each other and thus corresponding to the line of similar shells extending from top to bottom of the robes of the images of St. James in the South Kensington set, in the Saint-Avit-les-Guespières set, and in the possession of Dr. Philip Nelson. Whelk-shells are not ordinary emblems of St. James; his proper emblem is the scallop-shell, Pecten Jacobeus. Spanish images, and pilgrims' signs and souvenirs from the great shrine at Compostella show, so far as I am aware, the scallop-shell to the exclusion of the whelk.

Fig. 7. Image of St. Barbara (cf. supra). Height, 16½ in. The front of the upper part of her body seems at first sight to be uncovered (compare the St. Barbara figure in *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxxii, 121 seq.), but inspection shows that it is covered by a tight-fitting

garment, the line of whose collar is visible.

Fig. 8. Image of St. Barbara, in somewhat flattish relief, with a flat back. Height, 17½ in. It retains traces of colouring. The Saint is crowned, and holds her tower in her left hand and her palm pressed against her body by her right arm. The tower is double, one portion of it gabled, the other rectangular with a spirelet, the lower sections of both portions being crenellated; on the latter portion appears the characteristic small round boss which is to be seen, also, on the tower in fig. 7.2 Curiously, this peculiar boss, almost always found on English alabaster images of St. Barbara, seems to occur rarely, if at all, on her contemporary likenesses in glass or on wood. Towers with spires, whose lower sections are rectangular, appear in the St. Barbara shown in fig. 580 of Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England, and in the one on the Te Deum panel at St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich.3 The circular tower of the St. Barbara figured in Proc. Soc. Ant., xxxii, 123, has a broken upper surface suggesting that it, also, had a spire. Deeply graven on the back of the present figure is the group of marks shown in fig. 9 a.4

² Cf. Proc. Soc. Ant. xxxii, 121 seq., and Ant. Journ., iii, 25 seq.

For the marks on the backs of some English alabasters, see E. Maclagan, Burlington Mag., xxxvi, 64 seq. Cf., also, ibid., 54; and Ant. Journ., i, 229,

and iii, 26.

For much concerning the medieval Spanish representations of St. James as a pilgrim, and the use of the *pecten* shells, see G. J. de Osma's Azabaches compostelanos, Madrid, 1916, 33-64, and especially 34, footnote 1.

³ Cf. Nelson, 'Some further Examples of English Medieval Alabaster Tables', in Archaeol. Journ., lxxiv, 117, and pl. xi; Prior and Gardner, Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England, Cambridge, 1912, fig. 570 b.

There may conveniently be noted here an image-panel of St. John Baptist, of a type similar to the panel at Douai and evidently from a reredos, worthy of mention mainly because the mark shown in fig. 9 b is cut on its back.

Fig. 10. Image of our Lady of Pity, in almost full relief, with the back hollowed out. Height, $27\frac{1}{4}$ in.; width at base, 14 in. The carving is coarse in execution. The paint to be seen in the photograph has now been removed, since it was found to be modern. An earlier alabaster image of the same subject (made, presumably, about 1350), very similar in the attitudes (except that our Lord's body has a much greater slope) and draping to the present one is at Breadsall, in Derbyshire 2; its execution is much better than that of the present image.

Fig. 11. Table of the Entry of Christ into Jerusalem. Width at base, 11 in. So far as I have been able to ascertain, this table

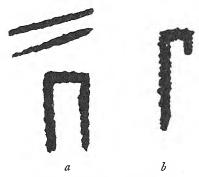


Fig. 9. Marks on alabasters.

is the only one recorded as depicting the Entry.³ When we recall how large a proportion of the existing tables, whether in complete sets or singly, show the events of the Passion, it appears somewhat singular that alabaster representations of its first event occur so rarely. But not only is the subject of the present table unusual: so, too, is its general style, although it would seem to be clearly English; and it has features somewhat uncommon in English alabasters in the sculptured details of the eyes and of the flesh about them ⁴ and of the cross on our Lord's nimbus. In by far

¹ Shown in the *Catalogue* of the Society's Exhibition of English Alabaster Work, fig. 3; and by Prior and Gardner, op. cit., fig. 561.

² Figured by Prior and Gardner, op. cit., 359. Compare, also, a wooden image of about 1400, figured in *ibid.*, p. 9; and, further, *ibid.*, p. 59.

³ I have seen the fragment of another table showing Christ upon the ass in private hands in Southern France. Some examples of the occurrence of the scene otherwise in English sculpture are cited by Prior and Gardner, op. cit., 59.

⁴ A similar treatment may be seen on the fragment of a table shown in fig. 13, VOL. IV D d

the greater number of existing tables the eyes and the parts immediately about them are represented by painted details upon rounded protuberances from a slight hollow, and the nimbus-cross

is generally painted upon a smooth surface.

Our Lord, His right hand (now broken away) raised in blessing, and guiding the ass with His left, rides over a road strewn with branches where a youth (typifying the 'very great multitude' that 'spread their garments in the way'') extends a garment, and is followed by several disciples carrying books, and welcomed by men and women beside His path. In its general scheme the representation follows rather closely a traditional rendering of ancient standing, which differs from the present one mainly in the smaller numbers of the disciples and of the adoring onlookers. As a regular feature of this rendering is a small figure in a tree; it seems very probable that the present

on the table of fig. 16, and—in the case of a statue—on the Virgin Mary of fig. 10.

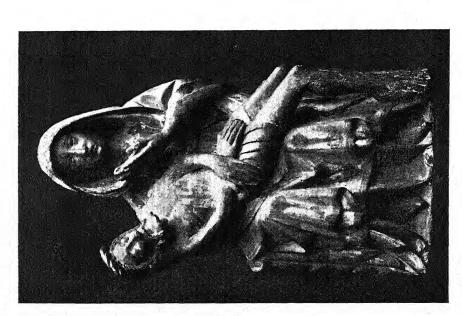
² Cf. E. Baldwin Smith's Early Christian Iconography, Princeton, 1918, 123

1 Matt. xxi, 8.

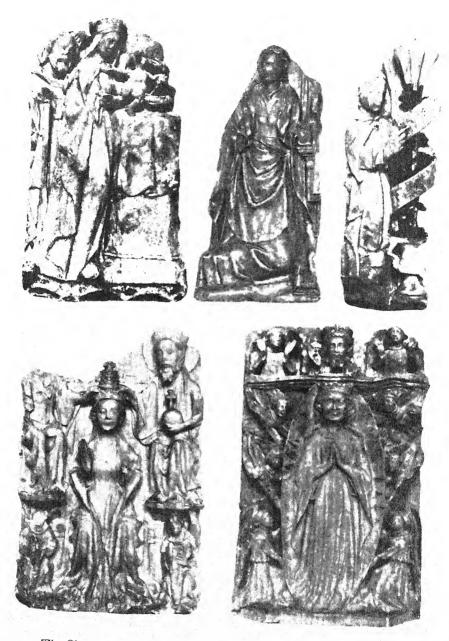
seqq., for some examples; Cabrol's Dict. d'archéologie chrétienne, s.v. 'Ane', figs. 603, 604, 605; Mrs. Jameson's Hist. of our Lord, ii, s.v. 'Entry into Jerusalem'; etc. This figure may have originated as a representation of persons seeking the branches to cast in the way, or of boys who wished to see the Lord pass by; in almost all the early examples the beardless little figure (or, sometimes, two figures, cf. Baldwin Smith, op. cit., fig. 118; G. Millet, Iconographie de l'Evangile, Paris, 1916, figs. 244, 249) in the tree resembles a boy rather than a man. However, on one of the ivory panels from the sixth-century chair of Bishop Maximian there is a small bearded figure, with widespread arms, standing in a tree while Jesus passes by on an ass, indicating that certainly at the period that this panel (figured by A. Venturi, Storia dell' arte italiana, i, Milan, 1901, fig. 302) was made the person in the tree was at least sometimes meant for Zacchaeus, who, 'little of stature . . . climbed up into a sycomore tree' (Luke, xix, 3, 4) when Jesus passed through Jericho. The medieval artist, who frequently combined in one scene two separate episodes, did so when he transported Zacchaeus to the 'Entry' scene, for the tree episode is described as occurring before the ass was obtained for Jesus. In the English mystery-plays we find the same combination of Zacchaeus with the Entry into Jerusalem. In the York Skynners' Play, 'The entry into Jerusalem upon the ass', we find, in Scene III, 'Bethphage, and on the road to Jerusalem', Zacchaeus as a speaking character, ascending into a sycomore-tree and being addressed by Jesus (cf. Lucy Toulmin Smith's York Plays, Oxford, 1885, pp. xxiii, 214; the book of these plays seems to have been written in the first quarter of the fifteenth century). In view of the much earlier depicting of Zacchaeus in representations of the 'Entry', that play would—unless it had been inspired by some confused tradition—seem in the matter of Zacchaeus to have been influenced by art instead of having, as has been assumed correspondingly for certain other mysteries, itself influenced sculptural or painted representations of a particular detail (cf. E. Mâle, 'Le renouvellement de l'art par les "Mystères", in Gaz. des Beaux-Arts, vol. xxxi, 1904; ibid., Les

rois mages et le drame liturgique', in *ibid.*, vol. iv, 1910, 261 seqq.). There is, consequently, no reason to suppose that, in this case, this particular detail was—as might





10. Our Lady of Pity



12. The Circumcision

15. The Coronation of our Lady

13. The Annunciation 14. Gabriel Lady 16. The Assumption

table had such a figure in the tree to be seen in the centre, and possible that the two excrescences on the nearest part of the trunk are vestiges of shoes. There is a small detail of the present representation which I think has probably been due to the influence of the mystery-plays, namely, the branch in the foreground. John (xii, 13) says that the people took branches of palm trees, and went forth to meet him; and Matthew (xxi, 8) and Mark (xi, 8) say that they 'cut down branches from the trees and strawed them in the way'. Now, the English alabaster-men knew how to depict true palm-branches, for we often find images of Saints holding them. But the 'palm' of the mystery-plays was doubtless the 'palm' used—in the northern absence of true palm—for the processions of Palm Sunday; that is, some kind of willow, or vew. Matthew and Mark do not specify the kind of branches which were 'strawed' in the way, but we have, fortunately, testimony as to what seems to have been thought concerning them about the date when the present table was carved, or a little later. In some editions of Mirk's Festival, printed in the early sixteenth century, we find it distinctly stated that the people strewed branches of palm, together with other flowers, in the way agaynst his comynge. And, since the branch on the ground in the present table seems to represent a willow-branch, with male catkins, the carver appears to have copied what, in all probability, he saw on the stage rather than to have drawn directly upon a literary source or upon paintings.

Fig. 12. Part of a table of the Circumcision. Height, 13\frac{3}{8} in. Said to have been obtained from a collector in Piétrain, a small village in Brabant. The subject seems to have been comparatively rare in English alabaster. There is an example in the Madrid Archaeological Museum³; another, with the personages

otherwise arranged, is at Stonyhurst College.4

Fig. 13. Part, showing the Blessed Virgin, of a table of the Annunciation. Height, 12\frac{3}{4} in. The arrangement of the subject, which was presumably used for this table, is a very common one;

have been thought, and as seems actually to have been the case in connexion with other subjects sculptured in alabaster—due to the influence of the mystery-plays.

3 Cf. Proc. Soc. Ant. 2 S. xxix, 82 seq.

¹ Cf. W. C. Hazlitt, Brand's Popular Antiquities, London, 1870, i, 71 seqq.
² Cf. the edition of about 1510, fol. xxvi v.; and Wynkyn de Worde's edition of 1528, fol. xxvii v. Erbe's edition (Early English Text Soc., 1905) of a manuscript version (Bodleian MS. Gough Eccl. Top. 4) of the first half of the fifteenth century strongly suggests (cf. p. 115) that branches of palm were strewn, together with other branches, in the way, but does not make the matter as clear as do the printed versions cited above.

⁴ Cf. Prior and Gardner, op. cit., fig. 581; Cat. cit., pl. xxiv and p. 68.

it may be seen, to take only a few examples, in figs. 521, 555, 536, and 537 of Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England. Upon the reading-table lies an open book, on the unbroken part of which may be read the words from Isaiah (vii, 14). The reading-table has the same curious form as has the one in the group of the Education of the Virgin figured in pl. vi of the Ant. Journ., 1923, as to which

I have observed (ibid., 24) that perhaps it represents not an actual piece of furniture, but only an invention for pictorial purposes. If such a piece as is here represented did actually exist, it would seem to have been of metal rather than of wood. Possibly what we find in the alabaster sculptures is only an amplified misconception of the desk, shown in Continental (e.g. Flemish) sculpture and pictures of the same period, which had a sloping top set upon a vertical shaft parallel to the line of the basal shaft and connected with the latter by a horizontal piece. The suggestion has been made to me that the bend in the shaft has been inserted so that a seated reader could, by passing the lower horizontal piece beneath the legs just above the knee-joint, let the legs pass through the line of the principal axis of the shaft. I doubt that this was the reason, because a perfectly straight shaft could easily pass upward between a man's legs with the knees a little apart, and almost as well between those of a skirted woman unless her skirt were tight; and, furthermore, the book would probably have been brought by such a device uncomfortably close to the eyes. a pivot had been put at either one of the junctions of the two horizontal pieces with the vertical piece joining the horizontal pieces together, the sloping book-rest could have been shifted toward and from the reader without moving the base 2; but the sculpture seems to show no trace of the representation of such a pivot; and, furthermore, that construction would have been weak mechanically, and, without a broad base (which does not appear), liable to overbalance. Other examples of the present curious construction are fairly common in tables of the Annunciation; in one example I have seen, the column has two \(\)-shaped portions; and in another example, in the parish church of San Benedetto a Settimo (near Pisa), there are three such portions.3 One other matter, a small one, is worthy of note in this fragment; namely, the curiously incorrect attitude of Mary, with her body swung much too far round for the position of her legs below the

Or figs. 10, 15, and 16 of Cat. cit.

² A pivot in the line of the basal shaft, either above or below the \(\frac{1}{2}\)-shaped portion, would have been useless for this purpose.

³ Cf. R. Papini, in 'Polittici d'Alabastro', in L'Arte, xiii (1910), 205.

knees. A similar fault is not infrequent in tables of the Annunciation, but the carver-copyists have seldom been so careless as the maker of the present fragment.

Fig. 14. Portion of another table of the Annunciation, showing the angel Gabriel. This is of interest mainly because of the details of the costume, such as the cord worn as a girdle, which is unusual

in Annunciation tables.

Fig. 15. Part of a table of the Coronation of our Lady. $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. In general design this table accords with a number of other tables which have been figured and described. Its principal feature of interest is the battlementing at the level of the Virgin's crown, a somewhat uncommon detail which I take to represent the walls of Heaven, because a very similar battlementing, occurring on a table of the Assumption in the Liverpool City Museum, separates the portions of the table containing respectively God the Father and the mandorla surrounding the Blessed Virgin. Beneath the Father and the Son of the present table are, as in some other tables of the Coronation, angel-musicians. Here, each plays upon a harp about whose lower part its protective cover has been drawn down—as not infrequently in medieval English sculpture.

Fig. 16. Table of the Assumption of our Lady. 15\frac{3}{4} in. by 10 in. Much of the original colouring remains. While this table resembles, in its general setting-out, a number of other tables of the same subject previously recorded,\(^4\) it has some notable differences from them in that the Virgin stands with her hands folded together (instead of raised with the palms toward the spectator), that St. Thomas is absent, and that there are four pairs of angels (instead of the usual three, or occasional two), two pairs of whom are flying, instead of at rest. The technique, also, is not as usual; the eyes of the Virgin, and the parts about them have, as in the objects shown in figs. 10, 11, and 13, been sculptured instead of painted only, and—as in those same examples—the workmanship

is not so good as in most English alabaster sculpture.

² Cf. Prior and Gardner, op. cit., figs. 561, 579.

3 For a few examples, see Prior and Gardner, op. cit., figs. 561, 288, 399.

¹ Cf. Nelson, Archaeol. Journ., 1913, 136 and pl. v; it replaces the wavy line of 'clouds' usual in Assumption tables.

⁴ Cf. Cat. cit., nos. 53, 54. 58, 59, and fig. 15; Prior and Gardner, op. cit., figs. 560, 564, 536, 579; Nelson, Archaeol. Journ., 1913, pl. v; Maclagan, op. cit., pl. i.

Medieval Tiles in the Church of Llangattocknigh-Usk

By G. McN. Rushforth, M.A., F.S.A.

Mr. A. Wright, in a letter to our Secretary of 8th November 1923, called attention to a number of medieval tiles found in the church of Llangattock-nigh-Usk, a few miles from Abergavenny. With one exception they belong to the well-known Great Malvern series, made there and at Droitwich about the middle of the fifteenth century, as we know from the discovery of kilns at those places in 1833 and 1837 respectively, still containing some of the tiles. The Malvern tiles have been described in the past by two Fellows of this Society: Mr. Albert Way in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1844, pt. ii, pp. 25-31 (reprinted in Nott's Malvern Priory Church), and Canon A. S. Porter in the Antiquary, vol. xxi (1890), pp. 71, 111, 155. But a good deal remains to be said about them, and it may be worth while to take this opportunity of adding some notes about the types which occur at Llangattock.

The wide diffusion of the Malvern tiles has long ago been remarked, and examples have been recorded in such distant counties as Derbyshire, Dorset, Pembroke, and Sussex, as well as in what may be called the home counties of Worcester and Gloucester. The abbey-churches of Gloucester (now the cathedral) and Tewkesbury could show sets of Malvern tiles, and I recently noticed in the Bath Museum an unrecognized collection of them belonging to the abbey-church which preceded the present Coming nearer to Llangattock we find a considerable number of Malvern tiles in Monmouth church, an account of which was printed in 1894 by a former Fellow, Mr. H. G. Griffinhoofe.2 In fact, Great Malvern Priory must have done a considerable business in these tiles in the latter half of the fifteenth century. They seem often to have been purchased with more regard to their decorative value than to the appropriateness of the devices. Thus a set of nine tiles made for Gloucester Abbey is represented at Llangattock, Monmouth, and Little Malvern, none of which had any connexion with Gloucester. And the tiles, made, apparently, to commemorate John Newland and Robert Elyot,

² The Medieval Tiles in St. Mary's Church, Monmouth. By H. G. Griffinhoofe, Monmouth [1894].

¹ Nichols, Examples of Decorative Tiles, p. v; Shaw, Specimens of Tile Pavements, p. 2.

abbots of Bristol, are found at Gloucester and Malvern, and in Worcestershire churches. The enormous range of the possessions of the great family which owned the manor of Malvern in the middle of the fifteenth century—the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick —is a justification for the wide diffusion of the numerous Malvern types displaying their arms and those of their predecessors, the De Clares and the Despensers. As Llangattock, forming part of the lordship of Abergavenny, belonged to the Despensers, and had passed, by the first marriage of their heiress Isabel with Richard Beauchamp, earl of Worcester, to her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edward Neville, it is not surprising to find in the church specimens of the Malvern sets showing the De Clare and Beauchamp shields. Probably the others, with the rest of the family heraldry, were there also, but have not been preserved. We can hardly doubt that Abergavenny church was also furnished with these tiles, but they seem to have disappeared.

The following is a list of the tiles from Llangattock church. For those not here reproduced references have been given to the illustrations in J. G. Nichols's Examples of Decorative Tiles (London, 1845), pp. vi-xiv (reproduced in J. Nott's Malvern Priory Church,

plates facing pp. 77 and 86) and plates 63-75.

I. One of a well-known set of four tiles which used to be described as the leper's or mendicant's tile (fig. 1). The complete design, almost entirely formed by bands of lettering, consists of a quatrefoil set on four squares, in each of which the texts are repeated; viz. the words of Job xix, 21: miseremini mei saltem vos amici mei quia manus domini tetigit me, with the names of the four evangelists and the date 1456 (Nichols, p. vii; Nott, no. V, and pl. facing p. 101). It has been pointed out that the text from Job occurs in one of the lections in the Office of the Dead, and as the symbols of the evangelists are a regular adjunct of memorial brasses, it may be inferred that the design was sepulchral in origin. The tiles were, in fact, used to cover the tomb, in Holt church, Worcestershire, of Sir Walter Skull, who married a co-heiress of the last of the Beauchamps of Holt; and though the tomb was destroyed in the eighteenth century, a number of the tiles are still to be seen in the floor of the church.2 But they can hardly have been made for Sir Walter Skull, who did not die till 1472.3 Two complete sets and fragments of others at Great Malvern may have come

² Habington, Survey of Worcestershire, ii, pp. 121, 122; Nash, Hist. of Worcestershire, i, p. 598; The Antiquary, xxi, p. 112.

3 Victoria County History of Worcestershire, iii, 404.

¹ Proc. Dorset Field Club, xxx (1909), p. 139: the Rev. R. G. Bartelot on specimens of the set in Fordington and Radipole churches.

from some tomb which has disappeared. The date may be connected with the grave for which the tile was first made, unless it is merely the date of production of a set intended for general use. It occurs at Monmouth (no. 5) and in several other places.

2. One of a set of four tiles, the complete design showing four shields of England (i.e. gules three leopards or) with their points towards the centre, within a combined lozenge and quatrefoil frame, on which, above each shield, is inscribed *Fiat voluntas dei* (fig. 2).



Fig. 1. Tile from Llangattock-nigh-Usk.

There are two complete sets at Malvern, and it also occurs at Monmouth. An exactly similar set, except that the shields have the arms of Seabroke, forms part of Abbot Seabroke's pavement, dated 1455, in front of the high altar of Gloucester abbey (now cathedral), and the motto appears to have been his. The two sets, therefore, must have been made together, and for the abbot. But the one

^t Griffinhoofe, p. 19, who says that it also occurs at Tewkesbury, but I have been unable to find it now.

² See the curious passage in Fuller's *Church History of Gt. Britain*, bk. vi (vol. iii, p. 432, in the Oxford edition, 1845)—'Prophetical mottoes of the three last successive abbots of Gloucester'—to which our Fellow the Dean of Gloucester has called my attention.

with the royal arms is not in the Gloucester pavement, and it is difficult to see how it can ever have formed part of the design, which is for the most part still intact. Nor have I been able to discover any trace of it elsewhere in the cathedral. Either, then, it must have been there and have disappeared, or it must have been rejected for some reason. Perhaps it was a mistake for the contemporary royal arms (viz. France and England quarterly), which do occur on another set in the abbot's pavement; or some

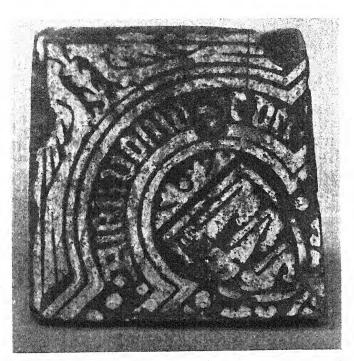


Fig. 2. Tile from Llangattock-nigh-Usk.

objection may have been raised to the association of his motto with the royal shield. The Arms of England were familiar at Malvern (e.g. in the set of wall-tiles dated 1453), referring to the Conqueror or Henry I, who were reckoned among the founders.

3. One of a set of nine tiles, the complete design showing an octofoil inscribed in a circle with shields, alternately of Edward the Confessor and the abbey of Gloucester, enclosed in the lobes or cusps (Shaw, Specimens of Tile Pavements, pl. XXVIII). There

Carter, Specimens of Ancient Sculpture, &c., ii, p. 6 and plate; Shaw, Specimens of Tile Pavements, pl. xlii.

are three specimens at Llangattock, each being a middle tile of the top row, and therefore representing three sets. The set forms one of the large panels of Abbot Seabroke's pavement, for which it must have been made. The precise reference to St. Edward is not obvious; but, as is well known, he frequently resided at Gloucester, and it was in his time that the first Benedictine church there was erected by Bishop Aldred. He may, then, have been reckoned among the founders of the abbey. There is no specimen at Great Malvern, but the set is represented at Little Malvern, and at Monmouth (no. 11, p. 13, where the arms are wrongly ascribed to the see of Exeter).

4. One of a set of four repeating the shield of Beauchamp of Warwick (Nichols, no. 63). There are two complete sets at Malvern, now set in the south face of the south dwarf wall forming part of the quire enclosure, and presumably coming from the pavement of the adjacent south quire-aisle or chapel, the east window of which displayed all the heraldry of the alliance between Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick (d. 1439), and Isabella Despenser. It occurs at Monmouth (p. 22), and also forms part of the Seabroke pavement at Gloucester. As we have remarked, it was quite appropriate at Llangattock, which was part of the Beauchamp lordship of Abergavenny.

5. One of a set of four showing in each quarter the shield of De Clare, the whole enclosed by a circular band studded with roses (Nichols, no. 65). Frequent at Malvern, and used in the Beauchamp chantry-chapel at Tewkesbury, combined with the Beauchamp shield differenced by a crescent, for Richard Beauchamp, earl of Worcester and lord of Abergavenny (d. 1422), first husband

of Isabella Despenser, who erected it to his memory.

6. Single tile showing the nave of a wheel from which issue two Stafford knots (Nichols, p. 12; Nott, no. xvi). There are several examples at Great Malvern, and it is also found at Little Malvern and Monmouth (no. 30). The Stafford badge was no doubt used at Malvern because the earls of Stafford represented the De Bohuns, earls of Hereford (whose arms appear on one of the sets of Malvern wall-tiles), who in their turn represented Milo, earl of Hereford, one of the early benefactors of the priory. They were also lords of the Brecon district, where the priory owned property. The immediate reference when the tiles were made, about the middle of the fifteenth century, would be to Humphry, fourth earl of Stafford and first duke of Buckingham, who was killed in 1459. As his wife, Anne Neville, was the sister of Sir Edward Neville, who by his marriage with Elizabeth Beauchamp became lord of Abergavenny, it is not surprising to find

the tile at Llangattock, though its decorative character may have made it popular.

7. A single tile with the crowned monograms $ihc \times pc$ side by side, forming the top of each perpendicular section of one of the sets of Malvern wall-tiles. It occurs at Monmouth (no. 32) where, as at Llangattock, it was no doubt used as a floor-tile.

8. A tile with the crowned monogram *ihc* within a circle. This, or rather a variation, belongs to one of the Malvern wall-sets, the cusps seen at the angles being parts of quatrefoils connecting it with similar spaces containing shields (Nichols, no. 29). An exactly similar tile to the one at Llangattock is found at Monmouth (no. 8, figure p. 12). No doubt used as a floor-tile, as in the Gloucester pavement, where it forms a border.

9. A single tile with a flamboyant tracery design, of which there are several examples at Malvern, as well as of another with some variation. At Malvern it probably belonged to paving of which the principal panels were sets of four showing an enlarged

design of similar flamboyant character.

not of Malvern production, but perhaps local. It is evidently one of a set of four, the design being a quatrefoil within a circle, both formed by bands covered with inscriptions. The centre seems to have been conventional foliage. It is coarse work, and much worn, so that the inscriptions have hitherto remained undeciphered.

Some Notes on the Preservation, Moulding and Casting of Seals

By HILARY JENKINSON, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 22 May 1924]

THE task of card-indexing the enormous number of seals scattered over the various groups and classes of documents in the Public Record Office, originally undertaken by Sir William St. John Hope, but interrupted by his death and by the war, was resumed in 1922 by Mr. R. C. Fowler. It was then decided to create a small special section within the Repairing Department, to deal with questions of packing, repairing, moulding and casting. When this work came. to be started, it was discovered that the various processes had been hitherto regarded in this country rather as trade secrets; and although some works on the subject have been published abroad,2 though also various archivists have been most generous in placing their experience at my disposal, I found that some matters which interested us were still unexplained and that in practice we had to make almost every step the subject of more or less elaborate experiment. As we are now passing out of this experimental stage, and as many Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries and other persons in this country are possessors of seals and may be presumed to have some interest in the technical and mechanical processes 4 involved in their preservation, it has seemed worth while to record the result of our modest inquiries in this place.⁵

Composition

The very large proportion of seals of importance were made of a mixture of bees-wax and resin,6 the latter probably in the form

Mr. Fowler's paper on these seals was read on the same evening as the present note and will be published in Archaeologia, vol. lxxiv.

² Auguste Coulon, Le Service Sigillographique . . ., Paris, 1916. Baron Harald Fleetwood, Moulage et Conservation des Sceaux du Moyen Age (in Meddelanden från svenska Riksarkivet, ser. I, 59): Stockholm, 1923.

3 Notably the authors of the two works cited and Mlle Nicodeme, of the Archives Générales du Royaume at Brussels.

⁴ When the present paper was read examples were shown of all the processes described.

⁵ The subject is, in a way, one proper to an archivist rather than to antiquaries in general. I have dealt with it only very briefly in my Manual of Archive Administration, because at the time when that book was written I had not yet made any of the experiments described here.

⁶ For the varying mixtures, see the analysis of seals of various dates from the

now known as Venice turpentine; with the addition of colouring matter, if desired, vermilion and verdigris being the most common. Certain types of seal in 'natural' wax are said to contain also an admixture of chalk, which is held responsible for their crumbling. They are certainly found in a dry and flaky condition much more often than coloured ones and it is possible that the makers found it difficult without the chalk to get the light tone they required; whereas scarlet and green seals can be obtained by mixing the colour with quite a dark natural wax. Analysis, however, has shown up to date no trace of chalk in English seals of natural wax, but has shown traces of mould; it is probable therefore that the laminated and fragile appearance of these seals is due to damp, perhaps from the wax being softened in hot water. In green seals the verdigris, which is a fungicide, would prevent this. It was common also to coat the surface of the finished seal with varnish. The mixture was not (it seems probable) melted, as a rule, to running point for sealing purposes, but merely warmed; the impression, whether pendent or applied, being obtained by hard vertical pressure on the matrix.

Modern wax (so called) is composed chiefly of shellac, which, we may conjecture, became available in large quantities as a result of the activities of the East India Company. Accordingly we find shellac seals becoming common only in the seventeenth century. Seals of this material appear, as a rule, in the form of small, applied signet-seals. The use of the large pendent seal had, indeed, largely declined by now, as a result of the greatly increased use of authentication by signature. Where the pendent seal was used it was as a survival of an old practice on documents of certain old types—notably Royal Letters and Charters—and for these the old mixture probably continued to be employed, as indeed it is occasionally at the present day. No research has yet been made into the question when shellac sealing first appears, nor in what mixture, nor into the chemical changes (if any) produced in it by age. It is much to be hoped that these gaps in our knowledge will presently be filled; but for the purposes of this article shellac and wax seals (save for one or two slight modifications) may be treated together.

Papered seals (the impression being made on paper, generally with wax underneath) are again a late device. The making of

thirteenth to the fifteenth century in an article by Sir James Dobbie and Dr. J. J. Fox in the *Transactions of the Chemical Society* (1914), vol. 105, p. 797.

¹ Vermilion, if, as is likely, it included mercury compounds, would have the same

² I have seen many early seals over which a parchment cover had been sewn, but never one in which the impression had been made on the wax through the

leaden buliae was probably never (or, if at all, only very rarely) practised in this country. We shall have to say something about their preservation, however, since foreign examples are not uncommon in our collections. The so-called seals of goldsmith's work are not, of course, made by impression and are so rare that they do not call for observation here.

Nomenclature

It may be worth while to mention in passing that an effort has been made recently to devise a standard nomenclature for the description of seals. This was printed in a Report on the Editing of Historical Documents, compiled by a Committee of the Anglo-American Conference of Historians and published in the Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research.* I have used the terms there laid down throughout the present paper.

PACKING AND REPAIRING

Seals may suffer from cracking or breakage, from scratching, from collapse due to pressure or to heat, from staining and mould under circumstances of exceptional dampness, and from 'perishing', i. e. decay due to change in their constituent elements. On the other hand they do not seem to require air as much as, certainly not more than, parchment and paper do; and research 2 has proved that as a rule there is surprisingly little chemical alteration in their substance even when they date from quite early times. Moreover it is within the experience of many archivists that seals which have been bestowed, without any particular care, in the ordinary chests or cupboards of an ordinary muniment room, and have been subjected to very little examination or disturbance, are as a rule in a remarkably sound condition; provided, of course, that they have not experienced any abnormal conditions of heat or damp. The seals enclosed in tightly fitting 'skippets' of wood or metal³ are also, as a rule, well preserved.⁴ The inference

parchment. It is probable that these parchment covers are, as a rule, an early archivist's addition: that is certainly the case in a file of fourteenth-century applied seals in Chester 1/1, where addressing tags have been cut off the documents themselves and used for this purpose. I am indebted to Mrs. Sharp for this example.

1 Number 1, June 1923.

² Dobbie and Fox, op. cit. The fragments analysed were supplied by the Public Record Office and were quite casually selected.

³ It is perhaps worth while to add a note here that many old skippets are of iron, and rusty; if therefore they are left on, great precautions should be taken to prevent their coming in contact with the paper or parchment of the document.

⁴ In the cases of single seals (generally foreign) the wax and tag were often placed in the skippet first and the impression then made. A good example is T.R. Diplomatic Documents 436 (dated 1430) where the skippet is of wood, turned in the grain of the log. A number of further examples will be found in this class.

is that the best course to pursue with seals would be to have skippets made for them individually or, better still, to house them in some kind of rack which would prevent them from touching each other or coming under any pressure and in which they would enjoy the normal conditions, as regards ventilation and protection from dirt, which are prescribed for the parchment or paper documents to which they are generally attached; and then to leave them strictly alone. We need not seriously discuss the plan of severing them from the documents and preserving them separately, a procedure almost universally and deservedly condemned.

Unfortunately, in any large collection the conditions suggested are impracticable; the rack and skippet systems would involve an expenditure of time, material and space, and an alteration of existing arrangement, which are prohibitive; and it is impossible to cease production to students. It becomes necessary, therefore, to find the safest means of packing at a reasonable cost and to avoid production, wherever possible, by providing casts for study, incidentally neutralizing the worst results of any possible damage by preserving permanent moulds.

Packing

In the first place it is desirable to prevent the seals from knocking against each other, or against the walls of a receptacle, by the use of some soft material; but the Swedish authorities maintain—and our own examination of wadding that has been used tends, at least in some cases, to confirm them—that any absorbent material draws the greasy nature out of the wax, making the seal friable; and certainly seals preserved in bags of linen, cloth, etc., have almost invariably perished. We are at present trying to meet this difficulty by means of a kind of quilt made of wadding wrapped in waxed tissue paper and fastened together with a stitch.

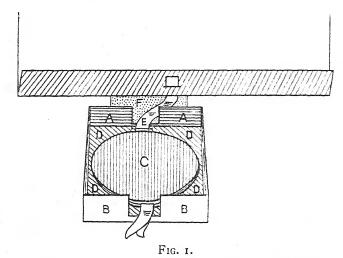
The question of the receptacle to be used varies with the nature of the document, and more particularly with the way in which the seal is affixed to it.

I take the *Pendent Seals* first, assuming for the moment that we are dealing with the class of deeds and charters to which the vast majority of such documents belong. As a rule these have been folded and this, or a fresh folding, is generally preserved, each deed becoming a separate package which is tied loosely with tape or (as at the Public Record Office) slipped into an

¹ Where the old creases show a tendency to damage the writing.

open-topped envelope. If this method of packing has been adopted and if there are not more than two or three seals on a single document, and those small and relatively thick lumps of wax, it will generally be safe to fold up the seals (protected with a 'quilt') inside the deed; this is particularly the case if the deeds thus folded are to be packed in a box on their edges, like the cards in a card-index, so that there is comparatively little pressure.

If the seal is in the least frail, or much larger than an inch in diameter, the above method will not suffice; and indeed it should never be employed in the case of a really important seal. The next simplest plan may then be adopted—that of folding the



AA and BB Walls of box, cut away to take tag. c Seal. D Floor of box, lined and with (E) seal-tag sewn to it. F Strip of cloth fastened to bottom of box (outside) and sewn to document.

seal in the deed as before but putting the whole package into a cardboard box with a loose, flanged lid.

More elaborate still (fig. 1), but often necessary, is the method by which the seal (c) alone, with suitable 'quilts', is placed in the cardboard box, in the sides of which (A, B) a hole is cut for the tab, tongue or cords by which it is suspended. When this is used it will be wise to secure the seal by a stitch (E) passing over the tab or cord and through the bottom of the box (D); and in some cases also to have an attachment to the box, of cloth or some other material (F), which may be fastened by a stitch to the document so as to take the weight.

² This is the Record Office practice.

¹ Such as the signet seals found normally on private deeds of all dates.

A modification of this plan may be made by the use of two pieces of thin millboard, covered with binder's cloth (AA), of the shape shown in fig. 2. Each of these, by means of two double scorings (dd), has a hollow formed in it for the seal (c) to lie in, as is shown in fig. 3, and this hollow may be lined with the normal wool and tissue. The two pieces are laid one on each side of the seal and its tag, or cord, and strings or tapes (D) are tied round the whole package immediately above and below the rounded part containing the seal. For extra strength the cloth

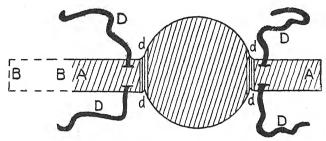


Fig. 2. Millboard casing: plan of one side.

 $_{\rm A-A}$ Millboard and cloth. $_{\rm B-B}$ Cloth only. dd Board bent at this point. DD Tapes.

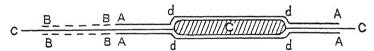


Fig. 3. Millboard casing: section through both sides.

A-A Millboard and cloth, bent at dd. B-B Cloth only. C-C-C Position of sealtag and seal.

may be produced (BB) beyond the millboard so as to reach the document itself, to which it may be stitched.

Exceptional cases, such as that of a document having a large number of seals pendent from it, must be treated each on its own merits. To take an example of the kind just mentioned, a document at the Public Record Office less than 30 inches in width, and having no less than twenty-five large seals pendent from its lower edge, has been attached to a card slightly larger than its own size plus that of the seals; and to the lower edge of this is hinged a box closing over the seals only and fastened in position by tapes. Within this the seals are separated into three layers by means of long 'quilts' slipped between them (plate LIV).

To wire clips may be used provided they are made of brass. The device described is itself a modification of one used by Dr. G. H. Fowler in the County Muniments at Bedford.

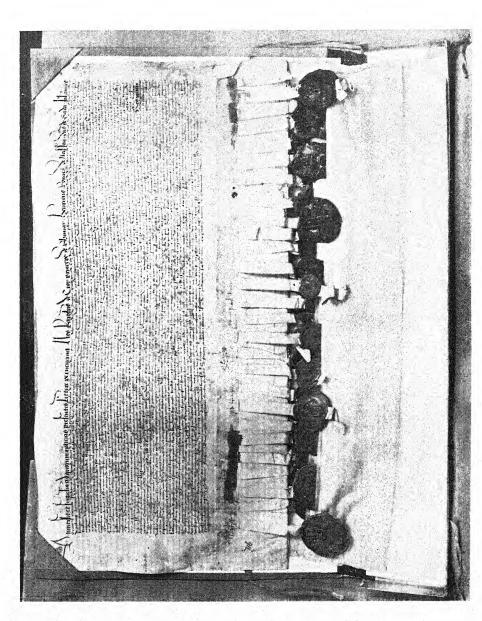
The preservation of Applied Seals is a much more difficult matter to speak of; indeed most cases have to be treated on their merits. The documents are very frequently made up in bundles, files or even volumes. In such cases the superimposed papers or parchments form to some extent a protection; for in made-up volumes and files the pages do not ever pack as closely to one another as they do in the case of the regular sheets of an ordinary printed book. Shellac seals in such a position, being harder but at the same time more fragile, resist the flattening action of the weight of paper laid upon them better than the wax

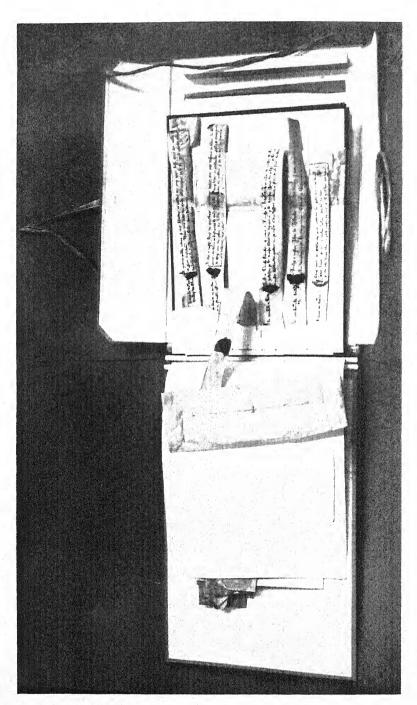
ones, but have a greater tendency to break.

On the whole it will be wise always to give some added protection to applied seals if they are of any importance. A simple plan is to make a small 'quilt', strengthen one edge with a fold of linen, and through this sew it on to the document at the side of the seal, over which it forms a hinged flap. A more elaborate plan is to insert a stout guard in the volume or file and fasten on to this a sheet of millboard having a hole cut in it to fit (with plenty of margin for possible shifting) over the seal. A loose single document having an applied seal it is best to put between two boards, the top one, with the hole as described, being hinged at the side to another, to which the document itself is fastened. It must be borne in mind in all cases, but particularly in that just mentioned, that applied seals, especially the small delicate wax ones of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, have very often become bent (carrying, of course, the parchment or paper with them) so that there is a hollow below them; and that in packing it is just as important to give support underneath this, by means of a pad, as to give protection to the upper surface. In the file shown in plate Lv certain small documents having delicate applied seals on them have been fastened at one end to larger pieces of millboard, which are themselves inserted like documents in the file: this ensures rigidity and makes it possible to pad the seals both at the back and at the front. Note the block at the right-hand (outer) edge of the lower file-board and the corresponding makeup of the back with pieces of board: this is, of course, a simple device to prevent pressure between the boards when closed.

It may perhaps be permissible, in concluding this section, to plead for a liberal interpretation of the word *important* in relation to small seals. Generally it is bestowed only on armorial ones or those having a curious or beautiful design. But the small

¹ There are countless small signet seals scattered through the volumes of the *State Papers* at the Public Record Office.





File of deeds with applied seals, showing method of packing

rough private seals are often very interesting and, in particular, they are one of our chief sources for the study of a subject very little known at present but quite important—that of merchants' and other marks: which makes them well worth care in preservation. An important criterion of value for such seals is the fact that they do or do not exist elsewhere.

Cleaning and Restoring

The authorities at Stockholm and, I believe, at Dresden have devoted considerable time to the question of restoring their quality to seals which have 'perished'. The mixture which they recommend, and which we have used with some modification at the Public Record Office, undoubtedly improves the consistency of brittle and flaky seals—it is particularly good for the natural wax seals which, to judge from the state in which they have come down to us, must frequently 2 have suffered from mould or had that admixture of chalk, or some similar substance, which has already been mentioned: it is also a very efficient cleaner if rubbed on plentifully with a very soft brush. Ordinary soap and water may also be used for cleaning, but if this is done great care must be taken in drying, especially at the point where the tab or cord enters the seal. It is also necessary to use only the softest brushes for these operations, for fear of scratches; the finest watch-maker's cleaning brush is the best.

Repairing

It is generally recognized that the best mending material is wax of about the same consistency as the original. We have adopted the principle that it is the archivist's business not only not to fake a broken design, but also not to hide the modern work he puts into repairing in any way. We therefore use deliberately a colour different from that of the seal, generally a natural brown; and do not adopt the plan of running into a crack wax from the back of the seal itself. The wax is applied warm and worked in with a hot knife or bodkin. In making up a seal of which only a fragment survives we add at the edges only enough to round off jagged pieces which might catch and cause further breakage. For a preliminary holding together of small pieces spirit varnish (e. g. gum sandarac or a very thick solution of shellac) will be

² See the suggestion made above as to the reason for this.

3 We use a mixture of wax and resin in the proportion of about two to one.

¹ We use a solution of bees-wax, turpentine, and benzine: see Baron de Fleetwood, op. cit.

⁴ From this point of view the more skilfully the 'fake' is carried out the worse the crime.

found useful. For extra strength heated metal pins, if the seal is thick enough to take them, may be thrust through from the edge so as to hold two pieces together. Should there be a number of small and fragile pieces it may be necessary to float them in a pad of new wax; but as little of this as may be should be used and finger and thumb marks, or any other marks on the back of the original, should be preserved. In view of the frequency of breakage it is wise to note somewhere (e.g. on its box) the state of the seal at the time of repair.

The chief danger to these is that of corrosion Leaden Bullae. as a result of contact with various impurities; in particular, seals placed in oaken receptacles will become corroded as surely as though they were being deliberately converted into white lead by the ordinary Dutch process. If this corrosion has gone far it may be impossible to clean the seal without destroying all the design. One such was treated recently, upon the advice of the Government Laboratory, merely by saturating the surface with methyl cellulose; which, being a chemically stable substance, will, it is hoped, prevent any further damage. Others were coated with the same after a thorough brushing, first with spirit and ether, then with dilute hydrochloric acid (8 per cent.), then with dilute ammonia (8 per cent.), and then (very carefully) with distilled water, and a final drying by means of spirit. It is perhaps worth noting for the benefit of those who, like the writer, are not chemists, that the coating is not a celluloid; all celluloids being regarded as chemically unstable and therefore unsuitable.

Bullae which have to be exposed in oak show-cases at the Public Record Office are now protected from the volatile acids given off

by the oak by being enclosed in air-tight glass boxes.'

Moulding

From the point of view of the archivist the making of a permanent mould is perhaps the most important of all the processes connected with seals. The only satisfactory medium for this is plaster of Paris; the finest obtainable quality being used (that known as 'Dental') and even this being sifted through fine gauze (the residue may be used for backing). It is not impossible to use warm gelatine even on wax seals and gelatine moulding is an easy process: but as such moulds are not in any sense

r Pieces of glass jointed with cloth, which is waxed. The question of corrosion of lead objects is treated in *Bulletin No. 5* of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (*The Cleaning and Restoration of Museum Exhibits*, London, 1921, p. 9); but the method of cleaning there described has not been followed.

permanent, their only use for our purposes would be in the case where there is a great deal of overhang in a seal (due to collapse of the wax from age) and this condition can almost always be dealt with in other ways. Supposing gelatine to be used, a plaster cast would have to be made immediately and another mould made, in plaster, from that; which introduces a great deal of extra possibility of error.

Ordinary Plaster Moulds

When a pendent seal is to be moulded the document and its tab, tongue or cord are carefully wrapped in waxed tissue paper. The seal is then cleaned and carefully examined to see if at any point there is overhang. This most commonly occurs over the rim of the seal, where a matrix has been very deeply pressed into soft wax, and in extreme cases it may be necessary to cut away some of this superfluous wax; though as a general rule it is possible to soften the whole seal by immersion in warm (not hot) water and bend away the overhanging part. As a general rule, however, the overhang is very slight and small and a minute quantity of plasticine, or children's play wax, introduced temporarily beneath it will meet the requirements of moulding. Of course this method must always be used when the overhang occurs in the actual design of the seal. The seal, with its under side also protected by waxed paper, is now embedded in a pad of plasticine, or some similar soft moulding material, less than I mm. of its edge being left exposed—just enough to show the nature of the original or fractured edge. The plasticine outside this is bevelled away so that in the resulting mould the seal matrix may lie in a slight depression, which will enable the finished mould to stand face downwards (excluding dust) without the raised portion of the design coming in contact with the shelf. Having been made up in the pad the seal is very carefully oiled—we use olive-oil with a slight admixture of lard—by means of a fine sable brush, which it will be found best (especially for seals with a great deal of small and deep detail) to cut short and square at the end. It is essential that every scrap of the surface should be oiled and that the oil should not be allowed to soak in before the plaster is applied; but on the other hand the slightest amount of superfluous oil will cause bubbles and flattening in the mould.

A strip of thick lead foil of some standard width is now bent round and pressed into the pad, forming a wall at a distance of 5 mm. or more from the edge of the seal; which is then ready for the plaster. For the quantities to be used in mixing this there is

So that the moulds may all be of one height: we use a width of 3.5 cm.

no fixed rule, different plasters varying; but roughly it may be said that the plaster should be gently shaken into the water (a teacup with an inch or so of water is a convenient mixing bowl) until the heap of plaster rises to the level of the water. It must then be stirred (very gently, so as to avoid bubbles; the finger is the best instrument) until it is of the consistency of cream and applied with a clean, fine brush in the same manner as the oil. Air bubbles, it will be found, are even more difficult to avoid than oil bubbles, and only practice is of use in this matter; but a good general rule is to follow with the point of the brush the lines of the design—not to go across them: as in small seals there are really no lines, only a number of deep, irregular depressions, it follows that the action of the brush on these will be a stubbing one, with a short and square-ended brush. There is a slight danger, if the 'painting' is continued when the plaster has begun to set (which it does very quickly), that the brush may pierce through it, with the result of a rough surface to the mould.

It is wise only to put a thin coating of plaster in first and then to fill up with one or more further lots, particularly in the case of large seals, where the mass of plaster generates considerable heat. The mould should be finished with a flat surface level with the top of the foil. As soon as the plaster is sufficiently set the foil may be taken off to help the process of cooling, but some time—at least an hour—should elapse before any attempt is made to remove the seal; and if it does not come away easily it should be

left for a further period.

The mould thus made must be allowed to dry very thoroughly in a warm room; the time required will vary with the size of the mould and with the weather, but it is not safe to try and hasten the process by putting the mould close to a fire. An easy test is to see whether the mould leaves any mark when laid for a few moments on a slate. The next process is that of hardening. For this the French use a huile siccative made by suspending a bag of litharge in a pan of boiling linseed oil; the boiling is continued for a considerable time—at least half a day; the pan being placed in an oven because of the fumes of the oil. In the mixture thus made the moulds are immersed, face downwards, to about two-thirds of their depth, and are left to soak for forty-eight hours. When they are taken out their surfaces are carefully freed from surplus oil. The treatment is then complete, save for the surface-drying of the oil, which will take some days more.

The process, though efficient, is a lengthy one. In Brussels a very quick and clean method is used, though not, perhaps, a very strong one—that of painting the surface of the dry mould with

a few coats of a solution of shellac. We have endeavoured to compromise between the two plans. Our moulds are steeped on the French plan, but in the shellac solution, in which they stand for five hours, by which time the mixture has penetrated right through them; they are then taken out and the surfaces very carefully freed from surplus shellac by means of clean spirit and a rag and brush. After this they will require to stand for a few days while the spirit evaporates, but this does not take so long as the drying of the oil. They are then stored, ready for use, face downwards on shelves.

The important point is the dryness of the moulds before the hardening treatment is applied.

Moulds from Applied Seals

No difference of method is to be observed here save that the seal cannot be made up in plasticine in the same way. Waxed tissue should be laid over the document and carefully pricked all round the edge of the seal; the paper exactly covering the seal can then be removed and a ring of plasticine formed on the paper round the hole thus made. If the paper is now held down very carefully on the document, a plaster mould may be made in the ordinary way without any danger of the damp reaching the parchment or paper of the document. It is to be noted once again that these applied seals are often bent and it may be necessary to give them support, by means of a curved pad of wax or other material placed underneath, during the moulding. Also they are generally very thin and frail, and extra care must be used in oiling and in the removal of the mould.

' Squeezes'

The method of taking a mould by means of soft wax pressed on to the seal may give a very accurate result, if carefully employed: on the other hand, the mould obtained has not the same strength, and the method cannot be used without some danger to the seal; and it should therefore be employed only for papered seals, where it is unavoidable. The seal should not be placed on a table but held in both hands in such a way that support is given to the whole surface from below by the fingers, the thumbs being used to press in the wax which is to form the mould. This pressure must be strictly vertical, or there will be distortion and side-cutting. The wax should be one which

^{*} We use a solution of white shellac in methylated spirit, about three ounces to a pint. The method was suggested to me by Professor A. P. Laurie, to whom I am also indebted for advice on the subject of pigments.

will go hard when cold. It is to be softened in warm water or worked up in the hand till it is of the consistency of stiff putty; it is then rolled out into a cake with a slightly convex surface and over this a little French chalk is rubbed (no oil is used). The seal is laid face downwards on this and pressed lightly into it and then the whole is turned over and the wax pressed into the seal in the manner described. The wax should be allowed to go cold before being removed so as to prevent bending and distortion of the mould; indeed, it is better to remove the seal from the mould rather than the mould from the seal.

For the sake of permanency it is perhaps best to make a plaster cast from the squeeze and another mould in plaster from that; though this, as has been pointed out, introduces fresh possibility of error.

CASTING

There are many ways of making casts of seals, but the four materials most generally used are metal (by means of electrotyping), sulphur (with which powder colours may be mixed if desired), plaster and wax. Of these we have eliminated the first two; electrotyping because it involves extra machinery and produces a result which does not, after all, adequately represent a waxen original; and sulphur, because it is inflammable, is not very satisfactory as a representation of wax, and (since it has to be poured into the mould) gives a slightly blurred rendering of the finer lines. There remain, therefore, plaster and wax.

Plaster Casts

These, while cheaper in material, are very much more expensive than wax ones in time and labour. Since their making involves a second oiling and a second possibility of bubbles, they also mean an increased proportion of error. The method of making them is exactly the same as that of making moulds, except that the foil is simply wrapped round the plaster mould, no setting in plasticine being necessary.

Wax Impressions

The ordinary way of using wax for casts is to pour it molten into the mould, which lays it open to the objection already urged against sulphur—that the fine lines are blurred. It is perfectly possible, however, with a properly hardened mould, using

The variety of children's modelling wax known as Play Wax is a good one. Or bees-wax and resin mixed in the way described below under *Casting* may be used.

a softened (not melted) cake of wax rubbed with chalk (in the manner described under 'Squeezes' above), to obtain an impression inferior to the original only in so far as there are any imperfections in the mould; and that in a few minutes, whereas a cast in plaster takes, by the time it is dried, many hours. The cake of wax is laid on the table and the mould pressed into it in a strictly vertical direction; or if the mould is a large one the pressure may be got by putting both in an ordinary copying press, taking care to put a piece of cardboard between the back of the mould and the iron platen and not to press so long that the face of the mould cuts through the wax and comes in contact with the bed of the machine. The cake of wax will need to be from a quarter to half an inch thick, according to the depth of relief in the mould.

Casts for Photography

The choice of materials in casting really depends upon the purpose for which the cast is required. A very frequent one is that of photography. The use of easts for this has the great advantage that it saves handling, and therefore risk to the originals; but from the photographer's point of view it is also very generally beneficial because the casts are easier to adjust, can, if necessary, be taken to the photographer's own studio, and can be made in any colour. We have therefore made some experiments in colouring plaster casts as well as in mixing coloured waxes; the problem being to make the detail of the design salient while retaining the characteristic surface of the original wax.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in colouring the plaster. Ordinary oil painting clogs and dulls the lines of the design; water colour or dry colour introduced into the plaster failed to give anything approaching the requisite depth of tone; and so forth. But we finally found that certain oil colours ' (probably because they were particularly finely divided in grinding) could be mixed with beeswax and turpentine and stubbed on to the surface of the cast with a fine brush and afterwards polished, giving quite a good effect. We also got a good result by painting with a solution of orange shellac. Experiments were then made by photographing groups of the same casts in seven different colours, with the result that a biscuit colour (produced by the orange shellac) was generally agreed to be the best.

Plaster casts for the slides for Mr. Fowler's paper were accordingly coloured in this medium; but the appearance of

¹ Orange vermilion, cadmium yellow, graphite black and oxide of chromium green were the best; the last could be darkened with Prussian blue.

them on the screen was disappointing, the enlargement showing clearly that though the detail was good the surface did not suggest the wax of the original. We accordingly experimented further; first by steeping the shellac-coloured plaster casts in wax, then by preparing impressions in a special brown bees-wax; and then by reverting to the plan of mixing yellow ochre or brown pigment with the plaster and waxing the resultant The last method has been finally approved, and the casts which will illustrate the paper in Archaeologia have all been prepared in this way. To secure the same depth of colour a large quantity of water is mixed with ochre beforehand. The casts when dry are plunged in melted paraffin wax and left in it till air bubbles cease to rise and are subsequently brush-polished. The wax penetrates the plaster completely; and not only gets rid of a certain surface roughness due to the introduction of the pigment but strengthens the cast, which is liable also to be rather brittle for the same reason.

The above remarks apply to what may be termed average photographic work: the light brown or yellow undoubtedly give the best results as a whole. At the same time it must be added that a good photographer, taking the trouble to make the necessary adjustments and working with casts under suitable conditions, should be able to get good results from any colour or substance. In the illustration (plate LvI) three impressions in wax (scarlet, dark green and light brown), one cast in plaster shellac-coloured, and two casts in coloured plaster (brown and ochre) waxed—all from the same mould—have been photographed separately: and it will be seen that there is little to choose between the resulting reproductions, though there are distinct differences in the rendering. In the plate the casts follow the order given above.

It may be worth mentioning that we tried also to obtain colour by soaking the plaster casts with spirit stain; subsequently soaking in paraffin wax in the manner described. The trouble with all dyes and stains appears to be that those made up from more than one colour show, when applied to the plaster, different rates of absorption, the results being parti-coloured and unreliable. Even when this did not happen during staining it generally did during the waxing process; and though this might be got over by using

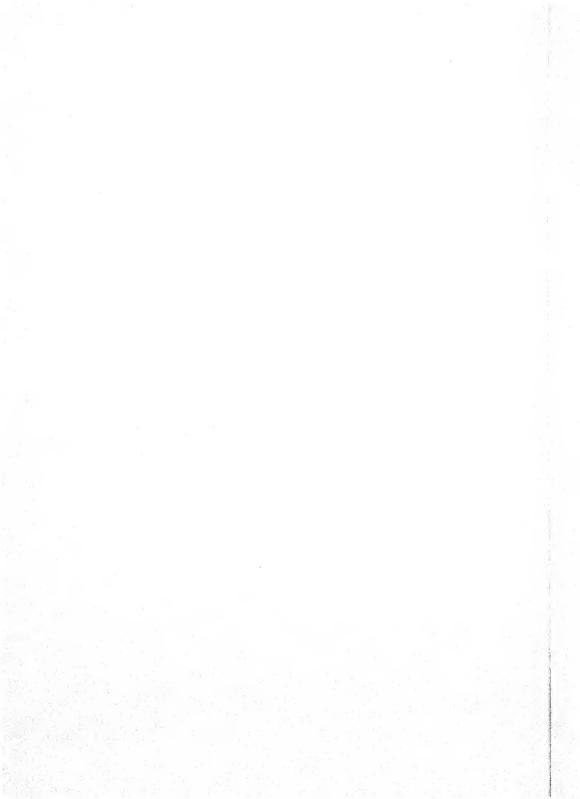
only surface waxing the process was unsatisfactory.

Melting point 160° F.: the wax should not boil.

² Messrs. Gedge, of St. John Street, were good enough to make me up some special stains for this purpose; and I used also some of the ordinary spirit stains and dyes soluble in spirit. I was indebted to Mr. H. W. Fincham, F.S.A., for some suggestions on this point.



SEGILLIVN DE CONCILLIO DE BILVAO (1481) Impressions and casts in wax and plaster of different colours $(\frac{1}{1})$



Undoubtedly the most satisfactory method of staining, as distinct from painting, was the use of aniline dyes dissolved in the paraffin wax, colour and wax being thus applied together. But here again the difficulty is to get the exact colour required, only certain anilines being wax-soluble and mixed colours proving once more a failure. We are still experimenting with this method.

Conclusion

There seems little doubt that, though the waxed plaster gives the best result for the camera, if casts are merely required for exhibition the method to be preferred is that of making direct impressions from the moulds in wax prepared from the same materials as those used in the seals themselves. With the minimum of labour and of error in reproduction, and at no exorbitant cost, this gives us the nearest approach to a facsimile of the original.

¹ Suggested to me by Dr. J. J. Fox, of the Government Laboratory, to whom I have been particularly indebted throughout.

² See the analysis by Dobbie and Fox, op. cit. We use a proportion of roughly two of wax to one of resin. The best levigated powder colour should be used, vermilion and verdigris being the two normal ones. Only small quantities of these will be needed. The materials should not be heated more than is absolutely necessary in mixing; and the wax should never be melted afterwards, but only softened.

Notes

Recent appointments.—Mr. Eric Maclagan, F.S.A., has been appointed to succeed Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith as Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum; Mr. S. J. Camp, F.S.A., has succeeded Mr. D. S. McColl as Keeper of the Wallace Collection; and Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, F.S.A., has been appointed Director of the National Museum of Wales. Dr. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A., has become the first Professor of Medieval History in the University of Leeds.

Franks Student in Archaeology.—The Franks studentship in the University of London, founded by the Society of Antiquaries, has been awarded to Mr. Cyril Daryll Forde, B.A. Mr. Forde took First Class Honours in Geography (subsidiary subject History) as an internal student of University College in 1922. He has also obtained the Teacher's Diploma, and is acting as Assistant in the department of Geography at University College. He proposes to devote himself during his tenure of the studentship to studying the distribution of megalithic monuments in its geographical and cultural aspects.

Devizes Museum.—In addition to the important series from All Cannings Cross recently published by Mrs. Cunnington, the museum of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society has been enriched with the remains excavated by Dr. R. C. C. Clay from over a hundred pitdwellings of the Early Iron Age at Fifield Bavant, Wilts., a village between Wilton and Cranborne Chase. The pits were of beehive form, sunk in the solid chalk, and about half of them had steps or a ramp to facilitate entrance, ladders being used in other cases. The roof consisted of wattle-and-daub, not supported by a central roof-tree, and explanatory diagrams are given in Wilts. Archaeological Magazine, vol. xlii, p. 495, with several plates of the pottery, tools, grain, and human remains brought to light, Sir Arthur Keith reporting on a skull, and Professor Biffen on the cereals. The date suggested (late Hallstatt and early La Tène) is also that of All Cannings Cross; and Devizes Museum has almost a monopoly of that period. It may be added that the Bronze Age gold ornaments described in Ancient Wilts, and elsewhere are now represented locally by electrotypes, the originals having been deposited in the British Museum.

An Aurignac site in Derbyshire.—Mr. G. A. Garfitt, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Derbyshire, communicates the following: An important discovery has been made by the Derbyshire Caves committee at Cresswell Crags, which have long been known as a living place of palaeolithic man. One of the caves named 'Mother Grundy's Parlour' had been completely emptied by previous explorers, but they had overlooked the entrance, which forms a rock-shelter. This has proved to be a living and workshop site. The relic bed is a thick one, and seems to represent a continuous occupation from Aurignac to Tardenois

times. Many fine implements have been found, with broken ones and numerous flakes. The implements are typical points, knives, scrapers, gravers, with two engravings in bone and some bone points. The fauna associated includes horse (very numerous), bison, reindeer, bear, and hyaena. The technique of the engravings and implements is exactly equated with late Aurignac sites in France. It may be that all the sites at Cresswell Crags which have formerly been assigned to La Madeleine may prove to be of the same period. The last excavations in 'Mother Grundy's Parlour' were made, it is believed, about 1887 by Dr. Laing of Newcastle. Very numerous finds were made but no results appear to have been published, and the objects are not known to be in any museum. The writer would be glad if the owner of these relics would communicate with him with a view to their scientific examination.

In addition to the above work, the Committee has begun to investigate a long range of cliffs about two miles farther up the valley. Fourteen sites have been tested, of which three or four are fertile. One small cave or fissure proved to be sepulchral. Under flat stones remains of four individuals were found, some of the bones being incrusted with stalagmite. The bodies had not been buried there, but the bones had been collected after defleshing and are in no case complete. One of the jaws had been gnawed by a large canine. There was no certain association of objects to determine date. The bones have been examined by Sir Arthur Keith and Professor Parsons, who describe them as those of a man, a woman, and a child of eight or ten years, the fourth being doubtful. The man's bones were placed in a kind of cist with the wall of the cave on one side, the other side being built up with stones and a large flat one to cover. They were people who lived on meal that had been ground in querns or by pounders. They were of a squatting race, the facets being visible. The bones were platymeric. Further investigation of the cliffs may enable the date to be decided. It is at present very doubtful, and might be anything from neolithic to Anglo-Saxon. No complete skull was found. There is a prospect of a long term of work on this site, which will be facilitated by a grant which has been made by the Sladen Trustees. The work is being done by the kind permission of the Duke of Portland.

A perforated stone in Shropshire.-Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A.,

sends the following note:

Two stones known as Murder Field Stile (from their present use) stand side by side on the south side of the road between Highley and Billingsley, between the Hag and New England. They are on the extreme western margin of the O.S. 6-inch sheet Shropshire 66 S.E., at a height of about 240 ft. above sea-level, in the parish of Highley; lat. 52° 27′ 05″, long. 2° 23′ 58″. They stand on the coal-measures; and are unique in this last respect, if authentic. For information about them I am indebted to Mr. Barke, of Stoke-on-Trent, who first drew my attention to their existence, and to Mr. Eardley, manager of the Highley Mining Company, who kindly fixed their position on the map. As I have not visited the site I cannot give an independent opinion,

but from a photograph the stones have the appearance of being the portal of a burial chamber. The name of the field supports this view: Murder Field' is derived, according to information given to Mr. Eardley, from a crime committed many years ago. It is highly probable that this is a piece of folklore; and that the story of the crime arose from the discovery of skeletons near the stones, but there is no evidence of any such discovery, and the explanation suggested is therefore purely theoretical.

Measurements provided by Mr. Barke are as follows:-

1. Perforated stone, of a fine white grit, unlike any local stone known to Mr. Barke; height, 2 ft. 9 in., width, 3 ft. 6 in., thickness, 7½ in.

2. Standing stone, of a local red sandstone: height, 4 ft. 6 in.,

thickness, 6 in.

Mr. Barke adds that in his opinion 'the upright stone has no connexion with the holed one, but has simply been erected as a gate-post'.



Perforated stone in Shropshire.

Perhaps the strongest argument against the antiquity of the monument is the absence of any others of such a kind in the region. Further

investigations are evidently needed.

In addition to the well-known perforated stone in Cornwall, the Menan-Tol, only one other is known in England, the Devil's Ring and Finger on Windy Arbour Farm, near Norton-in-Hales (Staffordshire 9 S.E.). It is referred to in the Proceedings of the North Staffordshire Field Club, vol. xliii, 1909, p. 195. Each of these two stones—one upright and the other perforated as here—is 6 ft. high; and an illustration appears as the frontispiece of vol. xlvi of the same proceedings. An account of perforated stones associated with megalithic burialchambers is given by our honorary Fellow Monsieur Léon Coutil in the Mémoires de la Société préhistorique française, vol. iv, 1919 [Allée couverte de Vaudancourt (Oise), fouilles de 1918-19; étude sur les allées couvertes avec cloisons perforées de l'Oise, Seine-et-Oise et de

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Sculptured stone from a dolmen in Alderney.—Lt.-Col. De Guérin, Local Secretary for the Channel Islands, sends the following note:

This stone (fig. 1), which is now in the Lukis Museum, Guernsey, was found sometime between the years 1842 and 1853 in one of the dolmens of Alderney, when they were being excavated by the sons of Mr. F. C. Lukis, F.S.A., the well-known Guernsey archaeologist. Unfortunately the account of their excavations is very incomplete and contains few details, so it is now impossible to tell in which of the dolmens it was found. On the stone is a small label with an inscription in the handwriting of Mr. F. C. Lukis, 'Found in a Cromlech at Alderney',

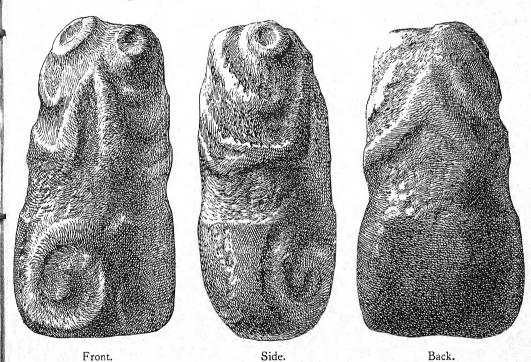


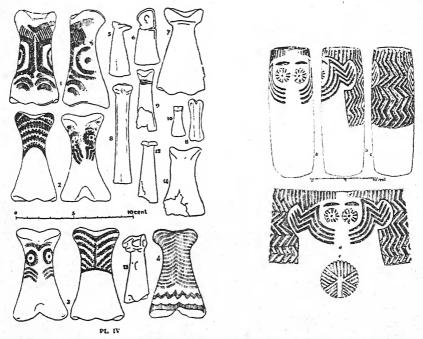
Fig. 1. Sculptured stone from Alderney $(\frac{1}{2})$.

and a similar description is beneath a sketch of it in his *Collectanea Antiqua* in the Museum. The object, however, is not mentioned in the text of the *Collectanea*, nor in any of the papers preserved in the Museum relating to Alderney. It is possible, therefore, that it was not found by a member of the Lukis family, but Mr. F. C. Lukis was a sufficiently scientific archaeologist to make it certain that he had good grounds for making the statement written by him on the label.

When the objects in the Museum were being arranged in 1908, a local geologist unfortunately declared the markings on the stone to be due to natural causes, so it was thought to be of little value. Last summer, at the suggestion of Mr. T. D. Kendrick, of the British Museum, who had seen the stone when in Guernsey three years ago, it

was sent to the British Museum for examination; and Mr. Reginald Smith and all those who have seen it are unanimously of the opinion that the markings on the stone had been deliberately carved by man, and that it was an object of considerable interest, unique as far as the British Isles were concerned. It was also examined by Mr. G. H. Plymen, F.G.S., who had made a study of the geology of Alderney a few years ago. He identified the stone as the white (or grey) grit of the south coast of Alderney, or of the Mannez district, the north-east corner of the island.

I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Kendrick for the drawings of



(Reproduced from Revue Préhistorique by permission of MM. Vigot Frères.)

Fig. 2. Stone cones from Spain.

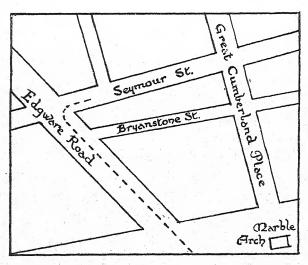
Fig. 3. Stone cone in the Madrid Museum.

the figure sculptured on the stone. They give a much better idea of the figure than any description can convey. The two eyes are very prominent, but it is difficult to determine the meaning of the wavy lines beneath them, which are arranged in a sort of chevron pattern at the back. So far no analogous stones can be traced, but Mr. Kendrick suggests that publication might possibly lead to the discovery of something similar in French museums. There is, however, a slight resemblance between the design of the figure on the Alderney stone and those engraved on certain stone cones and bone objects found in late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age graves in Spain and Portugal of which drawings are given by M. Louis Siret in his Religions néolithiques de l'Ibérie (Revue Préhistorique, iii). On his plate IV is shown a number

of engraved bones (fig. 2). On most of them two eyes, or circles, are represented accompanied by a number of short curved or chevroned lines. A stone cone in the Madrid Museum has a more realistic figure showing the eyebrows as well as the eyes (fig. 3). Déchelette, in his Nouvelle interprétation des Gravures de New Grange et Gavr' Inis (L'Anthropologie, xxiii, 1912), suggests that these figures are symbolic representations of the old Neolithic goddess. If he is correct it is interesting to note that traces of the cult of this divinity, dating from late Neolithic times to the Iron Age, still exist in Guernsey, namely, the anthropomorphic figure sculptured on the second capstone of the dolmen chamber of Déhus, and the two statue-menhirs of the Castel and St. Martin's. These figures and the numerous caliciform urns found in the dolmens of Guernsey, as well as a very early copper knife-dagger, found in the dolmen of Déhus, and almost identical with one found in the dolmen of Cabut, Gironde, show that at the end of the Neolithic period, and during the first ages of metal, the Southern civilization had penetrated as far as the Channel Islands. The rudely sculptured stone from Alderney, showing stylistic features very similar to those noticed in the Iberian peninsula, seems therefore but another link in the chain of evidence.

Excavations in the Edgware Road.—Lt.-Col. Karslake, F.S.A., sends the following report:

During excavations by the Metropolitan Water Board for the purpose of laying a new main in July and August 1923, a trench 7 ft. deep



Plan showing site of excavation in Edgware Road.

was cut in the east side of Edgware Road from the junction with Seymour Street to a point in the centre of Oxford Street 150 ft. west of Marble Arch (see plan). This trench disclosed interesting data as to the previous roadway beneath the present level which are worth

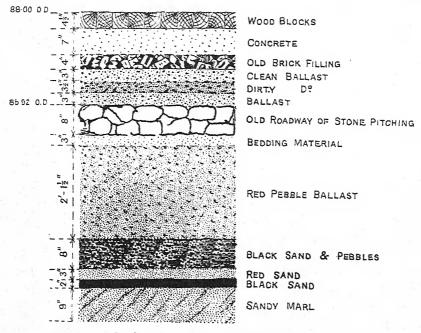
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recording in connexion with the alignment of Watling Street at this

point.

The section shows in detail the character of the ground cut through by the trench. All the soil down to the sandy marl 9 in. from the bottom of the trench was 'disturbed'. This was made abundantly clear at the corner of Seymour Street, where the sandy marl was overlaid by a filling of brick and tile rubbish some 10 in. deep mixed with much charcoal and burnt matter, and extending laterally for several yards. The regularity of the overlying strata of soil clearly proved that this was no recent intrusion.

Above the original ground level were some 13 in. of discoloured sands on which rested rather over 2 ft. of hard rammed gravel. Laid



Section of excavation in Edgware road.

upon this was an obvious road surface composed of blocks of flint and stones seemingly bedded in some 3 in. of lime and sand forming a definite pitching. The stones varied in size, e.g. 8 in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 5 in. deep, large flints; 6 in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, small flints; $4\frac{1}{2}$ in by 7 in. by 5 in. deep, basalt; $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 6 in. by 5 in. deep, Kentish rag; and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 5 in. deep, granite, the interstices being filled with smaller stones and a cementitious material. The stones do not appear to have been squared, but were rather in their rough natural or broken state. They are of various materials, the majority being flints and Kentish rag. There were occasionally pieces of granite (from Leicestershire?), and a few pieces of a bluish stone which appears to be basalt; the last mentioned probably being collected from the sea or river shore, as there is evidence that they are water-worn.

This road surface at the corner of Seymour Street was rather over 2 ft. below the present surface, but gradually rose until at the farthest point reached to the south it had disappeared, leaving only the hard gravel bed, on which it had been originally laid, below the modern road. The pitched road must have had a gradually ascending gradient towards Marble Arch which at some later period has been levelled down to form the present roadway, so cutting off the surface of the earlier road. Nothing that could be definitely described as Roman was found during the excavation either upon or below the road.

Two swivelled chains, apparently for attachment to carts, were found in the sands below the gravel, and one or two horseshoes which unfortunately were not preserved. The brick rubbish at the corner of Seymour Street was certainly not of the usual Roman brick or tile shape, and its character gives no clue to its age, but from its position it must have been contemporary with or earlier than the formation of the

paved road above it.

There was no sign of any earlier road surface, or indication of traffic below the pitched surface, suggesting a British trackway. Nor can it be definitely stated that the pitched road surface was Roman, but it is difficult to suppose that such a well-formed road could have been constructed in Saxon or medieval times on what could not have been a much frequented traffic route.

Richborough excavations.—Mr. A. G. K. Hayter, F.S.A., sends the following summary of legible Roman coins found down to the end of 1923:

Periods.	Excava- tions	Excava- tions 1923.	Finds during previous 10 Years.	Totals.
Republican, Ist-IIIrd Cent. A. D., until 260 A. D	26 127 112 35 300 417	51 252 265 108 676 646	3 63 97 32 195 172	80 44 ² 474 175 1171 1235
Total	717	1322	367	2406

Total of all Coins examined, including illegible ones:

Excavations	Excavations	Previous	Total.
1922.	1923.	10 Years' Finds.	T Otal.
808	1867	398	3073

The latest datable coin is a Siliqua (R) of Honorius:

Obv. D N HONORIVS P F AVG Bust diademed and draped r.

Rev. Within a wreath: VOT V MVLT X

Mint mark of Milan MDPS

Cohen 63. Date 398 A.D.

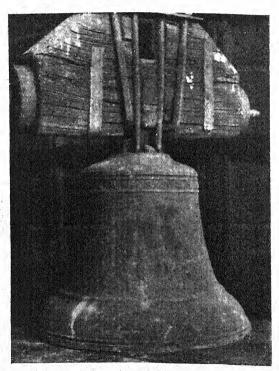
Bell at Samlesbury, Lancs.-Mr. F. H. Cheetham, F.S.A., Local

Secretary for Lancashire, communicates the following note:

A medieval bell, and one of later date, which have been in private possession since 1899, were last year restored to Samlesbury church, near Preston. The medieval bell, which is 17 in. in diameter, is inscribed round the shoulder in Lombardic characters

+CALIPANA IHESU CRISTI

and may be safely assigned to the fourteenth century. Between the words are two stops similar in character to those on the fourteenth-century bell at Colton (North Lonsdale), in the form of three curved



Medieval bell at Samlesbury church.

horns pale-wise. The other bell is of the R_WB type noted elsewhere by North and others, but of which little or nothing is yet known. The Samlesbury example, which is 18 in. in diameter, would appear to be of late seventeenth-century date. Both bells are in good condition, though the older one has lost three of its six cannons, and two holes have been driven through the crown for a staple.

Armorial panels at Samlesbury, Lancs.—Mr. F. H. Cheetham, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Lancashire, reports that in making some alterations last year at an old farmhouse known as the New Hall, Samlesbury, a plaster overmantel consisting of five panels was discovered in one of

the upper rooms. Unfortunately the centre panel containing the Royal Arms of Queen Elizabeth and two others were broken past repair before their nature became apparent, but the other two, which bear the arms of local families, are almost perfect, and retain a good deal of gold and colour, the whole having long been covered with thick layers of limewash. The panels are separated by small columns, and were originally flanked by half-figures supporting a strapwork frieze and cornice. On the projecting portions of the frieze above the columns is the (imperfect) date 156-, the last numeral being missing, and the 6 now broken away. The first panel has the arms and initials of Sir Thomas Langton, and the second those of Thomas Southworth, who succeeded his father Sir John Southworth at Samlesbury Hall in 1595. Below the Southworth arms, in gold letters on a blue ground, is the motto 'Alwayes redie to sarve Ano. 1588', an allusion probably to Thomas Southworth's loyalty in the Armada year. One of the half-figures was in position, but was broken in removal.

Ancient monuments in North-west England.—There has recently been organized in Manchester a society for the protection of ancient monuments and craftsmanship in the North-western counties of England and Wales. Among its objects are to promote the study of such monuments, to collect drawings and photographs, to advocate and assist in the promotion of legislation for the more adequate protection of ancient monuments, historic buildings, and ancient craftsmanship, whether at present capable of protection under the Ancient Monuments Act or otherwise, to advocate the early extension of the work of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings, to survey and explore occasionally the sites of ancient buildings, to cooperate with archaeological societies, and to advise and assist in the formation of public museums. The scheme was inaugurated at a public meeting held in Manchester in June, at which Professor Tout was the principal speaker.

The baiting of bulls.—Dr. Walter Seton, F.S.A., sends the following communication:

In my review of Mr. J. S. Furley's City Government of Winchester (Ant. Four. iv, 170) I raised the question whether the author had rightly interpreted the Winchester by-law that the flesh of a bull should not be sold unless he had been 'baited'. I suggested that this might not imply bull-baiting or bull-fighting in the ordinary sense, but might imply merely feeding. My review has brought me two letters, one from Mr. Furley and another from Mr. G. A. Taylor. Mr. Furley gives evidence in support of his view. He tells me that in a Court Roll of 27, 28 Edw. I at Winchester, there are some five instances of fines imposed for neglect to allow a bull to be 'baited'. In two cases the words are pro tauro non bettato, while in three it is pro tauro non fugato. Mr. Furley suggests that the word fugare has the ordinary sense of chasing. Perhaps so, but are bulls chased when they are baited with dogs? Fugare in this sense is more appropriately used of hares. I am not sure that this additional evidence, while very interesting, proves the point. Even supposing that bettato is the Low Latin

equivalent of 'baiting', the sense of the word remains uncertain. The word bait is used in two senses, one that of worrying an animal and causing it to be bitten by dogs, etc., the other that of 'causing a creature to bite for its own refreshment'. Incidentally I cannot trace any word bettato in Ducange. But Mr. Furley's view is not helped by Ducange's note on Fugare, which is: 'Fugare Averia. Animalia ad pasturam abigere. Chasser les bestiaux aux champs'. Monast. Anglic. tom. I, p. 777. 'Ac homines . . . habeant in perpetuum liberos et sufficientes introitus et exitus, ad se et ad omnimoda averia sua fuganda.' From which it appears that there is a derived meaning of fugare, to drive animals to pasture. Here we seem to work round again to Miss Bateson's Cambridge instance of bulls 'unless they are baited or fed with grass in a stall'.

Mr. Taylor gives some interesting instances of a similar by-law in Neath (South Wales), and quotes two presentments, one for 'not baiting their bulls in the market place', and the other for 'exposing for sale the beef of a bull being not baited in the market place according to his Majestie's laws in that case made and provided'. I think that these quotations leave the question quite open, though I admit that they do rather support Mr. Furley's view. Anyway, a reviewer may be pardoned for reminding Mr. Furley of Dr. Johnson's dictum that 'the diversion of baiting an author has the sanction of all ages'; and if I have proved nothing, I have enjoyed that diversion!

Seal matrix with screw-out centre.—Mr. H. S. Kingsford communicates the following: Since the publication of my notes in the July number of this Journal (above, p. 249), Mr. H. P. Mitchell, Keeper of the Department of Metalwork in the Victoria and Albert Museum, has kindly drawn my attention to another example of this class of matrix which is preserved in that museum. It is of silver, and measures one inch in diameter. Unfortunately the centre piece has been lost, the legend alone remaining. This is in Lombardic capitals, and appears to read +S. CONCONHACHTORAGILLICI, but so far it has evaded interpretation. The matrix is clearly of the first half of the fourteenth century.

Palaeolithic skulls from Somerset.—The report by Sir Arthur Keith on the human remains found in Burrington Coombe appears in the Bristol University Spelaeological Society's Proceedings, vol. ii, part i, and is noticed in Nature, 12 July 1924, p. 63. Of the three subjects, one only is long-headed like most of the Palaeolithic period, the other two being short-headed, but perhaps of the same race as the first, as there is the same variety of cranial index in the group found at Ofnet, Bavaria. All three exhibit a high-pitched cranial vault like the new Solutré crania and the Chancelade skull, and the report favours a Mas d'Azil date, that is, in the closing phase of the palaeolithic Cave period; but the excavator, Mr. J. A. Davis, explains the culture of Aveline's Hole by supposing an Aurignac survival in late La Madeleine times, and bases his view on the discovery of a typical harpoon. The Society's work in the Mendips has thus brought to light human remains of somewhat unexpected and problematic character; and

further research will no doubt show to what extent the French scheme applies to the Cave period in England.

Stone Age site near Woking.—For some time past the owner of a small farm north-west of Woking, Surrey, has been collecting worked flints from the surface and just below it; and the collection is now large enough to show that there was a floor or occupation level there, about 2 ft. from the surface, dating from the Palaeolithic period. The lower Bagshot sand has a hard concreted band or 'pan' from 18 in. to 30 in. from the surface, and this may have been broken through in grubbing up a hedge: many of the specimens were found on the surface along that line, others being dug out from the sand at a depth of 2 ft. The implements comprise several cores or core-scrapers (nucleiform), definite gravers some of which are double, a few narrow blades with battered back, and one perfect pygmy implement of the type illustrated in this *Journal*, vol. iv, p. 47, from Marsden, Yorks. The cores and gravers are of normal dimensions, by no means of pygmy character; and everything but the inevitable arrow-heads from the surface points to a late phase of the Cave period, though it is at present uncertain whether La Madeleine is represented in this Systematic excavation will no doubt yield considerably more, and perhaps help to determine the age of a large series from Blackheath near Wonersh in the same county.

Excavations in the Cambridgeshire Dykes.—Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cambridgeshire, sends the following report:

The investigation of the Devil's Dyke, the largest and longest of the East Anglian series, begun in 1923 under the auspices of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, was completed during the present season.

The site chosen for sections of vallum and fosse was close to a house of the Roman period in the parish of Swaffham Prior; for since the major problem is one of date, and since on general grounds it seemed probable that the builders were either the Iceni (pre-Roman) or the East Angles (post-Roman), a solution, it was thought, might be arrived at by a careful record of the position of objects of Roman date in relation to the earthwork.

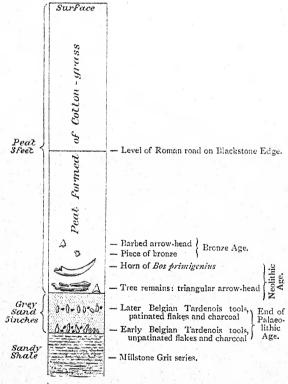
The results of the excavation suggest that the ground here traversed by the Dyke had formed part of the arable lands of a Roman and pre-Roman (Early Iron Age) settlement; for comminuted and abraded fragments of pottery of these periods, including terra sigillata and Castor ware, were found at several points in the ancient surface soil under the undisturbed vallum. Iron nails, Niedermendig lava, and a Roman coin of the late third century, were also found.

The scale of the earthwork proves to have been greater than its present dimensions, striking as they are, would suggest. The flat floor of the ditch, for example, was found in one place to be no less than 26 ft. 10 in. wide; the crest of the vallum is here 32 ft. above the bottom of the ditch, and the scarp measures 61 ft. on the slope. The overall breadth of the work is 41 yds.

The report on the excavations will be published in the next volume of *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.*

Bulstrode Camp, Bucks.—Excavations were made at this large plateau fortress during the present summer by Mr. L. C. G. Clarke, F.S.A., and Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A. Trial holes and trenches within the enclosed area revealed no pottery or datable objects. The vallum was cut through at one point, but nothing was found thereunder. The original profile of the main fosse was determined, and a considerable length of the ancient floor exposed; one fragment of pottery, almost certainly Early Iron Age, came from the lowest level of the silting, and was the only artifact discovered here. A report on the investigations, which were carried out at the expense of Sir John Ramsden, of Bulstrode Park, will appear in a forthcoming volume of Records of Buckinghamshire.

The age of the Peat.—Observations on the peat of the Southern Pennines by Messrs. Buckley, Burrell, Cheetham, Pearsall, and Woodhead (who contributes this note) were laid before the Imperial Botanical



Section exposed at Warcock Hill.

Conference in London this summer. The diagram illustrates Mr. Francis Buckley's excavations at Warcock Hill, Marsden, near Huddersfield, and may represent the whole of the Southern Pennines.

Resting on the sandy shales of the Middle Grits of the Millstone

Grit series, is a layer of grey sand about 5 in in thickness. Associated with flints at the base of the sand were many pieces of birch-charcoal. The flints in the upper Tardenois floor were patinated white, in strong contrast to those below.

Resting on the sand is the forest layer, traced by Dr. Woodhead over the Pennine ridge including Pule Hill. The plant remains of this floor suggest that the vegetation in its early phases was a Birchheath scrub similar to that now predominant on the rock-terraces in this neighbourhood at 600 ft. to 1,000 ft. O.D. The species of this ground flora are such as occur at the present time in the Arctic regions, though not usually designated 'Arctic plants'. Among them were found late Neolithic implements, including a triangular arrow-head of the Dolmen period, also a horn of *Bos primigenius*.

Increasing moisture would have assisted the formation of patina on the later flints, and favoured the development of the forest. Eventually, water-logging of the soil, resulting in defective aeration and increased acidity, provided conditions favourable for the development of peat and the degeneration of the forest in late Neolithic times.

There is little or no evidence in the Southern Pennines that the peat was formed from bog-mosses (varieties of *Sphagnum*). Over the greater part of the area the chief peat-former is the cotton-grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*). In the Northern Pennines and in Scotland, as Lewis has shown, *Sphagnum* and other mosses are important peat-formers.

Recent excavations by Mr. Richmond on the Roman road at Blackstone Edge have shown that the pavement rested upon a bed of sandy peat at least 22 in. in depth, suggesting that the peat is much older than was formerly supposed.

Terraces in the Midlands.—The study of river-terraces advances slowly in this country, and it is worth while recording any new observations, especially beyond the usual limits for Drift implements. Miss Tomlinson's scheme for the Warwickshire Avon between Stratford and Tewkesbury was published in Nature, 26th July, 1924, p. 145, and has a bearing on the find at Conderton near Bredon, illustrated in Archaeologia, lxxii, 27. The following is the sequence of terraces:

- 5th (highest), with no contemporary fossils.
- 4th, warm climate, with Gorbicula fluminalis. 3rd, warm, with hippopotamus and Belgrandia marginata.
- 2nd, cold, with mammoth and *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, also a fresh flint implement of Le Moustier type.
- 1st (lowest), probably the filling of a buried channel.

On the other side of the Cotswolds, in the upper Thames valley near Oxford, Mr. K. S. Sandford has detected three terraces, and communicated a paper on them to the Geological Society on 20th June, 1923 (Q. F. G. S., lxxx, 113-179). They occur respectively at 100 ft., 40 ft., and 20 ft. above the present river-level, and each contains a warm-climate fauna with *Elephas antiquus*, but there is evidence of colder conditions in the upper part of the Wolvercote channel (40 ft.) and at the base of the 20 ft. terrace. The Wolvercote implements are abundant,

and should irrefutably date the terrace in which they are found, as many are in an unrolled condition and must have been made on that level.

Excavations at Danesborough Camp, Bucks.—On 28th, 29th, and 30th May, by kind permission of the Duke of Bedford, some excavations were made under the auspices of a sub-committee of the Bucks. Architectural and Archaeological Society, mainly in the hope of finding evidence which would help in dating this earthwork, popularly attributed to the Danes. Excavations on either side of the causeway leading to the supposed west entrance proved conclusively that the entrance was an original one. Over a hundred pieces of pottery, of seven or eight different types, mainly of the Early Iron Age, and one almost complete pot, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, of coarse red ware, were found, mostly at a depth of 3-7 ft. A few worked flints were also found, but no metal. No medieval or modern objects of any kind were discovered.

The Camp, which is situated in the parish of Wavendon, in a wood on private property, at an altitude of 500 ft., on a prominent spur of Lower Greensand, is a large one of $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A plan and short description of it is given in the *Historical Monuments Comm. Bucks.* North. A full account of the excavations, with plans, and illustrations of the pottery, will be published in next year's volume of the Records

of Buckinghamshire.

The Roman villa at Chedworth.—The villa which has just been handed over to the guardianship of the National Trust is one of the most complete and suggestive examples of Roman building in the country. According to the latest theories, it was founded by a wealthy Roman (possibly named Censorinus) for the purposes of sport. Of the court-yard type, it occupies three sides of a square, the main block facing due east, and containing the most important rooms with a complete and elaborate bath. There are in all sixteen chambers and two corridors. The tessellated floors, though damaged in parts, are in a wonderfully good state of preservation.

The presence of rich deposits of fuller's-earth and a good water supply appear to have led to the addition of a section for industrial purposes, which included what is called a 'fullery' or set of baths in which fuller's-earth was used for washing cloth. There was also a drying-room and several other rooms, with (apparently) one or two

roofed over but without walls.

The National Trust still needs about £150 to complete the purchase for the benefit of the public, and contributions will be gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary at 7, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. 1.

The excavations at Wroxeter.-Mr. F. B. Andrews, F.S.A., con-

tributes the following note:

The success of the excavations so far carried out this year fully compensates for the somewhat meagre results of last year. The 'finds' now are of the utmost interest and value as a contribution to the knowledge of Roman Britain. Work was begun on 2nd June on the site that Thomas Wright (of the 1859-61 excavations) averred to be

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that of the Forum, and a building of considerable extent and undoubted importance has been discovered. It has a long colonnade to the street, returning along the end of the *insula*. There is a portico on the street front flanked with a pair of large columns spaced 22 ft. 6 in. apart, over which there was a panel 12 ft. long and 4 ft. wide, bearing an inscription of historic significance. Behind the colonnade is a row of rooms, and beyond possibly another, and then a courtyard with what appears to be a transverse colonnade parallel to the road frontage. This treatment appears to be partially repeated in the rear, but the excavations have not yet revealed the full extent of the plan. Roughly, the dimensions of the portions of the building so far revealed are as follows: from the centre line of the portico to the south end of the colonnade 145 ft., from east to west 150 ft.

The principal find is the inscription, which in many shattered fragments was found in front of the wider spaced columns in front of the building. Its lines read as follows, the letters enclosed in brackets being

supplied from other sources:

IMP · CA(ES) · DIVI · TRAIANI · PARTHI
CI · FIL · DI(VI · N)ERVAE · NEPOTI · TRA
IANO · H(AD)RIANO · AUG · PONT(IFI)
CI · MAXIMO · TRIB · POT · XIII(I · COS · III · P · P)
CIVITAS · CORNOV(IORVM)

This inscription fixes the date of the building or its authorisation at 130 A.D. The fourteenth tribunician power of Hadrian began at the end of 129 A.D. or the beginning of 130 A.D. Another point is the evidence of cantonal authority: CIVITAS CORNOVIORVM is here inscribed on a most important building in the centre of a large town.

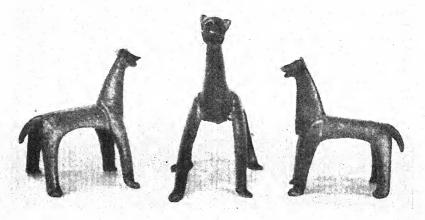
Of the Samian ware, four bowls (type 37) were found 'nested' together, and another is straight sided (type 30). More than two dozen vessels of the 'porringer' shape (type 31), all about $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and two larger ones, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, have also been found. All these were discovered lying so grouped as to suggest a pottery shop or store. They almost all bear potters' marks, and the following names have been identified:—PATERNVS, PAVLLVS, QVARTVS, VICTOR, PENTILIVS, TITVRO, TAVRICVS, MACRINVS, MARCVS, and ELVILLVS.

A perfect mortarium has been found, also a thick bronze plaque, $11\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, slightly concave, with an enriched border on one side and quite plain on the other. It has a very elegant and ornamental intertwined handle.

Our Fellows Mr. Barnett and Mr. Andrews are respectively dealing with the finds and planning the buildings, while Mr. Donald Atkinson directs operations. The Birmingham Archaeological Society very much regrets the serious illness of its President, Mr. John Humphreys, F.S.A.; and though he is rapidly recovering, it will be long before he can resume his manifold interests in archaeology. It is hoped that the Report will be equal in interest and value to those issued by Mr. Bushe-Fox, 1912–14. The new publications will be of the same size

and arrangement, so as to maintain a convenient sequence.

Bronze found near Richborough.—The bronze figure here illustrated was turned up by the plough at Weddington Farm, in the parish of Ash-next-Sandwich, Kent, about the year 1896, and was given to Dr. Baylor by the ploughman who found it. The farm is situated between three and four miles from Richborough. When it came into his possession, the figure was encrusted with a good deal of earthy material, which was with much difficulty removed by prolonged immersion in water and frequent washings. Its dimensions are as follows:—height from fore foot to top of ear, $2\frac{15}{16}$ in.; length from front of chest to rump, 2 in.; height of body from fore feet to withers, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. The surface is slightly eroded all over, which is doubtless due to the action of the soil, in which it had been so long imbedded; but there is still some evidence of chasing on the neck and forelegs, and the figure was evidently cast, not hammered. The legs are convex on the outer surface, and flat on the inner. The body is convex over the sides and



Bronze found near Richborough.

back, and concave underneath, which on section would appear like a half cylinder. The neck tapers from the shoulders to the head, and is convex on the outer sides. The head is not at all like that of a horse. It is flattened above, and is much broader across the face than from back to front. The sockets of the eyes are on the upper surface, and are placed awry. The ears are stumpy, and the gaping mouth extends from ear to ear. An original hole in the centre of the back close behind the neck suggests that the horse was intended to carry a rider. These particulars and the photographs have been kindly communicated by the owner, Dr. E. A. C. Baylor, and the only parallel seems to be the bronze from Belbury Camp, near Poole, Dorset, figured in Archaeologia, xlviii, pl. VI, figs. 1, 2; the associated objects suggesting a date just before the Roman Conquest. Both bronzes were evidently fixed astride some other object, but their purpose remains a problem.

Early sculptured stone from Castor, Northants.—In the early part of this year, while the altar steps of Castor church were being removed,

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the riser of one was found to be carved on the under side. When this was cleaned, the carving shown in the accompanying photograph was revealed. The sculpture represents two figures of saints under round-headed arches, and is evidently part of a series. It may have originally formed part of a reredos or the side of a tomb, and in this connexion it must not be overlooked that it may have formed part of the tomb of St. Kyneburgha, to whom Castor church is dedicated, and whose bones are known to have been removed to Peterborough in the eleventh century. The carving may be compared to the shrine-shaped stone



Sculptured stone from Castor.

known as Hedda's tomb in Peterborough cathedral, published in *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xiv, 156. The Society is indebted to Mr. G. Wyman Abbott of Peterborough for the photograph and for the information as to the circumstances of the discovery of this interesting and important relic.

Excavations at Rudchester, Northumberland.—In February 1924 the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne appointed as their Excavation Committee four members of their Council, viz. Mr. W. W. Gibson, Major R. C. Hedley, Colonel G. R. B. Spain, C.M.G., F.S.A., and Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., and voted a sum not exceeding £30 for their year's work. It was resolved to begin operations on 1st June, at

the south gateway of Rudchester (Vindobala), the third fort from the east end of Hadrian's Wall. Mr. Parker Brewis was appointed Director of Excavations, and with three men, ten days' digging sufficed not only to excavate the south gateway, but also portions of the small west gateway and of the foundations of the ramparts of the south-west angle of the fort, after which the trenches were filled in to comply with the wishes of the tenant. Work was resumed in July, when portions of the headquarters buildings, including the Chapel of the Standards. the cellar or treasury under it, and a large granary over 100 ft. in length were examined. Meantime a larger committee entitled the North of England Excavation Committee had been formed, with the Duke of Northumberland as president. This committee elected an executive committee consisting of the above-named four members of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and in addition Professor J. L. Morrison, M.A., Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, F.S.A., Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, Hon. F.S.A. Scot., the Rev. C. E. Whiting, Mr. Walter S. Corder, and Mr. W. A. Price, treasurer. Work is to be resumed in August and probably again in September, after which a detailed report will be published, and an appeal made for further funds. Should this meet with a satisfactory response, it is hoped to investigate several other sites during 1925.

An eleventh-century burial cross at St. Augustine's, Canterbury.—

The Rev. R. U. Potts, F.S.A., sends the following:

While excavating in the south aisle of the nave of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, on 13th March 1924, the workmen found, about 7 ft. below the level of the floor of the Norman church, and about 10 ft. due west of the south-west corner of Ethelbert's church, the remains of a leaden box with some bones and a leaden cross. The leaden box is only a fragment, and may have been 1 ft. long by 8 in. wide.

The cross measured 6 in. by $5\frac{1}{8}$ in., and a full-size drawing was kindly made by Mr. W. Sharp of Kingston, near Canterbury. It has an inscription on each side, that on the obverse being much more legible than the other. It begins at the top right-hand corner and goes in two lines the whole length of the cross, and then finishes in one line on the

two arms. Each line of inscription is bounded by a line.

It runs as follow, from top to bottom:

V:IDUS:MĀR;MIGRAVIT:EX:HAC:VITA WLFMAEG:SOROR:WLFRICI:ABB

and on the arms:

ANN: Mt : L:X:III.

On the reverse the inscription, which is in one line, begins on the left arm, resumes on the right arm, and is continued down the cross. It is not nearly so well cut, and the last sign is obscure.

A \overline{XP} I EX HOC ω

\$1GNO · CVNABVLA CVNCTA, and a sign which at first was thought to be a B followed by some abbreviation, but which Mr. Peers considers

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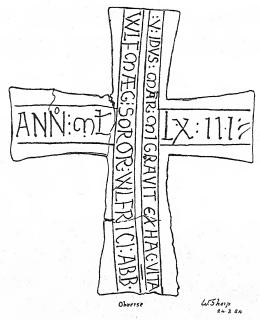
to be only a flourish or some device. The obverse inscription may be translated:—'On the eleventh of March 1063 departed out of this life Wulfmaeg sister of Wulfric the Abbot.'

The reverse inscription, if we take the last sign to represent a word, perhaps beantur, will mean, 'By this sign of Christ all the abodes (or

resting places) are blessed.'

Mr. Peers points out that the inscription, if the last sign be taken as a device only, is a complete hexameter. The meaning will then be, 'By this Alpha and Omega of Christ I mark all resting places.'

The special interest of this recent discovery is that it gives us the name of a person who is mentioned in Gocelin's History of the



Obverse of Wulfmaeg's cross $(\frac{1}{2})$.

Translation of St. Augustine and his Companions, bk. ii, ch. 4, as a very devout person (bene religiosa), and one of the actors in a wonderful

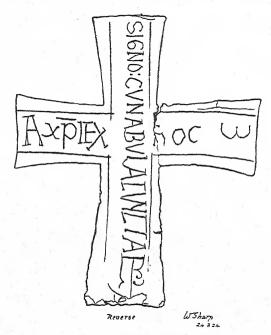
story.

Gocelin relates that the Blessed Virgin was offended at Abbot Wulfric's rough treatment of her chapel, of which he had cut off the west chamber or porch, making the chapel a mere adjunct to his new circular building instead of leaving it alone in its original dignity and sanctity. She therefore appeared to an old woman, and told her to warn the Abbot that he should die as a punishment for destroying her chapel. It was not until the vision had been repeated thrice that the old woman ventured to bear the message, and even then, fearing the Abbot himself, she told his sister, a very devout woman (whose name we have now discovered on this cross). Wulfmaeg told her brother, and though he greatly respected the power of our Lady, yet on

account of the meanness of the messenger he treated it as an old wife's tale. He went on with his work, and on the following Easter Tuesday night died suddenly, before the brethren could be called together. The Augustinian Chronicle and Thorn say this was in the year 1059, but the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle says in 1061.

Gocelin's text raeds as follows:

Vulfricus ob dirutam S. M. ecclesiam punitus.—At offensa est Regina poli de iniuria templi sui: hoc suum sacrarium; hoc, iuxta Anglicum elogium, suum vestiarium; hoc multorum sanctorum sinus erat et gremium. His, ut in consequentibus patebit, audiebatur concentus angelorum, hic organa virginum, hic assiduabatur virtus



Reverse of Wulfmaeg's cross $(\frac{1}{2})$.

miraculorum. Haec rerum Domina per visum apparere dignata cuidam anui: 'Vade, inquit, et dic Vulfrico abbati, quia morte punietur ob destructionem oratorii mei.' Hoc semel, hoc denuo, hoc tertio mulier admonita tandem per sororem abbatis bene religiosam, quia illum verebatur, mandat sibi coelica mandata. Ille reformidans ad tantae Dominae maiestatem sed renuens credere quasi aniles fabulas ad nuntii vilitatem, tenuit propositi intentionem, et sidereae querelae neglexit satisfactionem. Ruit enim plerumque humanus impetus irrevocabiliter, iuxta illud Nasonis:

Difficiles aditus impetus omnis habet.

Incidit itaque reus in sententiam divinam, percussus est lethali sagitta aegritudinis circa Coenam Domini: quotidie tamen et in ipsa Coena, et in Parasceve, et Sabbato sancto, et die Paschae, secunda quoque ac

tertia feria, maiores missas in congregatione seipso et ipsa infirmitate fortior complevit; subsequenti vero nocte, repentino transitu, priusquam fratres accurrere possent, decessit, et festos dies suos eis in lamenta convertit: opus autem suum, innumeris sumptibus et laboribus frustratis, ad destructionem aliis reliquit. Nemo tamen iudicet tantum virum post ultionem Dei misericordia destitutum, nec bonae voluntatis suae fructi exinanitum, Prophetae inobedientiam quaestor leo punivit, sed de exstincti cadavere, quasi iam purgati, iam iustificati, non comedere, nec ipsum ejus asellum laedere praesumpsit.

This cross gives us the name of his sister who died in 1063, and must have been buried in the cemetery just to the west of the first church. This is the earliest dated relic found here, the next being the

coffin-plate of Abbot Scotland in 1087.

Egypt Exploration Society.—The third expedition of this Society to Tell-el-Amarna was directed by Mr. F. G. Newton during the autumn of 1923. A very complete example of a rich man's house and grounds was uncovered at the north end. But the best finds were made by clearing a large number of small houses. Subsequently, a palace of Akhenaten was discovered close to the northern cliffs. In it were many frescoes of birds, flowers, fish, and men, and a ceiling decoration of grapes and vine leaves. Attached to it were the cattle-stalls, on the mangers of which figures of oxen, ibex, and gazelles were carved. About half the palace was excavated. It is hoped to finish it next season, when the one complete plan of a Royal Palace so far found in Egypt will be put on record.

On Mr. Newton's departure for Ur in Mesopotamia at the end of December, Professor F. Ll. Griffith took over control. He cleared some hundred and fifty houses during January and February last, chiefly at the north and east side of the German work. The most important houses were that of the Steward of the Horizon of Aten and the large

one of Pnehesi, probably the owner of the tomb of that name.

An exhibition was held early in July at the Society of Antiquaries. The walls were hung with plans, copies of the palace frescoes, pottery, etc. There was an unusually rich harvest of finds, including strings of beads in glass and farence, many inscribed rings, fragments of tiles and figures for inlay, moulds, objects in wood, leather, pottery, flint, &c. Specially notable were a small limestone figure, painted and gilt, of a boy-king, two headless limestone statues of Akhenaten and his queen, a head of the same king, a stela, painted and sculptured, of the deceased Amenhotep III and Taia, and a farence bunch of grapes of natural size.

British School of Archaeology in Egypt.—Last winter's excavations were conducted at Qau and Badary, on the east side of the Nile to the south of Assiut. Sir Flinders Petrie was again assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Guy Brunton and a large staff. The enormous cemetery covers all periods from prehistoric to Coptic times. The careful removal in six-inch layers of the strata of a prehistoric settlement has corroborated the Professor's system of sequence dating from graves. It also shows that a new class of pottery with combed or rippled surface, found by

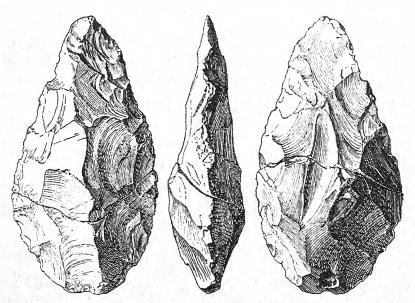
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Mr. Brunton during the last two seasons, should be accepted as earlier than any civilization yet known in Egypt. This culture is provisionally named Badarian. At Qau another large group of petrified bones has been found, including those of man, hippopotamus, rhinoceros,

the extinct long-nosed crocodile, and other animals.

The antiquities brought to England were exhibited, as usual, at University College, Gower Street, throughout July. Among them were many objects from the rock-cut tombs of the princely family of Uahka, who were probably contemporary with the Ninth Dynasty. It seems likely that these princes originated with a Galla invasion of Egypt, and, as one of them was named Senusert, were the ancestors of the Twelfth Dynasty. Colour copies of the varied patterns on one of their tomb-ceilings show the early use of the scroll and fret patterns afterwards so familiar in Eighteenth Dynasty and Greek art. The range of exhibits extended from the above-mentioned rippled ware to stone bottles used for importing mercury in early Arab times. Conspicuous among them were a prehistoric dish decorated with a loom, button seals, early scarabs and bead necklaces, papyri, and a hoard of 5,000 minimi of the fifth century A. D.

A flint implement from Hertfordshire.—Mr. A. Whitford Anderson, Local Secretary for Hertfordshire, communicates the following:—The flint implement here illustrated was recently picked up in one of the



Flint implement from Hertfordshire (1/2).

allotments in the Borough of Watford's cottage building estate of Harebreaks in the north-east portion of the Borough, and has been submitted to Mr. Reginald Smith. It is a pointed ovate hand-axe of St. Acheul I type with cutting edge all round and bold flaking all

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over both faces: the side edges are rather zigzag; unrolled. It was accidentally broken in two pieces. The patina is white, from $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{10}$ in. thick, with grey core. There is a sand and gravel pit close by which has a section of 18 in. top loam, under which is about 10 ft. of sand and gravel: there is an outcrop of chalk at the bottom. Grey flints are to be found in the pit. The height of the ground above O.D. is about 330 ft., and above the river Colne about 150 ft. The ground slopes down to the river, which is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the south.

Find of medieval pottery.—During a scouring tide last winter, much of the sand covering the foreshore at Middleton, near Bognor, Sussex, was carried away, and exposed three ancient wells at the bottom of Sea Lane. In one of them, five complete lead glaze jugs and a very large quantity of fragments were found by Capt. Coldicott, M.C., the owner of the adjoining land. The jugs, the largest about a foot in height, are of what is usually called Cistercian ware of the late fifteenth



Medieval pottery from Middleton near Bognor.

or early sixteenth century. The sea has encroached at Middleton very considerably; the site of the church and village, washed away about 1830, being now some distance out to sea. The soil along the coast-line is mostly of Brick-earth, resting upon Coombe Rock, so that the jugs and fragments may well have been wasters from a pottery kiln which had been thrown into a disused well. There was a kiln, now washed away, about half a mile to the west of the site.

Roman coins found in Somerset.—Mr. H. St. George Gray, Local Secretary for Somerset, sends the following report on the recent discovery of Roman bronze coins (all 'third brass' unless otherwise mentioned) in Somerset, excluding those found during the last year or so at the 'Cemetery' and the 'Somerdale' sites at Keynsham.

(1) Westland Estate, Yeovil.—No official report upon the Roman building which is being excavated at intervals here has yet been written, but the coins, numbering twenty-five, have passed into my hands for identification. They cover a comparatively short period from Constantius I Chlorus (A.D. 292-304) to Gratianus (A.D. 367-83), and consist of the following:—Constantius I Chlorus (1), second brass (obv.: FL.V. CONSTANTIVS NOB.C; rev.: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, Cohen 104, variety); Helena (1); Constantinus I, PROVIDENTIAE

AVGG. (2); Constantinus I, Urbs Roma (2); Crispus (1); Constantinus II (1); Constants (7); Constantius III Gallus (1, Cohen 10); Gratianus (1); Constantine period (2); barbarous imitation (1); unidentifiable (5). A 'second brass' coin of Magnentius was also found on the Westland Estate, but not in the excavations. The period covered is practically the same as that represented by the large hoard of 'third brass' coins found quite near the above-mentioned Roman building in 1916, when the writer was able to recover and examine 852 of the specimens, which are fully described and tabulated in Proc. Som. Archaeol. and N.H. Soc., vol. lxii (1916), pp. 86-112.

(2) Ham Hill, South Somerset.—Nine coins have recently been picked up on ploughed land at the east end of Ham Hill by Mr. A. V. Cornish, who has collected some interesting specimens from the hill from time to time. The site is at the eastern end of Butcher's Hill, in Montacute parish, a little south of the position near Bedmore Barn in which a famous hoard of sestertii was found contained in three good-sized amphorae in 1882 (Vict. Co. Hist., Som., i, 296-7). Of the nine coins two are unidentifiable; the others are Claudius Gothicus (IOVI VICTORI), Helena, Constantinus I, Constantinus II, Constans (or

Constantius II), Valens, and Valentinianus I.

(3) Eighteen Acre Field, Camerton.—The under-mentioned coins have been picked up recently in this arable field by a young labourer (W. Wedlake) engaged upon the farm: Salonina, Postumus, Tetricus (3), Claudius Gothicus, Probus (?), Constantinus I (SARMATIA DEVICTA), Constantinus I (Urbs Roma), Crispus, Constantinus II (2), Constantine period (8). There were several others which are unidentifiable. In addition, two 'second brass' coins: Vespasian and Constantius II. The Rev. John Skinner, rector of Camerton (1800–39), explored this and the adjoining area in 1814–15 (see plan, etc., V.C.H. Som., i, 289).

Reviews

London on the Thames. By H. ORMSBY. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. pp. xiv + 176. London: Sifton, Praed, 1924. 8s. 6d.

Mrs. Ormsby has entered upon a new field of research in dealing with the origins of London from the geographical point of view. It is a subject which throws fresh light on the development of the city, and Mrs. Ormsby's methods of treating it add much to its interest. An introductory chapter gives us the geological formation of the London basin. It shows how that on the south side of the Thames the infertile and impenetrable Weald forced all lines of traffic, whether of trade or invasion, to circumvent it and to converge on the London basin. In like manner the Forest of Middlesex formed another barrier to penetration and settlement on the north side of the Thames, except where the Lea and Colne with their strips of gravel gave access to fertile lands beyond. The author adopts what is perhaps now the generally accepted theory, that it was not until the building of

the bridge by the Romans and the diversion of Watling Street from the ford at Westminster that London assumed the importance of

a bridge port and a market-place at the crossing of the ways.

In the first chapter Mrs. Ormsby maintains that the Romans were attracted to the site of London, not on account of any existing settlement, but as a suitable crossing-place over the Thames for the road from the coast. Thus London became the road centre of Britain in Roman times. As Professor Haverfield has remarked in his Ford lectures, 'Our modern railways radiate from London because it was the capital before railways began; the Roman highways radiated in the same manner, but that was because geography commanded it'. With regard to the vexed question of the original course of Watling Street between Shooter's Hill and Hyde Park Corner, Mrs. Ormsby inclines to the view that the crossing of the Thames was at Westminster, with which, she points out, the geographical evidence is in sympathy. The suggested crossing at Horseferry is discarded on account of the increased depth of water at the bend of the river here and the necessity of passing over marsh land, as against the higher and drier route at Westminster. She thinks that the Roman engineers would have been content to carry the road across the marsh on a foundation of willow fascines, and hence any permanent evidence of the road would have become lost. But is it not probable from the evidence of Tacitus as to the improvements carried out in the Flavian period, that we may assign to that date the paving and Romanizing of Watling Street? By that time, however, the road had, it would seem, been diverted; so that the original track, probably unmetalled and disused, would soon become obliterated and lost. No evidence of it could be found when excavations were made in Hyde Park some years ago.

Perhaps the most important part of this little work is the chapter on the site of London studied from the point of view of the physical geographer. London is the city of the two hills—Cornhill and Ludgate Hill—formed by the Walbrook trench which cuts between them. We are given a contoured map of London, showing how the boundaries of the city are regulated by the lie of the land and how the city ditch was fed by the numerous streams that passed by the walls. who have made contoured maps know the difficulty of working in a thickly populated area. The Ordnance surveyors in such circumstances merely give spot levels, and we are therefore doubly grateful to Mrs. Ormsby for this map, which throws important light upon many points in the development of London and its boundaries. The geographical position of London is summed up in the following succinct description: 'The site of the city of London then resolves itself into a pair of low, flat-topped hills, rising steeply from the broad river to a height of about fifty feet above Ordnance Datum. They are protected on the west by the deeply trenched valley of the River of Wells and on the east by the Shoreditch. The east hill is separated from the west hill by the Walbrook, which also flows in a deep valley and receives numerous tributaries fed by springs from the gravel that caps the hills to right and left. Tributary valleys of the Walbrook and its two companion streams form an almost continuous trench to the north of

the two hills severing them from the rising ground beyond.' Cornhill is further described as a four-lobed plateau of which Tower Hill, it is suggested, has to the eye of the geographer a distinctly artificial

appearance.

Mrs. Ormsby inclines to a view adopted by Sir Halford Mackinder and Professor Lethaby that London developed as 'the port of the market centre of Verulam'. She, however, holds the opinion that London arose when the crossing-place of Watling Street over the Thames was changed from Westminster to the bridge. Now the selection of Westminster as the crossing-place was obviously made when Verulam was the objective of the road, and when it was the capital of southern Britain and at the height of its importance. change of route seems to have taken place when the seat of government was moved from Verulam to Camulodunum, which happened on the death of Tasciovanus in A.D. 5; after which time Verulam naturally declined and Camulodunum took its place as the chief town in southern Britain. It is hardly likely therefore that London, whose growth it is argued arose from the demand for a more direct route to Camulodunum, would have developed as the port of Verulam. development was probably independent of either Verulam or Camulodunum, and resulted solely from its position for trade and traffic.

So long as Mrs. Ormsby keeps to her own subject—Geography—her work is fresh, suggestive, and scholarly. It is perhaps a pity that she did not exercise more freely that restraint 'in matters antiquarian' which Mr. Montgomerie, as she tells us, urged upon her. She discusses controversial points without quoting her authorities, and there is a suspicion that she has not always selected the best authorities for her

purpose.

The outline maps are clear and show all that is essential. As a geographical study this little work will hold a high position as a useful contribution to the history of London. It is suggestive also of methods whereby geography can be brought to the aid of the history of other places.

WILLIAM PAGE.

Tutenag and Paktong. With notes on other Alloys in Domestic Use during the Eighteenth Century. By Alfred Bonnin. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$; pp. xii+98. Oxford University Press: Humphrey Milford, 1924. £2 2s.

Much has been written on the subject of silver, Sheffield plate, and works of art in bronze and other metals, but as far as we know this is the first work on the subject of Tutenag or Paktong, which the author tells us is really the correct name for the white metal or alloy which was employed in place of silver by enterprising manufacturers in the later part of the eighteenth century for the beautiful fireplaces and fenders of Adams design and for other smaller articles such as candlesticks. These have now mostly disappeared, and are difficult to obtain. Possibly they did not find much favour with the careful householder, as they tarnish more quickly than silver and assume an unpleasant sulphur tinge. The metal being brittle is apt to crack with a sudden blow and is very difficult to repair.

The author is an enthusiast on the subject, and has seemingly exhausted every available source of information respecting the importation of this very serviceable metal into this country, but he has, despite much pains, failed to discover who were the manufacturers, although he quotes numerous entries in merchants' books and from trade journals that evidently relate to its importation from China through the East Indies. Large quantities must have come into this country, for there is a record of 3,327 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lb., value £3,327 12s. 10d., having arrived in 1760, and other shipments almost as heavy in succeeding years. Where has all this bulk of metal gone? for to-day but little is to be found, and the material is practically indestructible.

The book will prove useful and of much interest to collectors of metal work, for the illustrations are good and it embraces an extensive list of alloys and their component parts used in the manufacture of counterfeit silver-plate, and there is a long list of references to Tutenag from various sources. The word Tutenag seems to admit of a bewildering number of ways of spelling, and that of Paktong has almost as many variations.

G. B. CROFT LYONS.

The Assyrian Herbal; a monograph on the Assyrian vegetable drugs. By R. Campbell Thompson, M.A., F.S.A. 12\frac{3}{8} \times 8; pp. xxvii +294. London, Luzac, 1924. 30s.

This volume may be regarded as the intermediate step between the collection of cuneiform medical texts and the series of translations of the same recently published by the author. It presents the investigations and arguments by which he has sought to identify most of the 250 vegetable drugs used by the Assyrian physicians, and, as this class of medicaments is by far the most commonly used, such identifications obviously represent the main step towards the understanding of Assyrian medicine. But the value of the study is by no means confined to this special branch. It is an end in itself: it illuminates many details in Babylonian literature; is of the highest interest to the student of Semitic philology, and incidentally affords to the curious many fascinating glimpses of the strange genealogy of words.

The method followed in this inquiry is, as the material demands, both practical and philological. Consideration of the maladies for which a certain drug is prescribed may suggest a suitable identification, but this is subject to the condition that such a drug should have been available to the Eastern physicians, and that its name should be explicable by the Semitic vocabulary, either in itself, or by means of the equivalents given in the native plant-lists. The author has made excellent use of that scholastic character of Assyrian medicine which is so fortunate an aid to the modern student, and, by a combination of many sources, has succeeded in reaching a very large number of striking results, of which it may be said that many impose at once a conviction of their soundness, and that all are attained by an acute, yet sensible, discussion of the material even when this chances to be insufficient to produce more than one of the lower degrees of certainty which Mr. Thompson very properly recognizes and distinguishes. It follows from this that the book consists mainly of a series of separate

articles dealing with the plants roughly in the order in which they were listed by the scribes, and it is therefore not primarily intended for consecutive reading, but as a work of reference. Though the author is perhaps too modest in estimating the interest of his work, one is not inclined to deprive him of the comfort which this reflection affords him when he finds it necessary to apologize for the form of his publication. The pages are reproduced from the author's manuscript. since the cost of printing was prohibitive. Every one acquainted with present conditions will understand and sympathize, but it cannot be concealed that the reproduction is very uneven, sometimes noticeably unsuccessful, and this defect occasionally amounts to a serious obstacle to following the argument; in these circumstances Arabic and Svriac words fare particularly ill, and indeed are almost illegible on certain pages. That a book, which may be soberly characterized as one of the weightiest contributions of recent years to Assyriology, should have to appear in a form so unworthy of its merits is lamentable indeed, but it is not the fault of the author.

While it would be inappropriate here to raise purely technical questions, in considering a work of this kind, some degree of detail can hardly be avoided. It may therefore be permissible to indicate, among many examples, the articles on musukkanu, namtar, and karšu, as especially striking instances of acute and learned observation leading to highly interesting results. The discussions of haldappanu, kukru, and kasû substitute new identifications for old, greatly to the improvement of the sense of passages in which they occur, and, finally, under the heads of harubu and sahlu the reader will find explained how 'the fourth part of a cab of "doves' dung" fetched so high a price as food during the siege of Samaria, and how Ashurbanipal in the fields of Elam played the part of the 'enemy' in the parable,

interque nitentia culta Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae.

The discovery of *utlis*, a common note in the plant-lists (= vulgo), is also convincing and illuminating. Mr. Thompson, however, occasionally misses a point owing to an unfortunate neglect of Sumerian. This is the more regrettable, since it is one of the difficulties of these technical names to decide in certain cases whether a term is 'ideographic' or written phonetically. For example, there occurs on p. 14 a group US. U. RI. HU, which the author transcribes as an Akkadian word ussamrihu; it seems highly probable that it is an 'ideogram' signifying 'organ of the U-RI bird', and, if so, this has an obvious bearing upon the identification. On the other hand, what evidence is there that AN.BAR was ever so pronounced as to yield the original of 'ambar'? There are not infrequent places in which incorrect Sumerian transcriptions are found, and this involves more than a punctilio in ilat ID. A. AN, where Nammu is the name of the goddess and AM (not A.AN) is a Sumerian verbal form: similarly in binut U.ME, which is strangely translated 'produce of the canal' (but the author's references to the literature in this passage are themselves in some confusion), and also in the case of the A. SI. A. SI plant, which should more properly be transcribed ER. ER, the

'weeping plant', naturally translated ahulapaku in Akkadian, and this circumstance is evidently indispensable to the discussion. Also it is surely dangerous to overlook the possibility that IM.MAN.DU is the 'oven' plant, and that SI.SI is the 'slaughter' plant, especially as a recently published medical commentary states that the latter is 'like human bones'. And some readers will doubtless feel that $\pi \alpha \nu \alpha \kappa \eta s$ and $\mu \epsilon \lambda (\mu \eta \lambda o \nu)$ are good enough Greek to dispense with the etymologies which the author proffers. But, these and a few more details apart, the book is authoritative and will universally be quoted as such.

C. J. GADD.

An Inventory of the Historical Monuments of Essex. Vol. iv. 1923. Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. 10\(\frac{3}{4}\times 8\frac{1}{2}\). Pp. xlviii + 317. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, 1924. £1 5s.

The fourth and concluding volume of the Essex Inventory contains a general survey of the monuments of the whole county and an Essex Armorial compiled by the Rev. E. E. Dorling. There is a note on the masons' marks, and there are two valuable sheets of sections of stone mouldings, together with a glossary and an exhaustive and

well-arranged index for the whole of the four Essex volumes.

But the bulk of the volume is concerned with a detailed inventory of the south-eastern portion of the county. It is a part of the world which offered little attraction in Roman times for settlement on any elaborate scale. The Saxons passed inland from the estuary of the Thames without leaving any distinct evidence of their presence. The chapel of St. Peter-on-the-Wall at Bradwell-juxta-Mare, however, is of extreme interest, being one of the earliest surviving churches in England. Standing astride the former west wall of a Roman station, it can be identified with some certainty as the chapel built by Bishop Cedd in c. 654 at Ithancester. The Inventory gives a large-scale plan and a full-page photograph of this building, and records that its condition is good.

In the ninth and tenth centuries the wealth of London excited the cupidity of the Danes, and their approach to London was through Essex. But they made few settlements there, and used the county merely as a camping ground and a place of refuge. The great era of church-building began in Essex, as elsewhere, in the eleventh century. Mr. A. W. Clapham speaks of the entire lack of care taken in the setting-out of these early churches. The angles are seldom rightangles. He notes that the proportion of the naves, width to length, is commonly rather less than two squares. Five instances are given, all of late pre-Conquest date, where in four cases this proportion is 0.59, and in the other case 0.58. These figures are curiously confirmed by the measurements which happen to be available of the naves of eight Yorkshire churches of late pre-Conquest date, whose proportion of width to length averaged between 0.59 and 0.58. Mr. Clapham points out that the proportion of the naves of Norman parish churches in Essex was commonly two squares, and when this form is departed from by a large increase of length there is prima facie evidence of the former existence of a central tower.

The thirteenth century, to judge from the architectural level attained, was a period of depression in the county. The work of the fourteenth century, too, is meagre in extent and comparatively poor in quality. But there are some good fifteenth-century western towers, while the timber framing of the fifteenth-century bell-turret which appears in the interior of Mountnessing church is a very delightful piece of design.

But the chief interest of Essex lies in its wealth of domestic architecture. No less than 750 secular buildings of a date anterior to the Reformation have been inventoried by the Commission. The great majority of these houses are of timber, and belong to the small farmhouse and cottage class. Few of them are earlier than the fourteenth century, but there are so many examples of this and of the two succeeding centuries that Mr. Clapham is able to draw deductions of more than local value from so large a mass of evidence. Admirable diagrams are given on page xxxv of four types of Essex houses; the fourteenthcentury house with its aisled hall, the fifteenth-century house without aisles to the central hall, the late fifteenth-century house with continuous eaves, and the late sixteenth-century house with two-storeyed main block. The recording of these little-known medieval domestic buildings by the Royal Commission forms one of its most valuable works. It is a very definite contribution to English history of the more intimate kind.

The Chairman, in his preface, hints that the work of the Commission is hampered and curtailed by lack of funds, owing to the financial exigencies of the time. Such a situation goes some way to explain the rather meagre format of the volume under review. Its margins are starved, the objectionable double column is used throughout the sectional inventory, and small-scale photographs are crowded together, often as many as eight upon a page, like the illustrations to the sale catalogue of a modern store. But the thorough way in which the work has been done, the immense value of the information given, and the ultra-utilitarian dress in which the volume is clothed, all alike form powerful arguments for a more generous Government support to the labours of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments than has been accorded in the immediate past.

Sydney Kitson.

The Religious Life of Henry VI. By Cardinal GASQUET. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. xi+141. London: Bell, 1923. 5s.

In the April number of this *Journal* we noticed a selection from the miracles of Henry VI, edited by Father Knox and Mr. Shane Leslie, and now we have before us another book in praise of the future saint. Cardinal Gasquet's study of the religious life of Henry VI is little more than a compilation from contemporary and later sources with the object of demonstrating the King's exemplary piety, his unquestionable purity of life, his unswerving loyalty to the Holy See, and the extent of the popular devotion which invested him with the fame of miraculous powers and nearly procured his canonization on the eve of the Reformation.

The Cardinal might well have mentioned the earliest instance of the royal piety recorded by the Chroniclers. Before he was quite two years old, he successfully protested by 'shyrling and crying' against

his mother's attempt to carry him from Staines to Westminster on the Lord's Day. At the age of ten, we find him expressing to the Duke of Burgundy his satisfaction at the manner in which the heretic Joan had been dealt with, but it is usual to argue that he cannot be held responsible for the official letter in which the English point of view is set forth. If we cannot regard the burning of Lollards (though Henry would not have condemned it) as direct evidence of his religious zeal, we must equally exempt him from personal responsibility for the countenance which the Crown gave to the clergy in their resistance to Papal exactions. On the whole, then, there would appear to be no real obstacle to Henry's canonization. As a king, he was a hopeless failure in an age when strength of character and of purpose were the only admirable qualities. During his lifetime, his suffering people, who had seen in his distinguished father their ideal of an English king, were inclined to despise him, and they remembered his piety only after his mysterious and sudden death.

Henry VI was unfortunate in being born into a troubled age. His virtues were monastic, and he could have found peace only in the cloisters which he loved. For the business of government he was totally unfitted.

F. J. E. RABY.

The Roman Occupation of Britain: being six Ford Lectures delivered by F. HAVERFIELD, now revised by G. MACDONALD. With a notice of Haverfield's life and a list of his writings. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 304. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1924. 18s.

It rarely happens that the work of a single man changes the aspect of any study so completely as the work of Haverfield changed the study of Roman Britain. When it does happen, it is due to a fortunate conjunction of circumstances: the man must be the right man, and he must come at the right time. In Haverfield's case both conditions were fulfilled. A vast amount of work, and good work, had been done; his materials lay ready to hand, accessible in museums and in print and in manuscript, awaiting the appearance of a man possessed of the industry to collect them, the knowledge to interpret them, and the imagination to see them as a whole. For the men whose cumulative labour had amassed the material were for the most part mere local antiquaries, restricted in their vision and unequipped with exact scholarship; and consequently their work, for all its merits, was chaotic and contradictory, riddled with elementary blunders and confusions. Out of this chaos Haverfield was able, not wholly unassisted, but in the main by his own efforts, to build up a coherent and systematic view of Roman Britain, and one which will remain in its broad outlines a permanent possession for future historians.

But the revolution which he brought about has not even yet forced itself upon the attention of the general public; it remains a sealed book even to people who write semi-learned works dealing wholly or partly with the early history of Britain. The reason is not difficult to find. Haverfield was a forcible and prolific writer; but he was too deeply engaged in the detail of his work to spare the time for a statement of its results in a popular form; and therefore when the general reader asked for an up-to-date book on Roman Britain there was

nothing to give him. This gap is now filled. Henceforth any one who wishes to know something of Roman Britain will begin by reading these lectures, and the gross errors which still find their way into print will be without excuse. For the general reader, the present volume will long be the one book necessary; for the specialist, it sums up in a unique manner the present state of knowledge and serves as the indispensable base for all further advance.

The lectures here printed were delivered in 1907, and the author had begun the task of revising them for publication, but had done little more than begin it when he died. Dr. Macdonald has carried the work through, and done it with a thoroughness and a delicacy which it would be presumptuous to praise. Where a slight alteration would bring the text up to date, he has altered; where more important discoveries have altered the general view of a problem, he has allowed the text to stand and added footnotes stating the present condition of the problem. In general he has been careful to preserve the atmosphere of the lecture—the roughness of style, the colloquial turn of sentence, the disproportionately abundant reference to Oxford and its neighbourhood—while conveying the impression that the lectures were delivered ten or fifteen years later than their actual date.

A book so composed cannot avoid certain weaknesses. A lecturer has to simplify; to say what he thinks most important at the time, and to say it with an emphasis which on another occasion he might wish to retract. Haverfield's main contention, here and elsewhere, is the Romanization of Britain. It was and still is, a timely contention: it was this that earlier students had failed to see, and it is this that the general reader has least recognized. But in making his point, Haverfield was led to exaggerate both the degree and the extent of this Romanization; to understate the degree to which Romano-British culture, even where it was most Roman, remained British, and to overstate the extent to which it affected the poorer classes of the population. At one end of the scale, the village-dwellers in all parts of the country were affected indeed, but not very deeply affected, by Roman civilization; and at the other end, the towns and villas, their architecture and the habits of life which they reveal, always continued to show profoundly un-Roman elements. Haverfield was not in fact blind to this: on the contrary, he often called attention to it; but often, for the sake of making a legitimate and important point, he understated it, and left an impression of seeing nothing in Romano-British culture except the Roman element. It would be a real misfortune if his authority should lead others to neglect the task of distinguishing the Roman and the British elements in that complex culture, whether in art, religion, or economic life.

It is, again, a fault of perspective inseparable from the lecture form that the book is concerned with the character of Romano-British life to the exclusion of any general treatment of the history of the period. The course of the Roman conquest is briefly described, but merely as an introduction to the picture of Romano-British civilization, and its problems are handled with much less firmness. For instance, it is implied that the establishment of the legions at Caerleon, Wroxeter, Chester, and Lincoln corresponds to the Severn-Trent frontier ascribed

by Tacitus to Ostorius Scapula. But this is surely impossible. If Tacitus is to be trusted at all—and he probably is, in this matter—Scapula's frontier is clearly an earlier stage in the conquest, and is rather, perhaps, to be sought on the line of the Fosse. Again, there is no real attempt to clear up the difficult problem of what happened to the semi-Romanized village population from the time when the villas were sacked in the late fourth century to the time of the Anglo-Saxon settlement.

A very few points of detail call for comment. The place-name Chester is, even south of the Tyne, more commonly applied to non-Roman sites than the note on pp. 213-14 suggests; the altar at Oxford dedicated I. O. M. Tanaro might at least have been mentioned in qualification of the statement that the god Taranis is unknown in Britain (p. 248); the tribal name on the Chester lead pigs, according to the result of a close study by Mr. C. W. Baty, is DEGEANGL rather than DECEANGL; and for 'motes' on p. 164 it would perhaps have been better to adopt the spelling 'mottes'. The only misprint which we have noticed is 'Romano-Britains' on p. 268; and indeed the printing, illustration, and appearance of the book are in the best tradition of the Clarendon Press. It is a book of which it is difficult to speak except in terms that must appear to be those of exaggerated praise; and therefore we have preferred to call attention to matters in which a fuller treatment or a difference of emphasis would have been desirable, at the risk of laying unfilial hands on $\tau \partial \nu \tau \partial \bar{\nu} \pi \alpha \tau \rho \partial s \Pi \alpha \rho$ μενίδου λόγον. R. G. COLLINGWOOD.

Les ivoires gothiques français, par RAYMOND KOECHLIN. In two volumes, with a third volume of plates. $10\frac{1}{4} \times 8$. Pp. vii + 549, [iv] + 507, [iv] + 231 plates. Paris: Picard, 1924.

These volumes' represent the fruit of researches patiently pursued through many years. M. Koechlin has examined all the important ivories of his chosen period, and amassed photographs by the hundred, perhaps even by the thousand, for the purpose of comparative study. All this might have led, in the case of a mere taker of pains, to a meritorious but dull compilation; in the case of the author, whose versatile powers are sufficiently well known, it has produced a fine piece of critical work, in which the results are presented always with penetration, often with brilliance, sometimes, when the position seems to demand it, with a delicate and gently ironic humour. In other words, the book has literary as well as scientific qualities; there are few writers better able than M. Koechlin to keep the dust from settling on their subject.

The introductory matter in the first volume contains much information not conveniently accessible before. We have an interesting statement of the place occupied by the ivory-carvers in the industrial life

The first volume contains the historical matter, and a critical appreciation of the ivory carvings according to the author's classification. The second is entirely devoted to a catalogue raisonné of the 1,328 pieces illustrated or discussed. This is a feature which lends the work an exceptional value; every example is to be found in the catalogue, where all that is known about it is set down.

of medieval Paris. They had no metier or guild of their own. As sculptors, they belonged in great part to the guild of the imagers in stone. Since, however, ivory-carving was closely associated with other crafts, especially that of the goldsmiths, comb-makers (peigniers), and other corporations, the ivory-carvers were distributed among various guilds, and down to the latter part of the fourteenth century were subjected to the rigid rules by which the medieval craftsman protected the honour of his craft. The evidence of records shows that Paris was the centre of the ivory-carver's art from before the middle of the thirteenth century until the beginning of the fifteenth, when it was overwhelmed by the troubles connected with the English wars. Until this time, provincial cities were never serious rivals. At the close of the fourteenth century, ivories, probably made outside Paris, were produced in places not to be determined with certainty. We have no proof connecting them with any definite place until a much later time: Dieppe was the best known among such centres, and its work only dates from the seventeenth century; Lyons and Rouen stand in a similar position. Down to the close of the fourteenth century, Paris produced almost all the Gothic ivories made in France, and inspired most of those made in other countries. As M. Koechlin remarks, this conclusion does not depend on written documents alone; the fact is proved by the style of the ivories themselves, which is manifestly that of the major sculpture and of the illuminations produced in the Ile de France. With our modern knowledge of Gothic sculpture, this is evident; it is impossible in these days to maintain certain early attributions ascribing such typically French work, for example, to Italy. But with all our knowledge we cannot connect any of the work with an artist's name. Except for a few names, of which M. Koechlin gives a list (Appendix I, p. 531), the master ivory-carvers are unknown, and those who are recorded cannot be associated with surviving work. Thus the ivories cannot be grouped round historical personages; they can only be classified by recognized affinity of style, and approximately dated by a comparison with the work of other arts, especially sculpture in stone and manuscript illumination. The book deals with the different kinds of objects carved in ivory in accordance with this principle. Religious groups are taken first, then the secular; we have thus statuettes, tabernacles (polyptychs), diptychs, plaquettes (panels), croziers, mirror-cases, combs, gravoirs, writing tablets, caskets.

The earlier chapters possess the more absorbing interest, because they have for their subject the masterpieces of the great period which embraces a large part of the thirteenth century and the earliest years of the fourteenth. We are here introduced to such well-known pieces as the wonderful crucified Christ at Herlufsholm in Denmark; the Descent from the Cross, the Annunciation, and the Coronation of the Virgin, in the Louvre; the admirable figure of a prophet in the collection of baron Robert de Rothschild; and the ivories grouped round the important diptych in the Salting Collection at South Kensington, known, from its early connexion with that place, as the diptych of Soissons. In these works, and in the finer tabernacles, we are face to face with a great art, closely akin to contemporary monumental sculpture, but subtly drawing from the material with which it worked fine

qualities peculiar to its texture, and *finesses* which stone does not admit. In the work of this period the figures are sculptural and classic, the draperies logical and simple, the faces oval, and expressive without over-emphasis; emotion is restrained. For some reasons it would have been well for ivory-carving if it had ended at this point. By such a euthanasia it would have sacrificed, indeed, its later reputation for delicate grace and charm, but it would never have been an industrial art.

In later chapters we make acquaintance with the chief work of the fourteenth century, both before the time when devotion to the formula was allowed to stifle sincerity, and afterwards when the habit of soulless imitation reigned supreme. Again and again M. Koechlin has to lament the lack of originality and invention among the craftsmen, both in respect of their iconographic schemes and of the manner in which these were interpreted. As time passed, there were ever fewer masters with personal emotion to express. Fidelity to sound tradition prevented the unseemly or the eccentric; there was always much charming and accomplished work. But the patroness of the workshops was now 'Sainte Routine'; the ivory carving had become an article de Paris. Though other countries had their carvers, the French product now enjoyed an unrivalled popularity, secured by the combined artistic gifts and business capacities of the French people. As demand grew, they supplied it by increased exportation. By good organization they discouraged competition, and thus acquired what was almost a monopoly. But by so doing they drew a vicious circle round their own lives, and finally suffered the fate of all monopolists. Relieved from competition, they ceased fully to exert their talents; they produced work which would have been dull but for the charm of its mannerisms. They succumbed to what M. Koechlin calls 'the pitiless elegance of the formula', and to the indolence that overtakes a sensibility starved of proper exercise. Their feet were on the slippery path of refinement pushed to excess; in arranging graceful attitudes and agreeable combinations of folds in draperies they lost consciousness of everything Sincerity of feeling and singleness in its expression, once abandoned, are not lightly recovered. The formula freezes; when real feeling for all but elegance is lost, the one preventive of frigidity is mannerism. The ivory-carvers achieved wonders under this limitation. Their conventions charm us despite ourselves; they please, even when we see the facility of the charm and its relation to the wholesale market.

The conversion of an art into a business was the work of prosperous citizens, and inevitably the bourgeois life reacted upon the products of the workshops. The Queen of Heaven becomes a young bourgeoise mother; her Son, who in the thirteenth century raised his hand solemnly in benediction, now holds a fruit or other object, and is often presented as a lively child. In the same way, influences of ordinary life penetrate the gospel scenes. The change, though it marked a descent, was not without compensations, for it humanized. The personages are homely, and in touch with common things. D'incontestables vertus bourgeoises, says M. Koechlin, soutiennent ces figures. A disconcerting side of the development is seen when the atmosphere

of this amiable life spreads into places where it is not expected; when, for example, the holy women and St. John at the foot of the Cross wear expressions no less affable than that of the Angel of the Annun-

ciation, or the Three Kings proudly bringing their gifts.

Despite the troubles of the later fourteenth century, the demand for ivories repeating the stock types persisted down to about 1400. Ivories are very numerous in the inventories of the Valois; Charles V and VI and the royal dukes possessed them in quantities, many examples as richly mounted in precious metal and enamel, as those made for the Sainte Chapelle or for Saint Denis. But at last the English invasions broke up the old *métiers*; they interrupted the long tradition of the guilds, which even in its decay had been fine enough to charm the civilized world. The earlier part of the fifteenth century, no longer stayed upon tradition, took pleasure in mere tours de force, such as the ivories in which the scenes are pierced in openwork, some of which display a virtuosity almost Chinese in its patient elaboration. At this time, however, a few carvings of marked merit appeared outside the orbit of the workshops; they seem to have been produced by independent artists not born and bred in the craft: such is the small Pietà in the British Museum (pl. CLXX) made in the South of Germany.

In the second half of the fifteenth century there was a revival of ivory carving, chiefly, it would seem, in the north and north-east of France. But there was no recapture of the former glories, and little of the work now produced has artistic merit. The general level is so bad that some critics, among whom the late Mr. Montagu Peartree was prominent, were tempted to regard the greater number as nine-teenth-century forgeries. M. Koechlin has thrown the weight of his authority upon the side of those who refused at the time to be convinced that even if an ivory carving of this kind is shown to have copied a contemporary French engraving, the copying must needs have been done

in the nineteenth century.

The question of forged ivory carvings was a necessary part of M. Koechlin's subject, and he has devoted interesting pages to its discussion. He reminds us that the imitation of medieval ivories did not become worth while until the awakening of enthusiasm for Gothic art about 1830. The eighteenth century, regarding that art as barbarous, had no reason for counterfeiting its works: it may therefore be safely assumed that any ivory with an authentic pedigree carrying it back into that century or earlier is by that fact above suspicion; such examples are those in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, known to have been in Oxford since the latter part of the seventeenth century, and certain pieces in the British Museum, at South Kensington, and in museums and churches abroad. The number of such ivories is small, just under forty; but fortunately the list includes examples of all the important groups. All ivories without a pedigree older than about 1800 must be judged on their merits and judged with great care, for the schools of counterfeiters have now able recruits; clever men are provided with casts and photographs, and are familiar with fine originals. These men, and not the imaginative 'fakers' of the mid-nineteenth century, are the real enemies of the collector. M. Koechlin pays a tribute to their skill when he frankly admits that he himself, with all

his experience, may have admitted into his pages, and even reproduced,

false ivories which he may have failed to unmask (pp. 40-41).

In view of the great predominance of French ivories, peculiar interest attaches to those which were not made in France, and more especially to those which are certainly or probably English. The contribution of all the other countries together is remarkably small. Italy produced a few interesting ivories in the manner of her own sculptors, the most remarkable being the statuette at Pisa (p. 108). In the later Middle Ages she showed a preference for reliefs in bone framed in marquetry; the well-known retables, caskets, and other objects made in this material by the Embriachi of Venice illustrate the Italian work of the late fourteenth century, which is only introduced into the subject of ivory carvings for purposes of comparative study. Germany, down to the fifteenth century, did little but reproduce French models, translating them into her own idiom; the originality which she had shown in pre-Gothic times was now lost beyond recovery. Spain produced little or nothing of note. Flanders is in the like case, especially if M. Koechlin is right in rejecting previous attributions of fifteenth-century ivories to that country, attributions which we in England are still reluctant wholly to abandon. There was only one country which showed consistent originality, and that was our own. The number of surviving English ivories of the Gothic period is small compared with the French, and their attraction is of another kind. But quite an important list can be drawn up, and almost all these ivories have an arresting quality. They are not commonplace; they are not the work of men content to sit down and copy foreign models. Even when a French convention is used, it is informed with an English spirit. We may agree with M. Koechlin in his reduction of certain claims made on behalf of English art. But we are here concerned less with numbers than with character. If we take a few of the more remarkable pieces, we shall find them all asserting the same qualities of gravity, individuality, and resistance to stereotyped rules, the same challenging attitude towards rigid symmetry and logic. This persistence is the mark of an art no less conscious of its independent life than was contemporary English manuscript-illumination. The great thirteenth-century diptych with the statuesque figures of our Lord and the Virgin in the Salting Collection at South Kensington (pl. XXX) imparts a new character to a French formula: the smiling grace is not to be found; in its place there is individuality and strength. As the author remarks: 'there is a peculiar austerity, a sort of dignity, with which the noble figure of the Christ is in perfect accord.' The fine and vigorous chessmen with mounted knights (pl. CCXII) in the Ashmolean at Oxford, we would still assign to England, in opposition to M. Koechlin's claim for France, for it has affinities with English seals no less than with French; it was already at Oxford in the seventeenth century, like the mirror-case (pl. CLXXV), in which a divergence from the French manner is observed. More obviously distinctive are the later triptych

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Among them many of those made by Sir Digby Wyatt, A. Maskell, and Messrs. Prior and Gardner in their important book, *Mediaeval figure sculpture in England*, and Sir W. Armstrong in *Ars Una*, *Grande Bretagne*, Paris, 1910.

and diptych carved for John Grandison, bishop of Exeter (d. 1358).

the former in the British Museum, the latter shared between that Museum and the Louvre. Here, despite faults such as an overstrained pathos, singularities of facial expression, and heaviness in certain forms, we have a monumental quality suggestive of sculpture in stone. and the achievement of marked individuality in the case of the figures of saints. In the panel in the Salisbury Museum (no. 529 bis) with the Coronation of the Virgin, the carver gives an original and successful treatment of the subject: the Virgin is surrounded by angels playing musical instruments, figures for which English art had a predilection. On the other hand, the small panel in the British Museum, with St. Eanswith, keeps close to French tradition; but the plaque with the Trinity in the Victoria and Albert Museum (pl. XCI) again presents distinctive qualities. A like judgement is true of the figure from a crucifix in the same place (pl. CXXI bis), where the moving expression of sadness does not conform to French type Two panels. one in the British Museum, the other in New York (pl. CLVII), among the most remarkable of the pierced ivories, would seem to be less certainly English, though the figures are enclosed in 'a prodigious pell-mell' of architectural motives, and the wilful contempt for logic and clarity reaches a climax rich enough even for the eccentric British genius. We could wish the English contribution to Gothic ivorycarving greater than it is; it can never rival the French. But our country occupies a place of which we have no reason to be ashamed; had it not been for the destruction carried out during religious disputes, its representation might now have been adequate to its own merits and to its great tradition in Romanesque and Anglo-Saxon times.

This review has far exceeded the appointed limit of space, and many facts and features of interest remain undiscussed. Such are: the absence of information as to the tools used by ivory-carvers (p. 17); the African origin of the ivory; the use of painting and gilding; the comparatively slight effect upon ivories of the movement of medieval art towards the pathetic in the fourteenth century; the methods in which different groups attempted characterization; the rarity of crucifixes and figures of saints; the subjects from Romance on caskets and other secular objects. We may note in conclusion how valuable in the case of more than one ivory carving has been the certificate of age given by its mention in that fine old publication, *The Gentleman's*

Magazine.

These volumes, with their scholarship, their high standard of critical appreciation, and their systematic treatment, by which the subject now lies before us as a well-ordered and comprehensible whole, already form the classic work of reference, to which every student must have recourse for a generation to come. This being so, the Society has reason to congratulate itself on the fact that M. Koechlin has generously presented a copy to its library.

O. M. Dalton.

Roman York: the Legionary Headquarters and Colonia of Eboracum.

By GORDON HOME. With the co-operation of Walter E. Collinge.

8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}. Pp. 204. London: E. Benn, 1924. 12s. 6d. net.

^{&#}x27;This book will not have been written in vain if it leads to one single

properly conducted excavation.' Here we have in his preface the keynote to Major Gordon Home's publication. His very readable and well-illustrated account is constantly pointing out the gaps that might be filled in the history of Eboracum if only the local authorities would empower some qualified expert to examine a few of the many possible sites still available. The Porta Decumana is apparently the only spot where there has been deliberate excavation.

Of historical references to this important Roman fortress with its civil settlement outside there are only five. But the writer realizes that the history of York really involves that of Northern Britain. Accordingly we have in the first five chapters an account of the Roman occupation as it affected that part of the country. The fate of the Ninth Legion occupies a whole chapter, and Major Home, after a careful review of facts and probabilities, decides in favour of the destruction of Eboracum in 119–120 A.D., while the Legion was

actually quartered there.

Chapter VI is the most important contribution to the story of Roman Britain. In it is described the Castra of Eboracum, with an adequate folding map at the end. The latter shows not merely a plan of the castra and extra-mural settlement across the Ouse, but also the positions and nature of any chance finds. Dates of the discoveries are given, and, where ground is available for excavation, it is marked. York, says the author, has a large proportion of its most interesting area unbuilt upon, and the earthen ramparts can be opened at any point. Attention is called to the callous destruction, in 1840, of a section of the wall and turret on the south-west side of Bootham Bar. A close parallel may be cited in the case of Avignon, where another town council has dismantled one of the fourteenth-century gates for the sake of a tramway service. On the other hand, it should be noted that small houses abutting on the wall are being gradually bought up and removed, as at Carnarvon. Three, or perhaps four, different stages are proposed and dates suggested for the building of the walls. But this of course, as stated, can only be tested by excavation.

Chapters VIII-IX deal with the public and private life of the inhabitants, and afford opportunity for a good deal of guesswork, as, for instance, that the town may have possessed a public library.

Three unusual objects are pictured on p. 163, viz. flue-cowls. Quite recently another one has been turned up at Leigh Sinton, near Malvern, evidently a waster from some large tile factory in the neighbourhood not yet located. There are four trifling and very superficial references to the Terra Sigillata of which the Museum possesses a magnificent collection. Here use might have been made of Mr. Thomas May's work, The Roman Pottery in York Museum; but this is not even mentioned. The finding of two fragments of moulds would not justify the theory that decorated Samian was made on the spot. Elsewhere in Britain one or two similar pieces have come to light, but it is practically certain that all vessels of this type were imported from Gaul. Such fragments must have been merely stray curiosities. The date too, 300 A.D., given for the end of the production of Samian, is about forty years too late. As to the stamping of mortaria with the makers' names, this only occurs in the earlier periods till about the

end of the second century A.D. The masses of hammer-headed and

vertical-rimmed forms are rarely if ever stamped.

A few misspellings or misprints should be corrected in future editions: e.g. Camulodumim (p. 143), nummii (p. 156), cochlaria (= cochlearia, p. 167), bicusped (p. 171). and Aldwank for Aldwark on the map. Phollis, too, is usually spelt 'follis'. The statement (p. 155) that Carausius was the first to reform the coinage in the second century entirely ignores the monetary reforms of Aurelian.

At the end of the volume a useful Chronological Table for Roman Britain fills four pages. Here Major Home extends the period of the Roman occupation to 428 A.D., the date recently proposed by Prof. Bury on the ground of the authenticity of the Notitia Dignitatum as applied to Britain. But this new dating, it should be observed, has so far received no archaeological confirmation, not even at Richborough, where if anywhere corroborative evidence would be found, as it was evidently the final port of evacuation.

The Roman treasures of the York Museum are now crammed into the badly lighted hospitium, and if this book draws attention to the efforts which the energetic Keeper is now making to get them more adequately housed and exhibited, it will have served a further good purpose.

A. G. K. HAYTER.

Feet of Fines for the County of York, from 1218 to 1231. Edited by Colonel JOHN PARKER, C.B., F.S.A. 9×6. Pp. xii+216. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, vol. lxii. 1921.

Of the period of 644 years (1190–1833) over which the Yorkshire Feet of Fines extend, some 215 years at different dates between 1190 and 1625 had, in one way or another, already been dealt with, mostly by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, before the issue of the present volume. The earliest gap in this latter period that still remained to be filled, and from the point of view of the documents themselves the most important, was that between the years 1214 and 1327, and the Society has been well advised in this volume to make a beginning on this. For four years, from 24th June 1214 to 6th May 1218, no Yorkshire Feet of Fines are extant at the Public Record Office, but from the latter date the series for the reign of Henry III is continuous, and we have here a description of all those which are now preserved of the first fifteen years of it.

At this early period the fine still stands for the settlement of an actual suit at law, and has not yet assumed its purely formal character as a pretended compromise in a fictitious action, as Mr. Baildon's introduction to the Yorkshire fines of the reign of Edward III shows it had generally done by the year 1327. In dealing, therefore, with the fines of Henry III, something more than the brief calendar giving little more than the names of the parties and the description of the premises conveyed, which is usually all that is necessary for the later documents, is required. Short of printing a transcript in the original Latin, no better method could be adopted than that by Colonel Parker in the present volume of giving a full summary in English. The task is by no means an easy one, and probably, however thoroughly it is accomplished, the result will not in all cases prevent the serious student from

having to refer to the original documents. But of Colonel Parker's fitness to cope with it there is happily no room for doubt. In the matter of acquaintance both with medieval legal records and with Yorkshire topography, no better choice of an editor for the present volume could have been made.

A useful supplement to the full descriptions of the fines is provided in the copious notes from the Assize and Curia Regis rolls, which bear ample witness to the reality of the litigation of which they were at this period the final result. In the hope that they will some day be printed, Colonel Parker has refrained from giving from the two fine Yorkshire rolls of the eyre of 1231 the many references they contain to fines of which the feet no longer exist. In all, however, 599 fines are here described, some of them at considerable length, such as the interesting case between the abbot of Jervaulx and Ranulph, son of Robert, as to easements in Wensleydale Forest (no. 2). A little space perhaps in the matter of references might have been saved by printing the documents in the order in which they now appear on the files, but the usefulness of giving them in their strict chronological order, with the names of the justices present at each of the sittings, is undeniable. The place-names are printed in the text in the spelling of the originals, a policy welcome to the authorities of the new Place-Names Society, the identifications and any corrections that the editor has subsequently found necessary in the readings being relegated to the index.

In his short but interesting introduction, Colonel Parker draws attention to the number of cases in which religious houses were concerned, testifying to their activity at the period in adding to their estates, to the frequent references to properties held by women, to some unusual Christian names, and to the significance of the suffix 'by' in the place-names of the county.

Altogether the volume will rank as one of the most valuable in a valuable series, and one fully up to the high standard which the Yorkshire Archaeological Society has set.

M. S. GIUSEPPI.

Periodical Literature

Archaeologia, vol. 73, contains the following articles:—Essex House, formerly Leicester House and Exeter Inn with Appendix of documents, by C. L. Kingsford; Wharram-le-Street church, Yorkshire, and St. Rule's church, St. Andrews, by John Bilson; Lettered Egyptian textiles in the Victoria and Albert Museum, by Stephen Gaselee; A bronzehead of Athena at Burleigh Court, Gloucestershire, by Professor E. S. Forster; An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Bidford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, by John Humphreys, J. W. Ryland, E. A. B. Barnard, F. C. Wellstood, and T. G. Barnett; The architecture of the Premonstratensians, with special reference to their buildings in England, by A. W. Clapham; A Saxon village near Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire, by E. T. Leeds; Instances of orientation in prehistoric monuments in the British Isles, by Rear-Admiral Boyle Somerville; Excavations

in some Wiltshire monasteries, by Harold Brakspear; The bronze sword

in Great Britain, by W. Parker Brewis.

The Archaeological Fournal, vol. 77, contains the following articles: Additional notes on fonts with representations of the seven sacraments. by Dr. A. C. Fryer; The Saxon land charters of Wiltshire (second series), by Dr. G. B. Grundy; Some unrecorded Spanish brasses, by W. J. Hemp: A burial of the Viking age in Skye, by T. C. Lethbridge; Celtic Place-names in England, by O. G. S. Crawford: The palace or manor house of the bishops of Rochester at Bromley, Kent, by Dr. Philip Norman; Monumental effigies sculptured by Nicholas Stone (part 2), by Dr. A. C. Fryer; A note on the use of Russian and Norse measurements by Early Norman builders, by N. Belaiew; English medieval alabaster carvings in Iceland and Denmark, by Dr. Philip Nelson; 'Groma': the ancient land-surveying instrument, by F. Tandy; Some unpublished English medieval alabaster carvings, by Dr. Philip Nelson; Notes on the armour of Sir James Scudamore, by Bashford Dean; The circle and the cross—an attempt to solve the problem of the derivation of the word church—by A. Hadrian Allcroft.

The Fournal of the British Archaeological Association, vol. 29, part 1, contains the following articles:—Parish of St. John the Baptist, Knaresborough, by A. A. Gibson; Kirkham Abbey, by Rev. C. V. Collier; Kirby Underdale church, by Rev. W. R. Shepherd; The windows of York Minster, by Rev. F. Harrison; The York school of glass painting, by J. A. Knowles: The parish church of Kirkburn. by Rev. A. J. Parkes; Beverley Minster, by R. H. Whiteing. The number also contains a full account of the Congress of the Association

held at York in 1923.

The English Historical Review, July 1924, contains the following articles:—The Originals of the Great Charter of 1215, by Sir John C. Fox; The Cornish and Welsh pirates in the reign of Elizabeth, by D. Mathew; The Anglo-Dutch Alliance of 1678, part i, by C. L. Grose; Richard Belgrave Hoppner, by C. S. B. Buckland; The Finlay papers, by Dr. W. Miller; The date of the Conqueror's ordinance separating the ecclesiastical and lay courts, by C. H. Walker; 'Plenus comitatus' by W. A. Morris; A national balance-sheet of 1362-3 with documents subsidiary thereto, by Dr. T. F. Tout and Dorothy M. Broome.

History, July 1924, contains the following articles:—History and Literature, by G. M. Trevelyan; Some recent contributions to the early history of London, by A. H. Thomas; Parliamentary analogies from the Channel Islands, by A. J. Eagleston; Historical revisions: the

Vikings, by Professor A. Mawer.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, no. 4, contains the following articles:—Notes on foreign archives: i, Austria, ii, Latvia, iii, Courland, iv, Portugal; The destruction of public records in Dublin, by S. C. Ratcliff; The reign of Charles II as a field for research, by F. M. G. and C. S. S. Higham; Historical research in the study of English literature, by E. Jeffries Davis; The Dictionary of National Biography: Corrigenda and Addenda; Migrations of Historical Manuscripts.

The fournal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, vol. 54, part 1, contains the following papers of archaeological interest:—Neolithic

representations of the human form from the islands of Malta and Gozo, by Dr. T. Zammit, and Dr. C. Singer; Hyderabad cairn burials and their significance, by E. H. Hunt; Notes on some Iron Age graves at Odugattûr, North Arcot district, S. India, by F. J. Richards.

Folklore, vol. 35, no. 2, contains an article on Ship burials in Scandinavian lands and the beliefs that underlie them, by Albany F.

Major.

The Geographical Fournal, June 1924, contains a paper on Natural

resources in relation to the arts, by C. E. N. Bromehead.

Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology (University of Liverpool), vol. II, no. I, contains the following articles:—The cults of Hector at Thebes and Achilles at Tanagra, by W. R. Halliday; The departure of Dionysos, by H. J. Rose; Towers in the Greek islands, by H. A. Ormerod; The topography of Phlius and the Phasian plain, by A. G. Russell.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 5th series, vol. 5, part 6, contains the following articles:—The ancestry of Isabella de Bocland; Cromwell wills; Kemp pedigree; Visitation of arms of Kent, 1594; London pedigrees and coats of arms; Kentish wills; The Pedigree roll of the family of Probert of Pant-Glas, co. Monmouth; Feet of Fines,

Divers counties, Henry VIII.

The Library, vol. 5, no. 1, contains the following articles:—Border-pieces used by English printers before 1641, by R. B. McKerrow; Early editions of Euclid's Elements, 1482–1600, by C. Thomas-Stanford; Cicero: De Officiis et Paradoxa, Mainz, 1465, 1466, by H. M. Adams; On a group of bindings with painted plaquettes, by G. D. Hobson; More Massinger corrections, by W. W. Greg; Notes on old books, by W. W. Greg.

The Mariners' Mirror, vol. 10, no. 3, contains the following articles:—A scheme for a Nautical Dictionary, by L. G. Carr Laughton; Robert and Ralph Dodd, marine painters, by G. W. Younger; The department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, by C. M. Bruce; The arrival of the white man in the eastern seas, by Admiral G. A. Ballard.

The Journal of the British Society of Master Glass-Painters, vol. 1, no. 1, contains the following articles:—The ancient glass discovered at Chelsea Old Church, by C. J. W. Hosken; On the association of Flint chippings with fragments of old glass found in medieval glasshouses at Chiddingfold in Surrey, by Mrs. Halahan; The materials of the

medieval glass-painter, by Noel Heaton.

The Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. 44, part 1, contains the following articles:—The financial administration of Pericles, by G. H. Stevenson; Reconstruction of the Greater Perfect system, by J. Curtis; Inscriptions and monuments from Galatia, by R. D'Orbeliani; Ancient marbles in the Moscow Historical Museum, by O. Waldhauer; Note on J. H. S. xliii, 150 (M. T. Reinach's note on the Sophocles statue), by W. Amelung; Jason of Pherae and Aleuas the Red, by H. T. Wade-Gery; The stuccoes of the underground basilica near the Porta Maggiore, by Eugénie Strong and Norah Jolliffe.

The Fournal of Egyptian Archaeology, vol. 10, part 2, contains the following articles:—A head of King Rameses I from his temple at Abydos; Aemillianus the 'Tyrant', by J. G. Milne; The mouse in

Egyptian and later medicine, by W. R. Dawson; The Geography of the Exodus: an answer to Professor Naville and others, by A. H. Gardiner; The 'Cannibal Hymn' from the Pyramid texts, by R. O. Faulkner; Kizzuwadna, by S. Smith; An historical document of Ramesside age, by T. E. Peet; Mistakes in chemical matters frequently made in archaeology, by A. Lucas; Notes on some ostraca from El-'Amarnah, by W. R. Dawson; The castanet dancers of Arsinoe, by W. L. Westermann; A musician's contract, by H. I. Bell; Bibliography: Graeco-Roman Egypt. A, Papyri (1922–3), by H. I. Bell.

Associated Architectural Societies' Reports, vol. 36, part 2, contains the following articles:—The Chantry certificates for Lincoln and Lincolnshire returned in 1548 under the Act of Parliament of I Edward VI, by Canon C. W. Foster and A. Hamilton Thompson; The campaign and battle of Lincoln, 1217, by F. W. Brooks and F. Oakley; The Medieval hospital of St. James, Higham Ferrers, by Rev. W. J. B. Kerr; The Old Inn, Fotheringhay, by Major C. A. Markham; Some Worcestershire Star Chamber Proceedings, by E. A. B. Barnard; The Visitations and Injunctions of Cardinal Wolsey and Archbishop Cranmer to the priory of Worcester in 1526 and 1534 respectively, by Canon I. M. Wilson.

Fournal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, New Series, vol. 1, part 1, contains the following articles:—Glossary of words used by the Derbyshire lead-miners during the past 250 years, by F. Williamson; The recent restoration of Wilne church, by P. H. Currey; The heraldry of Ferrers, by Rev. H. Lawrance; Medieval military effigies in Derbyshire, by Rev. H. Lawrance and T. E. Routh; Derbyshire lead weights, by S. O. Addy. The number also contains the following notes:—Find of Roman denarii at Ashover; Bronze palstave from Grindleford; Two celts, Barlow and Somersall; Repton priory; A Viking Axe from Repton; Robin Hood's Picking Rods; Pre-Reformation processional cross at Chesterfield; Sepulchral cave at Tray Cliff near Castleton; Clay 'Cross'.

Records of Buckinghamshire, vol. 11, no. 5, contains the following articles:—Some early instruments of Tickford priory, by G. H. Fowler; A political ballad of the seventeenth century, by the Editor; Roman remains at Radnage, by C. O. Skilbeck; Hillesden Account book, 1661-7 (continued), by the Editor; The inclosure of Drayton Parslow,

by the Editor.

Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society, vol. 17, part 2, contains the following articles and notes:—Essex archaeology: a brief review of its present position, by Canon F. W. Galpin; The making of Brentwood, by Dr. J. H. Round; The Pamphilons: an Essex family of violin makers, by W. Minet; On Roman roads in Essex: second supplement, by Miller Christy; Land owners and Place-names, by P. H. Reaney; The Goshalms of East Tilbury, by Dr. J. H. Round; Beryfield, by P. G. Laver; Blacham, by P. G. Laver; Broomfield church, by R. C. Fowler; Rouncefall in Ashingdon, by R. C. Fowler; Wood carvings at Laindon and Basildon, by Rev. G. M. Benton; The ancient bridges of Essex, by Rev. G. M. Benton; Late Bronze and Early Iron Age pottery discovered at Shalford, by Rev. G. M. Benton; Roman burial group discovered at East Mersea, by Rev. G. M.

Benton; Roman altar discovered at Colchester, by Rev. G. M. Benton; Essex Trade tokens of the seventeenth century, by A. G. Wright.

The Essex Review, July 1924, contains the following articles:—Lost treasures of Finchingfield church, by E. Vaughan; Traits of Essex character, by A. J. G. Nicholson; Barking in 1456, part 2, with extracts from the Barking Rental, by F. J. Brand; Iconoclasm at Chelmsford in the seventeenth century, by Rev. H. Smith; Dr. Samuel Johnson at Warley camp, by A. B. Bamford; Some Essex Parliamentarians, 1642–53, by Rev. H. Smith; 'A potsherd from the depths of the Middle Ages' (the place-name Harmony in Felsted parish), by J. French. Among the notes are the following:—Aveley—poor rate made in 1644; A fourteenth-century hat found in Little Sampford church; Game's farm, Peldon; Andrews and Wale families; Church

Marks; Essex Place-names; Essex Cistercians.

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, vol. 45, contains the following papers:—Presidential address, dealing with current archaeological matters, by Sir Charles Oman; The church and rectory of Buckland, by E. A. B. Barnard; Custom-Scrubs or Roman Tump, near Painswick, by St. Clair Baddeley; a Romano-Celtic sculpture at Churcham, by St. Clair Baddeley; Bromesberrow—the place-name, the manor, the church, the church charity, rectors and curates, smaller landowners, by Rev. W. Wynn Lloyd; 'Annalia Dubrensia', supplemental notes, by Sir F. A. Hyett; Tobacco pipes of Bristol of the seventeenth century and their makers, by J. E. Pritchard; Excavations at the Roman station at Sea Mills, Bristol, by A. Trice Martin and E. K. Tratman; Some early court rolls of the manors of Stonehouse, King's Stanley, Woodchester and Achards-with transcripts-by Rev. C. Swynnerton; The first Latin-English dictionary: a Bristol University Manuscript, by Dr. P. Haworth; Excavations at 'Chapel Haye', Churchdown, by R. W. Murray. Among the 'Notes' are the following:—A Roman draughtboard; Romano-British villa at Whitminster; Romano-British altar at Siddington; The 'Paen' at Cirencester; The Romano-British stations on Irmin street; List of ancient monuments in Gloucestershire scheduled or submitted for schedule under the Ancient Monuments Acts. volume also contains accounts of the Society's meetings at Frocester and Chipping Campden.

Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, vol. 69, contains the following articles:—New views respecting Stonehenge, by Lt.-Col. the Hon. Aubrey Herbert (edited by Dr. H. H. Thomas); Monumental effigies in Somerset (part ix, fifteenth-century ecclesiastics), by Dr. A. C. Fryer; Anglo Saxon coins found at Wedmore in 1853, by H. Symonds; Descent of the manor of Sandford Orcas, by E. A. Fry and J. W. D. Thorp; Archaeological remains, Ham Hill, South Somerset, by H. St. George Gray. The volume also contains a report of the Annual Meeting held at Dulverton

in July 1923.

Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, vol. 18, part 2, contains the following articles:—Clovesho: i, The Councils and the locality, by C. Morley, ii, Clovesho disclosed, by Rev. H. A. Harris, iii, The Witan of Godmundesley: an evidence of location, by

F. S. Stevenson; The parsons and patrons of Ampton, by Rev. W. A. Wickham; Circular Towers, by C. Morley; Suffolk 'Finds', 1923. Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, June 1924, contains the following articles:—The 'Blue Stone' from Bowles Barrow, by B. Howard Cunnington; Notes on a palimpsest brass from Steeple Ashton church, by Canon E. P. Knubley; Sir Stephen Glynne's notes on Wiltshire churches (concluded); The method of erecting the stones of Stonehenge, by E. Herbert Stone; An Early Iron Age site on Fifield Bavant Down, by R. C. C. Clay; Wansdyke: report of excavations on its line by New Buildings, Marlborough, by Albany F. Major.

Papers of the Halifax Antiquarian Society, 1923, contain the following articles:—Some Halifax houses: Parkinson House, by T. W. Hanson; The story of a local feud (seventeenth century), by H. P. Kendall; The social history of Halifax in the seventeenth century. by M. W. Garside; The history of Shibden Hall, by John Lister; Coaching days, by C. Clegg; The mill at the Brigg, by H. P. Kendall; Halifax

beacons, by R. Eccles.

The Scottish Historical Review, July 1924, contains the following articles:—The Itinerary of James III in 1715, by Dr. Walter Seton, with a transcript of the 'Journal of His Majesty King James the Third's journey from Commercy to St. Malo, from that to Cap Fréhel by sea and thence to Dunkerque, accompany'd only by Mr. O'Flannagan, and St. Paul, His Majesty's valet de chambre'; The secret diplomacy of King James VI in Italy prior to his accession to the English throne, by J. Duncan Mackie; Early Burgh Organization, being a review of Dr. Murray's recent book, by Prof. W. S. McKechnie; The founding of the Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies, by G. P. Irish; Charles I and the stipend of Kinnoul church, document communicated by D. Hay Fleming.

Publications of the Clan Lindsay Society, vol. 3, no. 9, contains the following articles:—The Lindsays of Evelick, by Dr. John Lindsay; Covington: notes on the church and parish, by Rev. W. C. Macgregor.

Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. vol. 36, sec. C, nos. 16-19, consist of the following articles:—Ancient Irish Law: the law of status or franchise, by E. MacNeill; Anglo-Irish trade in the sixteenth century as illustrated by the English Customs accounts and port books, by Ada Longfield; The 'Commedia dell' arte' and the Roman comedy, by W. Starkie; The biblical text in Tundal's version, by

Rev. H. J. Lawlor.

The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 54, part I, contains the following articles:—The Early Iron Age, or Hallstatt period in Ireland, by the late E. C. R. Armstrong; The hospitallers at Kilmainham and their guests, by C. McNeill; The round tower and castle of Timahoe, by H. S. Crawford; Notes on the plate formerly in the possession of the Corporation of Dublin, and the three silver cups now in the Mansion House, by W. G. Strickland; The Register of Kilkenny School, 1685–18co, by T. U. Sadleir; Eighteenth-century Dublin street cries, by G. W. Panter; Carnan or Karnan—the site of the port of that name, by H. Wood; Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, 1465, by H. Wood; Castle Rag, by

W. G. Strickland; Find of Coins, Edward VI and Elizabeth, at St. Margaret's, co. Dublin, by E. J. French; The O'Connor tomb in

Roscommon 'Abbey', by H. S. Crawford.

Archaeologia Cambrensis, vol. 79, part 1, contains the following articles:-The Welsh woollen industry in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, by Dr. Caroline Skeel; Early Christian decorative art in Anglesey (continued), by Harold Hughes; The early charters of Swansea and Gower (part 1), by C. A. Seyler; Prehistoric remains in North Carnarvonshire, by W. Bezant Lowe; A cave at Craig-y-Nos. Abercrave, Breconshire, by R. H. D'Elboux; Llanfaes friary and its mystery monuments, by C. R. Hand; Notes on Exchequer tallies in the National Museum of Wales, by J. R. Gabriel. Among the Miscellanea are the following:—An ancient trap from Carmarthenshire; Roman discoveries in Merionethshire; List of Welsh monuments scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Acts; Montgomeryshire traditions of Charles I's time; The raths of Breconshire: Cantref Buallt Bye-Gones-Dog tongs, Stocks, Horse litter, Parish coffin; The symbolical fish, a small stone found at Llanganten; A flat celt mould from the Lledr valley; Traces of Early man in the neighbourhood of Llandyssul; Tallies still used; The origin of the red dragon; Two etchings by J. S. Cotman—the old College House, Conway, and a door at Valle Crucis; Oswestry Brief, 1658; The 'Vendumagli' inscribed stone.

Y Cymmrodor, vol. 33, consists of a fully illustrated and exhaustive paper on Segontium and the Roman occupation of Wales, by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, with an introduction by R. C. Bosanquet, and appendices on the Roman road from Chester to Carnarvon by W. J. Hemp, and on 'Segontium' and 'Sejont' by W. H. Stevenson.

Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, vol. 2, part 2, contains, besides articles on language and literature, including a note on the charm Sator arepo tenet opera rotas by R. Flower, the following papers:—The Court Rolls of the borough of Criccieth, by W. Garmon Jones; Current work in Welsh archaeology: excavations and other discoveries; prehistoric gold in Wales, by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler.

Ceylon Journal of Science: Section G. Archaeology, Ethnology, etc., vol. 1, part 1, contains the following articles, all by the Archaeological Commissioner. A. M. Hocart:—Archaeological Summary; The origin

of the Stupa; The coronation ceremony.

American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 28, no. I, contains the following articles:—The remains of the Pre-Erechtheum, by L. B. Holland; The holiness of the Dischi Sacri, by W. B. McDaniel; The tradition of Antenor and its historical possibility, by Ida Thallon; The symbolism of Pegasus on Aera Signata, by E. S. McCartney. The number also contains abstracts of the following papers read at the General Meeting of the Archaeological Institute in December: A Daedalid in the Skimatari Museum, by Elizabeth D. Pierce; Chem-tou: the source of Giallo Antico, by G. M. Whicher; The Virgin of the cloister of Solsona, Catalonia, by W. W. S. Cook; Aegean (Bronze Age) chronology and terminology, by J. P. Harland; The head of a Bodhisattva in Philadelphia, by W. W. Hyde; The Victory in the Curia, by H. L. Cleasby; The date of the latest burials

in the Sepulchretum of the Forum, by W. R. Bryan; The Parthenon pediments and the original plan of the Erechtheum, by Harriet Boyd Hawes; The subscription of the Freer Papyrus of the Minor Prophets, by H. A. Sanders; The Arthurian sculpture at Modena, by R. S. Loomis; The chariot at the gates of the Acropolis, by L. B. Holland; Luciano da Laurena and the 'High Renaissance', by F. Kimball; Some early Florentine masters in the Herbert P. Horne collection in Florence, by R. Offner; A study in ornament, by D. Rice: Modern forgeries of Greek terra-cottas, by Margaret Pinney; Pausanias and the Atlas Metope, by C. Murley; Punic Carthage and the excavations west of the peninsula, by Count Byron Khun de Prorok.

Vol. 28, no. 2, contains the following articles:—A marble copy of Athena Parthenos in Princeton, by T. L. Shear; Suggestions towards an interpretation of the Minoan script, by F. M. Stawell; Erechtheum

papers: ii, The strong house of Erectheus, by L. B. Holland.

Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome, vol. 4, contains the following papers:—Stucco reliefs of the first and second centuries still extant in Rome, by Emily L. Wadsworth; The Casino of the semicircular colonnades at Hadrian's Villa, by J. H. Chilman, jr.; Roman Entasis, by G. P. Stevens; A restoration of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia, by J. K. Smith; The date of the Arch of Constantine, by Alice Walton.

Old Time New England, vol. 14, no. 4, contains an article by Dr. H. C. Mercer, on the dating of old houses, by means of a comparison of the smaller furniture, such as nails, hinges, latches, etc.

The Bulletin of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, no. 131, contains a short note fully illustrated, on a French Gothic sculptured stone altarpiece of the fourteenth century recently acquired by the Museum.

Annales de l'Académie royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, vol. 72, parts 1 and 2, contains the following articles:—Protohistoric and legendary Brabant, by L. Stroobant; The growth of Tournay in the

eleventh and twelfth centuries by P. Rolland.

Bulletin de l'Académie royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, 1924, part 1, contains the following articles:—Tapestries: a third bibliographical note, by F. Donnet; Two princely visits: Charles V at Hasselt. Marie de Medicis at Hasselt, by J. Gessler; Fonts in the church of Notre Dame, Dinant, by J. Destrée; George de la Hele, master of the chapel, compositor 1547-87, by Dr. G. van Doorslaer.

Académie Royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la Classe des Beaux-Arts, vol. 6, nos. 1-3, contains an article on paintings by the anonymous

artist known as 'de Sainte-Gudule', by R. van Bastelaer.

Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, vol. 12, contains the following papers:—Iron working in north Jutland in ancient and medieval times, by N. Nielsen; Studies in the poetry of the skalds, by R. C. Boer; The relation between Lombardic and Danish archi-

tecture, by M. Clemmensen.

Nordiske Fortidsminder, udgivne af det Kgl. Nordiske Oldskriftselskab, ii Bind, 3 Hefte, is an instalment of a volume on the same scale as Archaeologia, and contains a description, with French summary, of a notable find of silver plate and other objects in a burial of the Roman period at Hoby, on the south coast of Lolland. The discovery

was made in 1920, and the body was that of a man, not cremated but laid north-east and south-west. With him had been buried two silver cups with embossed scenes from Homer and Euripides, a bronze skillet with the stamp of Cn. Trebellius Romanus, a bronze bucket with arched handle attached by reliefs of Eros, a ladle with Scandinavian handle. three pottery urns, seven brooches of silver and brooches of Danish or North German types, a bronze buckle and gold finger-ring, etc., all apparently dating from the reign of Augustus. It is pointed out that the name of Silius, evidently the owner, is marked on the two silver cups, and Tacitus (Annals, i, 31) records that the commander-in-chief of Upper Germany between 14 and 21 A.D. bore the same name. The date cannot be far from the truth, and the find, which is beautifully illustrated and carefully described by K. Friis Johansen, is a useful landmark, as several parallels somewhat later have been found in Britain. For instance fig. 22, a shallow bowl with elaborate handles cast separately, is remarkably like that found in the Thames between Walton and Chertsey and illustrated in Proc. Soc. Ant., xxii, 414.

Bulletin archéologique, 1922, part 2, contains the following articles:— Report on excavations at Sbeitla, Dougga and Carthage, by L. Poinssot and R. Lantier; Inscriptions from Carthage, by R. P. Delattre; A Roman altar in the Lyons museum, by Commandant Espérandieu; Antiquities recently discovered at Carthage, Thuburbo Majus and Béja, by L. Poinssot and R. Lantier; A Roman inscription from Azemmour, by H. Basset; Two Punic steles from Carthage, by E. Vassel; An African inscribed weight, by Hassen-Abdul-Wahab; Note by J. Toutain on H. de Gérin-Ricard's discovery of a Celtic or Ligurian sanctuary at Roquepertuse; The discoveries at Thuburbo Majus, by L. Poinssot and R. Lantier; Funerary urns from the sanctuary of Tanit at Carthage, by M. Pallary; Roman inscriptions from Bulla Regia, by Dr. Carton; Roman and Greek inscriptions from Carthage, by R. P. Delattre: A thirteenth-century painting of scenes in the lives of Christ and the Virgin, once belonging to the fraternity of our Lady at Rabasteus, by the Marquis de Fayolle; A new tabella defixionis from Tunis, by A. Audollent; The beginnings of the neolithic period in Franche-Comté and the origins of the Robenhausen culture, by M. Piroutet; A bronze sword found at Tarascon, by Abbé Drioux; The absence of Gallic coins in tumuli in the east of France, by R. Bouillerot; The Gallo-Roman settlement and the 'bourge' at Senon, by G. Chenet; Wall paintings in the church of Senon, by G. Chenet; The Gallo-Roman 'half-foot' found at Criquebeuf-sur-Seine, by R. Quenedey; The date of the crypt of St. Aignan at Orleans, by J. Banchereau; The stalls in the abbey of St. Victor, Paris, by L. Régnier; Osseous remains from the sanctuary of Tanit at Salammbó, near Carthage, by P. Pallary; A statue of the military genius found in Tunis, by A. Merlin; Plans of Gigthis and Thugga, by L. Poinssot; Thirty-eight Punic texts from the sanctuary at the gates of Carthage, by R. Dussaud.

Revue archéologique, vol. 19, Jan.-June 1924, contains the following articles:—A statuette of Mars found at Feurs, by H. Lechat; Three statuettes of the Ephesian Artemis, by W. Deonna; The word 'Jubilator', by R. Cagnat; The friezes on the Arch at Orange, by P. Couissin; Medieval rings, by Lt.-Col. Dervieu; Godefroid de Claire and Suger's

cross in the abbey of St. Denis, by M. Laurent; Roger van der Weyden in Italy, by D. Roggen; The origin and date of the Διαλέξεις ήθικαί. by S. Reinach; The inscription on the triumphal arch at Volubilis. by A. Piganiol; The Hebrew inscription from Siloam, by D. Sidersky; The vicissitudes of an equestrian statue: Philippe de Valois, Constantine or Marcus Aurelius, by M. Bloch; The representation of pregnancy in Christian art, by G. H. Luquet; Portrait bust of a young girl in the Athens Museum, by P. Graindor; Greek names compounded with those of a god, by S. Reinach; The beginnings of Romanesque sculpture in Languedoc and Burgundy, a reply to M. Oursel, by P. Deschamps; The architect Kallikrates and the east wall of the Acropolis, by P. Graindor: The cemeteries of Finisterre, by Abbé Favret and Commandant Bénard; The tomb of Alaric, by A. van Gennep; The Delphic inscription of the law against piracy, by E. Cuq; Antique statuettes of a dancer and a man-eating animal in Rennes Museum, by P. Couissin; The temple of Rome and Augustus and the Erechtheum on the Acropolis, by G. A. S. Snijder; Large and small bronze statues-copies or originals, by S. Reinach; A medieval pyx, by M. Prinet; The religious policy of Anthony and Cleopatra, by H. Jeanmaire; A Minoan ring at Copenhagen, by G. van Hoorn; Gorgon and lioness. by C. Blinkenberg; The 'Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum', by E. Pottier; A Samian vase discovered at Goszczynno, Poland, by W. Antoniewicz; Two antique bronze statuettes from Neris, by A. Blanchet; Thracian archaeology, by G. Seure; The Pantheon at Rome and the Royal Academy of Architecture in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, by J. H. Lemonnier.

Arethuse, July 1924, contains the following articles:—An obituary notice of Ernest Babelon, by D. Le Suffleur; The terracotta statue of Athena from Rocca d'Aspromonte, by S. Mirone; Two Sassanian dishes in the Hermitage Gallery, by Commandant Lefebvre des Noëttes. The number also contains notes on the excavations at

Byblus by M. Montet and at Doura by M. Cumont.

L'Anthropologie, tome xxxiv, nos. 1-2 (April, 1924: Masson et Cie, Paris). The volume opens with a second paper on the excavation of the Grotte des Rideaux at Lespugue (not Lespugne as in vol. xxx, 209) in Haute Garonne, by Dr. René de St. Périer, who dates the deposit at the end of the Aurignac period, close to Solutré. Of special interest are the engravings of vipers on a bone, and a bone about 7 in. long with rounded point and pierced butt, resembling a paper-knife. A large Bos (primigenius?) and a large red deer figure in the list of fauna with the Saiga antelope, an inhabitant of the steppe. The nucleiform scraper is said to occur at all stages of the upper Palaeolithic, and is even represented in Norway (p. 111). The first instalment of a treatise on the Orient before History, by M. J. de Morgan, is a survey of the geology and physiography of the Near East, a necessary preliminary to the prehistory of the region generally considered the birthplace of civilization. Professor Boule comments on the Abbé Breuil's account of an early palaeolithic site in Portugal (p. 120); on the quaternary fauna of Venetia (p. 122), and the modelled and engraved animals of Montespan, with illustrations (pp. 182-5). Dr. Sarasin's work on the painted pebbles and other finds near Bâle is reviewed (p. 126), and it

may be mentioned that the Keiss brooch specimens are no longer regarded as palaeolithic, or indeed similar to the Mas d'Azil series. Dr. Bayer of Vienna has a palaeolithic system of his own (pp. 129, 133); and two of M. Tallgren's illuminating studies of Russian antiquities are noticed (pp. 138-9). A report on the geology and archaeology of the Sahara by M. Bourcart, who joined the Olufsen expedition from Denmark, is analysed by Professor Boule (p. 186); and a paper in German by Dr. Pokornyo on the pre-Aryan population of England (Mitt. Anthrop. Gesell. Wien, xlix, 1919) contains some speculations on certain inhabitants of Ireland and the Scottish islands, in connexion with the Eskimo and La Madeleine man. This implies a migration of Cave man to Greenland, and a later return to our own shores; and it is considered possible that anatomists may some day recognize the Eskimo type in early burials of the regions indicated (p. 134), but the term English is rather loosely used in this connexion.

Hespéris, vol. 3, part 4, contains the following articles:—The conquest of the Sudan by El Mansour (1591), by Lt.-Col. H. de Castries; Inscriptions at Volubilis (5th series), by L. Chatelain; A lake of glacial origin (Lake d'Ifni) in the High Atlas, by J. Célérier and A. Charton; The plan of the Qarawiyin University at Fez, by E. Pauty;

Note on the mosque of Tinwal, by P. Ricard.

Bulletin de la Société scientifique, historique et archéologique de la Corrèse, vol. 46, part 1, contains the following articles:—The church of Saint-Cernin-de-Larche, by V. Forot; The troubadours of the Brive district, by J. Audiau; The sword of Marshal Brune, by Dr. Grillière; The church of Saint-Clamant and its carved tympanum, by R. Fage;

The hospital of Brive, by J. Lalande.

Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, vol. 14, Oct.—Dec. 1923, contains the following papers:—List of members of the watch of messire Rasse de la Motte, 1379, by A. Quenson; Charter of recognition of the body of St. Omer, 1052, by J. de Pas; Document relating to the recovery of St. Omer in 1488, by J. de Pas: Note on the 'swans' of St. Omer, by M. Platiau; Note on the attributes of St. Omer, by Abbé Dusautoir; Documents relating to the fraternity

of St. Bertin, by Dom A. Wilmart.

Bulletin de la Société archéologique et historique de Nantes et de la Loire-inférieure, vol. 63, contains the following articles:—A young Vendéen bourgeois during the Revolution, being extracts of notes on the life of Louis-Constant Trastour; Merovingian graves in St. Andrew's chapel, Nantes, by G. Durville; The military occupation of the Château d'Aux at the time of the Revolution, by A. Velasque; Discovery of a bronze-founder's hoard at Sainte-Marguerite, near Pornichet, by C. Mercier; The processional cross of Lavau, by E. Evellin; Notes on Chateauguy; The discovery of a stone recording the foundation of a mass by Canon William Rouxel in the cathedral at Nantes, by P. Jeulin.

Bulletin trimestriel de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1923, no. 3 contains the following articles:—The earliest illustration of Amiens cathedral, by G. Durand; Notes on Péronne, by E. Quentin; A love marriage in the fifteenth century: Blanche Quiéret, by A.

Huguet.

Notisie degli Scavi di Antichità, 5th series, vol. 21, parts 1-3, contains the following papers:—Discoveries of Roman remains at Este, by A. Callegari; Remains of Roman buildings in Florence, by E. Galli: Report on the excavations at Populonia in 1923, by A. Minto; Discovery of Roman amphorae in 'Casalone' (Monte Argentario), Porto S. Stefano. by P. Raveggi; An ancient burial place at Magliano Romano, by E. Stefani; Ancient burial places at Gualdo Tadino, by E. Stefani: A male bronze archaic statuette from Corinaldo, by G. Moretti: Recent discoveries in the city and suburbs of Rome, by G. Mancini: Recent discoveries in the 'Capo Bianco' estate, Rome, by E. Stefani: Fragments of a shrine to the Esichian Hercules found in Rome, by O. Marucchi; Discovery of an inscription and sanctuary to Jupiter Caelus at Ostia, by G. Calza; Roman vineyard terraces on Monte Crescenzo, Marino, by U. Antonielli; Inscriptions from Pozzuoli. by S. Aurigemma; Inscriptions from Venafro, by S. Aurigemma; Remains of a Roman country house in the Sainara district, Contursi, Salerno, by M. Della Corte; Recent discoveries in the city and neighbourhood, Reggio di Calabria, by N. Putorti; Discovery of Mamertine and Brezzian coins at Rosarno, by N. Putorti; Discovery of Byzantine coins at Cittanuova, by N. Putorti; Discovery of inscriptions, etc., at Saline Joniche, by N. Putorti; Discovery of Byzantine coins at Motta San Giovanni, by N. Putortì; Discoveries at Catania, by G. Libertini; Christian inscriptions found in the church of S. Saturnino, now called SS. Cosmas and Damian, at Cagliari, by A. Taramelli.

Rendiconti della R. Accademia nazionale dei Lincei, 5th series, vol. 32, parts 11-12, contains the following articles:—New excavations in the Nuragi of Graia di Serri, by A. Taramelli; A triumphal song by Alcibiades and Aristotle's ode in honour of Hermia, by N. Festa; Roman wall-paintings discovered at Sâlihîyeh on the Euphrates, by F. Cumont; The Etruscan stele of Aule Eluske, by E. Pais; The Judgement of Paris in a Roman sepulchral painting, by G. Patroni; καιρός in Greek literature, by D. Levi; Seneca in the Consilium Prin-

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Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 15th May 1924. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T.

President, in the Chair.

The President, on taking the Chair for the first time at an Ordinary Meeting, expressed his thanks to the Fellows for electing him to his office.

The President announced that he had appointed the following to be Vice-Presidents of the Society:-Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Mr. R. Garraway Rice, Mr. W. A. Littledale, and Professor J. L. Myres.

Mr. H. Peake, F.S.A., read a paper on part of a hoard of Bronze implements found in Shropshire, which will be published in the Anti-

quaries Fournal.

Mr. Garnet Wolseley and Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., exhibited Early Iron Age pottery from the Downs near Cissbury (see p. 347).

Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A., read a paper on some English

alabasters (see p. 374).

Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A., exhibited two gold finger-rings belonging to Gabriel Goodman, dean of Westminster 1561–1601, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Fournal*.

Thursday, 22nd May 1924. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Mr. R. C. Fowler, F.S.A., read a paper on Seals in the Public

Record Office, which will be printed in Archaeologia.

Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A., read notes on the moulding and casting of seals (see p. 388).

Thursday, 29th May 1924. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Major H. C. Corlette was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. C. R. Peers, Director, read a paper on the Saxon monastery and first Norman church at Whitby, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 19th June 1924. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Lt.-Col. Hawley, F.S.A., read the Report on the excavations at Stonehenge, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Fournal*.

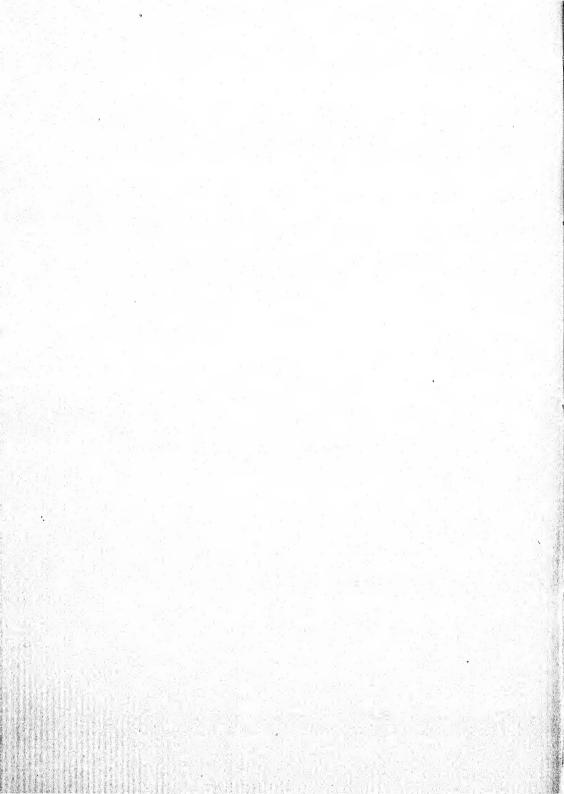
Mr. F. Bostock exhibited through Major Shepard, F.S.A., an alabaster table of the Betrayal.

Mr. H. Swainson Cowper, F.S.A., exhibited a seventeenth-century small-sword.

Thursday, 26th June 1924. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A., read the Report on the excavations at Richborough, which will be published as a Report of the Research Committee.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned until Thursday, 20th November 1924.



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